the world generally, will actively co-operate with the
Government of Lebanon in its altruistic efforts and
sacrifices.

OTHER DECISIONS OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 614, 615.
Plenary Meeting 1600.

REPORTS OF COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC
DRUGS AND OF INTERNATIONAL
NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, Switzerland, 13-31 Jan-
uary 1969. (For list of documents before Commis-
sion, see Annex III.)
E/4606 (Summary). Summary of report of 23rd ses-
sion of Commission.
E/4606/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution A, as
proposed by Commission and as orally amended by
Turkey, approved unanimously by Social Commit-
tee on 20 May 1969, meeting 615.
First Report of International Narcotics Control Board,
November 1968 (E/INCB/I). U.N.P. Sales No.:
E.69.XL4.
E/4623. Summary of first report of International Nar-
cotic Drugs Control Board (E/INCB/I).
E/4635. Report of Social Committee, draft resolu-
tion I.
RESOLUTION 1398(XLVII), as proposed by Social Com-
mittee, E/4635, adopted unanimously by Council
on 5 June 1969, meeting 1600.

The Economic and Social Council
Takes note with appreciation of the report of the
Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-third
session and of the first report of the International
Narcotics Control Board.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961
on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II, paras. 28-33.
E/4606/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution B, as
proposed by Commission and as orally amended by
United Kingdom, approved unanimously by Social
Committee on 20 May 1969, meeting 615.
E/4635. Report of Social Committee, draft resolu-
tion II.
RESOLUTION 1399(XLVI), as proposed by Social Com-
mittee, E/4635, adopted unanimously by Council
on 5 June 1969, meeting 1600.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolutions 833 B (XXXII) of 3 Au-
gust 1961 and 914 C (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 as
well as General Assembly resolution 1774(XVII) of
7 December 1962,
Considering that effective measures against abuse of
narcotic drugs require co-ordinated and universal ac-
tion,
Recognizing the im portance of the Single Conven-
tion on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 in limiting narcotic
drugs to medical and scientific use and in promoting
international co-operation and control for the achieve-
ment of such aims and objectives,
Taking note with satisfaction that, as of 12 May
1969, seventy States had ratified or acceded to the
1961 Convention,
Desiring to accelerate the unification and improve-
ment of the existing system of treaty control of nar-
cotic drugs in accordance with the purposes and prin-
ciples of the 1961 Convention,
Urges Governments not yet Parties to the Single
Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to take such
steps as may be necessary for ratification of, or acces-
sion to, this Convention.

OTHER DOCUMENTS
A/7603. Report of the Economic and Social Council
to General Assembly, Chapter XI, section E.

CHAPTER XX

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

During 1969, the question of the prevention of
discrimination and protection of minorities
again received consideration by the General As-
sembly, the Economic and Social Council, the
Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Com-
mmission on Prevention of Discrimination and
Protection of Minorities.

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly
decided to designate the year 1971 as Interna-
tional Year for Action to Combat Racism
and Racial Discrimination, and at the same
time approved a programme for the observance
of the International Year containing suggestions
for activities which might be undertaken both
nationally and internationally.

The International Day for the Elimination
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

of Racial Discrimination—proclaimed by the General Assembly on 26 October 1966—was commemorated for the third time, on 21 March 1969, by the United Nations, its Member States and various regional inter-governmental and national non-governmental organizations.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force on 4 January 1969. At the end of 1969, 37 States had become parties to the Convention. An 18-member Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as provided for in the Convention, was established. Details of these and other developments in connexion with the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, including measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, are set forth below. See also below, under the section on violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, for action taken on other aspects of the question.

International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on a programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Assembly adopted the resolution on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text on 21 November 1969, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Bulgaria, Guinea, Mongolia, Peru, the USSR, and the United Republic of Tanzania, as orally amended during the discussion.

Before the text was adopted, the Third Committee rejected—by a roll-call vote of 59 to 26, with 18 abstentions—a United Kingdom proposal to amend the title of the International Year so that instead of being called International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination it would be called International Year for Social Justice. The text as a whole was approved unanimously by the Third Committee.

On 11 December 1969, the text was adopted unanimously at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 2544(XXIV). (For text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By this resolution, the General Assembly: (1) designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; (2) considered that the International Year should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism; (3) approved the programme for the observance of the International Year prepared by the Secretary-General and called upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation. The Assembly also: (4) appealed to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and the international levels towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism; (5) invited the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year; and (6) requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session on the preparations for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination based on any information which he might receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.

The programme for the observance of the International Year, approved by the Assembly in the above resolution, was prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with a request by the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968 and, later in 1968, a request by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

The programme was suggested by the Secretary-General on the basis of the comments and suggestions made by Member States; due

2 Ibid., p. 560, text of resolution 2446(XXIII).
account was also taken, as appropriate, of the programme of measures and activities for the International Year for Human Rights approved by the General Assembly by its resolutions of 20 December 1965 and 19 December 1966, and the decisions and recommendations of United Nations organs on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid.

The Secretary-General's suggested programme noted that the purpose of the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was to achieve substantial progress in eliminating all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination, including the policies of apartheid, and in ensuring equality for all and full enjoyment by all of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights—as well as the right of peoples to self-determination—without any distinctions such as race, colour, national or ethnic origin, and thereby to promote further respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world.

The Secretary-General suggested that the International Year should be devoted to intensified action by States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations so as to (a) implement to the fullest possible extent the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; (b) achieve the widest possible participation by eligible States in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; (c) review the progress made throughout the world in combating racism and racial discrimination and evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used; (d) formulate a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the observance of the International Year; and (e) launch a worldwide campaign by means of education and mass media with a view to spreading the concept that the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination was essential in order to establish the full and basic dignity of human beings and to promote understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups.

Specific suggestions were set forth in the Secretary-General's programme regarding measures and activities to be undertaken by Member States, the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and national and other international organizations. Thus, it was suggested that the President of the General Assembly, the United Nations Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa might issue special messages during 1971 to be widely circulated by all communication media.

The Secretary-General also suggested that competent United Nations organs might: undertake certain activities, including a special meeting of the General Assembly, in connexion with the International Year during the twenty-sixth (1971) session of the Assembly; undertake a comprehensive review of measures and decisions taken to eliminate racial discrimination in order to evaluate their effectiveness and the stages reached in their implementation; initiate new United Nations programmes aimed at eradicating racial discrimination; encourage organs whose work related to the question of racial discrimination to proceed with the planning of their own specific programmes for the International Year; encourage regional intergovernmental organizations to undertake action in their respective regions in order to promote the eradication of racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid, and manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance; and call upon

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those States where policies of apartheid, racial segregation and other forms of racial discrimination were still practised, to prepare and implement their respective national programmes for the elimination of racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

It was further suggested that the Secretary-General might envisage, if so requested, the following activities: (a) organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, a world-wide seminar on measures to be taken at the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and for the promotion of harmonious race relations; (b) advising Governments of the availability of United Nations technical assistance in drafting legislation to prohibit racial discrimination in such fields as employment, education and housing; and (e) promoting the widest public awareness of the evils of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation by undertaking a vigorous international information campaign through the facilities available.

Also suggested were certain specific steps which might be taken by Governments and by those specialized agencies whose work had a bearing on the promotion of respect for human rights. These included: the issuance of special messages in the name of Heads of States or Governments; the holding of special meetings by the parliaments or national assemblies of Member States; the organization of seminars and cultural exchanges; the setting up of national committees; the issuance of special postage stamps; and the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination or appropriate articles thereof as the theme of conferences for 1971.

It was particularly recommended that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) be invited to draw the attention of universities and research institutes throughout the world to the importance of improving the facilities available for research concerning the causes of prejudice and discrimination and the techniques for their eradication.

Finally, it was suggested that other international and national organizations having an interest in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination—including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, non-governmental organizations in contact with the United Nations Office of Public Information, United Nations associations, research institutions and universities—might be invited to participate fully in the observance of the International Year and to organize special activities of their own during 1971.

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 15 December 1969, the representative of South Africa said that both the resolution adopted by the Assembly and the programme outlined for the celebration of the International Year seemed to equate his Government's policy of separate development with "racism" and "racial discrimination." South Africa, he said, rejected such a comparison. South Africa's internal policies were designed to avoid the very concepts which the United Nations was apparently trying to combat.

**DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION**
Third Committee, meetings 1697, 1699-1711.
Fifth Committee, meeting 1345.
Plenary Meeting 1829.


A/C.3/L.1738 and Add.1.2. Bulgaria, Guinea, Mongolia, Peru, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally revised, approved by Third Committee on 21 November 1969, meeting 1711, unanimously.


RESOLUTION 2544 (xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7825, as orally amended by Jamaica, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1969, meeting 1829, unanimously.
The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its firm resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination and racism, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent a serious obstacle to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decisions and the decisions of other United Nations organs designed to combat racism and condemning the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination as being incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constituting a crime against humanity, and recalling further its repeated appeals to the States concerned to take appropriate measures to eliminate racial discrimination, apartheid, nazism and other manifestations of racism,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which opens up new possibilities in the struggle against racism,

Considering that, in the interests of peace and the social progress of peoples and to ensure that all enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination on such grounds as race, colour, national or ethnic origin, new and still more vigorous and intensified efforts should be made, both at the international and the national levels, to achieve the rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racial intolerance,

Referring to resolution XXIV entitled "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, and also General Assembly resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 entitled "Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. Designates the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
2. Considers that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism;
3. Approves the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination prepared by the Secretary-General and calls upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation;
4. Urgently appeals to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and the international levels towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism;
5. Invites the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination based on any information which he may receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.


Implementation of Declaration and Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 21 March 1969, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination—proclaimed by the General Assembly on 26 October 1966—was commemorated for the third time by United Nations Member States and by the United Nations and affiliated agencies, and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The Secretary-General reported that, on the basis of information submitted to him, the occasion was marked by special meetings, lectures, official declarations, dissemination of information in all media, and contributions to special funds for the aid of victims of racial discrimination.

At United Nations Headquarters in New York, delegations of Member States participated in a special meeting convened by the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. (See also pp. 94-95.) The Commission on Human Rights also held a meeting dedicated

to the International Day at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Secretary-General issued a message which was made available on tape and film to broadcasting organizations around the world. A ceremony for the opening of a register for contributions for the victims of apartheid was held at United Nations Headquarters at which the Secretary-General made a statement. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also took measures to publicize the event.

In addition, the information supplied to the Secretary-General showed that the International Day was commemorated by the Governments of 36 Member States, by one international non-governmental organization and by non-governmental organizations and information media in 24 countries.

STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly by its resolution 2106 A (XX) unanimously adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and invited the States referred to in its article 17 to sign and ratify the Convention without delay. At its twenty-first (1966) session, and again at its twenty-second (1967) session, the General Assembly called upon all eligible States which had not yet done so to sign and ratify, or to accede to, the Convention.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the United Nations Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession as provided in article 19 of the Convention.

During 1969, 10 additional States deposited their instruments of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General. As at 31 December 1969, therefore, the following 37 States were Parties to the Convention:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Forty-two additional States had signed the Convention.

Measures of implementation contained in the Convention provided for the establishment of a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

When the Convention entered into force, the Secretary-General accordingly invited the States Parties to submit nominations from among their nationals with a view to electing the 18 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention.¹¹

¹¹ Article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination reads as follows:

"1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.

"2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

"3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

"4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of
The States Parties to the Convention held four meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 10 July, 29 August and 20 November 1969, during which they elected 18 persons as members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. (For membership and terms of office, see APPENDIX.

The first session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was scheduled to take place at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 30 January 1970. The Committee was to receive and consider reports submitted to it by the States Parties to the Convention on the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures adopted by them to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. It was to report annually to the General Assembly on its activities, making suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties to the Convention.

(footnote—continued)

the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. (a) The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

"(b) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1697-1711.
A/7667. Note by Secretary-General.
A/7825. Report of Third Committee, para. 3.

Measures Against Nazism and Racial Intolerance

During 1969, measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance were considered by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

On 11 December 1969, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted unanimously, as amended, resolution 2545 (XXIV) on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance. The resolution was based on a text adopted by the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights.

By the preamble to the resolution, the Assembly, among other things, recalled its resolutions of 18 December 196712 and 19 December 196813 on measures to be taken against totalitarian ideologies such as nazism and racial

intolerance. It expressed its concern at the further intensification of activities by groups and organizations which were carriers of the malignant ideologies and practices of nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and other similar ideologies and practices. It also expressed its profound disquiet at the fact that not all the States concerned were 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 in them a criminal offence.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) renewed its strong condemnation of racism, nazism, apartheid, and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices; (2) called upon those States concerned which had not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures—including legislative measures—for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts; (3) called upon States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people so as to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices; and (4) called on States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on a 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.

The Assembly also: (5) recommended that all States 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) requested States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General—for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session—information on measures adopted or being adopted under the present resolution; and (7) decided to keep on its agenda as a matter of priority the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

The text was recommended to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council by the terms of a resolution (1417 (XLVI)) of 6 June 1969. The Council took this action on a recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights made during its twenty-fifth session earlier in 1969.

When the resolution was discussed in the Assembly's Third Committee, a separate vote was requested by the United Kingdom on the word "neo-nazism" appearing in the second operative paragraph of the text proposed by the Economic and Social Council. (This paragraph called on States to take measures for the complete prohibition of nazi, neo-nazi and racist organizations and groups, and for their prosecution in the courts.) The word was retained by a vote of 18 to 17, with 11 abstentions. At a plenary meeting on 11 December 1969, the Assembly rejected the word "neo-nazi" in the text by a vote of 48 to 35, with 27 abstentions, and then adopted the draft resolution unanimously, as amended, as resolution 2545 (XXIV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Commission on Human Rights, in a resolution of 7 March 1969, noted with satisfaction that its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in connexion with its consideration of the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, had decided to deal also with the question of the revival of nazism, and to submit recommendations on measures which should be taken to halt nazi activities wherever they occurred. The Commission asked the Sub-Commission, taking into consideration the debate at the Commission's 1969 session, to deal, in its special study, with the danger of the revival of nazism and with the way in which it might affect the existence and safeguarding of fundamental human rights and freedoms. (See also below, p. 493.)

The Commission invited the Governments of Member States and organizations with in-
formation on the subject to send such informa-
tion to the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur for the study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres early enough to be taken into consideration in the study.

In connexion with the item on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in 1969 had before it a report by the Secretary-General—prepared in accordance with Assembly resolution 2438(XXIII) of 19 December 196815—containing a survey of information on international instruments, legislation and other measures taken or envisaged, both at the national and international levels, with a view to halting racist, nazi and similar activities, such as apartheid.

Also before the Assembly were: a letter dated 31 October 1969 from the Permanent Representa-
tive of Czechoslovakia to the President of the General Assembly enclosing a statement of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the Assembly's twenty-fourth ses-

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 De-
cember 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 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."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1697, 1699-1712.
Plenary Meeting 1829.

A/7581/Rev.1. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance. Note by Secretary-General.
A/7581/Rev.1, Annex. Draft resolution 1417(XLVI) as proposed by Economic and Social Council for adoption by General Assembly, approved unanimously by Third Committee on 24 November 1969, meeting 1712.
A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, paras. 262, 263.
A/7683. Report of Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 2545(xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7820, and as amended, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1969, meeting 1829.

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, represent today,

Reaffirming that nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar totalitarian 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 in 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 and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts;
3. Calls upon all States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles 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 or members of 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 the present resolution;
7. Decides to retain on its agenda as a matter of priority the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.
On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance to its twenty-fifth (1970) session. The Assembly took this decision on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which was unable, owing to lack of time, to consider the subject.

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

On 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, adopted a resolution (1418(XLVI)) by which it approved the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to proceed with the study of the protection of minorities. The Council authorized the Sub-Commission to designate a Special Rapporteur from among its members to carry out the study. (For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

At its session held from 25 August to 12 September 1969, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the final report on the study of equality in the administration of justice submitted by its Special Rapporteur, Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat.

The Sub-Commission congratulated the Special Rapporteur on his final report and thanked all those who had collaborated in supplying information for use in the study. It transmitted the report to the Commission on Human Rights for its earliest practicable consideration and decided to complete at its 1970 session consideration of the principles contained in the study.

SPECIAL STUDY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERES

At its 1969 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered an interim report on the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres submitted by its Special Rapporteur, Hernán Santa Cruz. It expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his comprehensive and valuable report and requested him to continue the completion of his task, taking into account the exchange of views on the report during the session, and to prepare and submit a final report in time for priority consideration by the Sub-Commission at its 1970 session.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its twenty-fifth session, held from 17 February to 21 March 1969, the Commission
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

on Human Rights decided to continue and conclude its discussion and consideration of the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights, and the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, at its 1970 session. It also decided to consider and give priority, at its 1971 session, to the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country including his own and return to his country, and, at its 1972 session, to the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
E/4621, Chapter XIX. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 28 May 1969, meeting 622, by 19 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1418 (XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 22 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The Economic and Social Council,
Taking note of resolution 11 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights,
1. Approves the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 9 (XX) to proceed with the study of the protection of minorities as envisaged therein;
2. Authorizes the Sub-Commission to designate a Special Rapporteur from among its members to carry out the study;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission.

VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

In 1969, questions concerning violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms—including apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa; the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa; the question of human rights in occupied territories; rules of procedure for bodies dealing with violations of human rights; and procedures for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights—were considered by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, its Commission on Human Rights and other subsidiary bodies concerned with these questions. Decisions which were taken on these and related matters by various bodies are described in the sections which follow.
DECISIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

In 1967, the Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur to survey past action of the United Nations in its efforts to eliminate the policies and practices of apartheid; to study legislation and practices in South Africa, South West Africa (Namibia) and Southern Rhodesia instituted to establish and maintain apartheid and racial discrimination; and to recommend measures which the General Assembly might take to combat racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation.16

At its twenty-fourth (1968) session the Commission considered the report of the Special Rapporteur, Manouchehr Ganji, entitled "Study of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa." The Commission endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report and asked the Special Rapporteur to continue his task and to prepare a further report.17

At its twenty-fifth session, held from 17 February to 21 March 1969, the Commission considered this second report submitted by the Special Rapporteur.

Part I of the report comprised a study of legislation and practices with regard to racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia since the completion of the principal study submitted at the Commission's twenty-fourth session. As in that study, the various articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights formed the framework of that part of the report.

Part II of the report dealt, first, with developments within the United Nations with regard to South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia since the conclusion of the principal study submitted at the Commission's twenty-fourth session. As in that study, the various articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights formed the framework of that part of the report.

Part III of the report examined the possibility of establishing a grand jury of legal experts for Namibia for the protection of life, personal safety and rights of the inhabitants of that territory.

Part IV was concerned with measures for the dissemination of information to the peoples of southern Africa on the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Part V of the report contained the conclusions, recommendations and observations of the Special Rapporteur.

After examining the report of the Special Rapporteur, the Commission adopted three resolutions on combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa.

In the first of these, adopted on 26 February 1969, the Commission, among other things, denounced what it termed the intensification of the policy of apartheid practised by the rulers of South Africa and the increasing aggravation of its consequences. It appealed to world public opinion to support and encourage the efforts of the world community designed to eliminate the odious practice of apartheid.

By another resolution, adopted on 27 February 1969, concerning co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, the Commission proposed that the Economic and Social Council ask the General Assembly to establish an ad hoc committee to submit proposals concerning, among other things, the responsibilities of various United Nations organs and bodies in this field and concerning concerted action to disseminate information on the evils of apartheid, segregation and racial intolerance and international efforts to secure their elimination.

On 27 February 1969, the Commission also adopted a third resolution, concerning measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa. This resolution consisted of five sections.

In section I, the Commission, among other things: condemned the racist Government of South Africa for its intensification of the inhuman policy of apartheid and for intensifying the policy of apartheid in Namibia, a territory under United Nations administration and

illegally occupied by South Africa; deplored the United Kingdom's refusal to suppress the racist and illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and regretted that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and the racist and illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia were not being observed by several Member States; and called upon those Governments which still maintained such relations to terminate them immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In section II, the Commission invited the non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious organizations, student and other organizations concerned to intensify their efforts in mobilizing public opinion against the repressive legislation, arbitrary imprisonment and other inhuman acts of the racist Government of South Africa, the illegal racist regime established in Namibia and the racist and illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Commission asked the Secretary-General to intensify further, through all United Nations information media, efforts to inform the peoples of southern Africa of the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, laying particular stress on the positive alternative of a multiracial society based on the principles of racial equality; and also to publish for world circulation, as an addendum to the summary of the Special Rapporteur's principal study, the part of the Special Rapporteur's report dealing with the laws and practices in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia which had come into force since the conclusion of the principal study.

In section III, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to keep other United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned with the question of eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa duly informed of the initiation and progress of investigation by the Commission on matters of gross violations of human rights in southern Africa.

In section IV, the Commission decided that the Special Rapporteur should continue his task and submit a report to the Commission's twenty-sixth (1970) session, paying particular attention to the following: developments since the 1969 report; a study, from the point of view of international penal law, of the question of apartheid; a survey of the policies and practices of racial discrimination in the African territories under Portuguese domination; and the situation regarding implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 19 December 1968 which called on South Africa to repeal and amend certain laws in force in South Africa.

Also in section IV of the resolution, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it request the General Assembly to extend the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to provide assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia. (See also pp. 110-12.)

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its forty-sixth session, in mid-1969, the Economic and Social Council, following its consideration of the report of the Human Rights Commission, adopted a number of resolutions relating to apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

By one of these—resolution 1414(XLVI), adopted unanimously on 6 June 1969—the Council, among other things, noted that questions of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms particularly manifested in policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and segregation in southern Africa were being considered by various United Nations organs, including subsidiary bodies of the Council, and a number of specialized agencies, and it recognized the need to coordinate these various activities.

The Council requested 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 summary of the activities so far undertaken by the different organs designed to bring about respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa; and

(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.

The specialized agencies were invited to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, which adopted it unanimously on the basis of a proposal of the Commission on Human Rights. It was amended during the Social Committee's debate in the light of proposals put forward by the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution 1414(XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another resolution (1415 (XLVI)—adopted on 6 June 1969 by a vote of 18 to 0, with 8 abstentions—the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution, based on a proposal of the Commission on Human Rights. (For details, see below.)

DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1415(XLVI), as resolution 2547 B (XXIV). It did so on 15 December 1969 by a vote of 86 to 2, with 21 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 24 November 1969 by 79 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions.

By the operative parts of this resolution, the Assembly first endorsed the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Human Rights Commission to study apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. It then called upon the Government of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in the Special Rapporteur's report 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.

The Assembly condemned South Africa for its perpetuation and further intensification of the inhuman policy of apartheid in complete and flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for its continuing affront and insult to the human conscience, and for enacting the Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968, and the Library Ordinance, section 19; and called upon the Government of South Africa to rescind immediately the "banning orders" issued under the Suppression of Communism Act against the opponents of apartheid.

Next, the Assembly called upon the United Kingdom—the administering power in Southern Rhodesia—to repeal the illegal legislation referred to in the Special Rapporteur's report and enacted by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia. It also deplored the United Kingdom's refusal to suppress the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and thus to restore the fundamental human rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly went on to regret the fact that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia were still not being observed by several Member States. It called on Governments which still maintained such relations to terminate them immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council.

The Secretary-General was requested by the Assembly: to set up a unit of United Nations Radio in Africa to produce and broadcast radio programmes to the peoples of southern Africa; to bring to the knowledge of competent United Nations organs as soon as possible the proposal to establish a judicial committee for Namibia; to seek and circulate the views of Member States on the establishment of such a committee; and to take steps to give the
widest possible publicity to the evils of the policies described in the resolution and to the actions of the racist Government of South Africa, the illegal racist regime established in Namibia and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, through non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions and student and other organizations, as well as libraries and schools.

Member States were urged by the Assembly to give extensive and continuing publicity to the Special Rapporteur's report and to the above policies and practices through their national publicity media.

Finally, the Secretary-General was asked to report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session on the implementation of various aspects of the resolution.

(For full text of resolution 2547 B (XXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Third Committee, most representatives observed that, although important progress had been achieved in implementing the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights, violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continued on a vast scale in many parts of the world. It was noted in particular that racism, one of the most shameful social phenomena of modern times, still plagued the international community, and it was generally agreed that action to combat racial discrimination was one of the primary aims of the United Nations in the field of human rights.

The hope was expressed—by Canada, the Central African Republic, France, Guyana, Indonesia, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia, among others—that the intensified debate on the question would not result merely in an increase in the number of documents and resolutions, but that concerted efforts would be directed towards practical measures that might bridge the gap between words and deeds and translate ideals and legal obligations into reality.

It was stressed by many Members—the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Pakistan and Uganda among them—that South Africa was strengthening its repugnant policy of apartheid by adopting further discriminatory measures, by intensifying the regime of police terror, and by ill-treating political prisoners. Furthermore, the practice of apartheid was now extending beyond the frontiers of South Africa.

With respect to Namibia, a territory under United Nations responsibility, many Members—among them Guinea, India, Pakistan, Uganda and Yugoslavia—deplored the defiance of United Nations decisions by the South African regime. In the case of Southern Rhodesia, they noted that mandatory sanctions had not brought down the white minority regime and they called upon the administering power—the United Kingdom—to take more positive action. As to the territories under Portuguese domination, it was stated that the present degree of Portugal's resistance against the forces of African nationalism was made possible because of the massive economic and military assistance Portugal obtained from its Western allies.

Nigeria and others said that South Africa, with a view to perpetuating its policy, had established with Portugal and Southern Rhodesia an "unholy alliance" whose harmful effects, particularly in the continent of Africa, were becoming increasingly obvious.

Many speakers, including Czechoslovakia and India, felt that the United Nations should adopt more effective measures, including active support of the liberation movements, to put an end to the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa which, they insisted, constituted a constant threat to the security and independence of many African nations.

In this connexion, a number of Members—among them Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Italy and Norway, drew attention to the Manifesto on Southern Africa adopted earlier in the year by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. The Manifesto was based on the fundamental recognition of the fact that all men were equal and had equal rights to human dignity and respect regardless of colour or race, and had the right to participate, as equal members of society, in their own Government.

(See also pp. 147-52.)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECO NOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—-46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 617, 619-621, 623, 624, 626
Plenary Meeting 1602

E/4621 Report on 25th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter IV A and Chapter XVIII, resolution 4 (XXV)
E/4621, Chapter XIV Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, and as amended by United Kingdom, E/AC 7/L 557, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 29 May 1969, meeting 624
E/AC 7/L 557 United Kingdom: amendments to draft resolution I of Commission on Human Rights
E/4693 Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I

RESOLUTION 1414(XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602

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;
2 Invites the specialized agencies concerned to cooperate 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

E/4621 Report on 25th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter IV A and Chapter XVIII, resolutions 3 (XXV) and 5(XXV)
E/4621, Chapter IX Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 28 May 1969, meeting 623, by roll-call vote of 20 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bulgarla, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia
Against: None
Abstaining: Belgium, France, Ireland, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

E/4693 Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II

RESOLUTION 1415(XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 18 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions

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 2144A (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 regimes in southern African 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 of the Special Rapporteur;

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 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;


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 regime in Southern Rhodesia;

8. Deplores the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the racist and illegal minority regime 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 regime 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 regime 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 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 regime established in Namibia and of the racist and illegal minority regime 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.”
by Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.
A/7826. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IIB.
A/7843. Note by Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 2547B (xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7826, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1969, meeting 1834, by 86 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions.

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 for South West Africa, now known as Namibia, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it decided to establish the 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 racist minority regimes 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 Assembly 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 of the Special Rapporteur;
2. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report 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 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;
5. Further condemns the racist Government of South Africa for intensifying the policy of apartheid in Namibia, a Territory under United Nations administration and illegally occupied by that Government;
6. Calls upon the Government 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 paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report and enacted by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;
8. Deplores the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the illegal racist minority regime 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 South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime 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 illegal racist minority regime 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 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 as soon as possible the proposal to establish a judicial committee for Namibia,
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 and to the actions of the racist Government of South Africa, of the illegal racist regime established in Namibia and of the illegal racist minority regime 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 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 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of paragraph 11 above.

OTHER DOCUMENTS
A/7787. Letter of 20 November 1969 from USSR.
A/7808. Letter of 2 December 1969 from Israel.
A/7819. Letter of 1 December 1969 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of USSR.

Report of Working Group on Treatment of Political Prisoners in Southern Africa

At its twenty-fifth session, in February-March 1969, the Commission on Human Rights had before it the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established by the Commission in 1967—by its resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967—to investigate the charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa.

After considering the Working Group's report on that investigation, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 2 (XXIV) adopted on 16 February 1968 at its twenty-fourth session, decided, among other things, to enlarge the mandate of the Working Group, and called upon it to investigate the treatment of prisoners not only in the Republic of South Africa, but also in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese administration. The Working Group was also requested to investigate the consequences flowing from the illegal arrest and arraignment of Namibian nationals by South African authorities.

Finally, the Working Group was instructed to carry out a thorough investigation of one of its earlier conclusions—namely, whether certain elements of the crime of genocide could be detected in the situation prevailing in the Republic of South Africa.

(The Ad Hoc Working Group was concurrently examining allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. For details, see below, pp. 534-37. As the Special Working Group of Experts established by the Human Rights Commission in its resolution 6 (XXV), it was also carrying out an investigation relating to allegations concerning Israel's violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the territories occupied by that country. For details, see pp. 509-12 below. In addition, the Ad Hoc Working Group, in accordance with a further decision of the Human Rights Commission, was conducting an inquiry into the question of capital punishment in southern Africa.)

In its report to the 1969 session of the Human Rights Commission, the Working Group concluded, among other things, that the deplorable situation of political prisoners in South Africa had not changed at all since its first (1967) investigation. The Working Group reiterated the conclusions set forth in its first report and it recommended, in particular: that the Commission should continue to watch developments concerning prison conditions in South Africa; that the Government of South Africa be invited to repeal the provisions of the Prisons Act which made it an offence to publish matters relating to the ill-treatment of prisoners; and that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Working Group's reports be widely distributed.

With regard to Namibia, the Working Group found that the legislation concerning political prisoners and the treatment of such persons were the same as those existing in South Africa. It was recommended, among other things, that the United Nations should take effective action to administer Namibia and to effect the release of Namibian citizens detained in South African prisons; that the South African Government

should observe in respect of Namibia the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 1955; that refugees from Namibia should be given refugee passports with a return clause; and that an investigation should be made to determine whether elements of the crime of genocide existed in the situation prevailing in Namibia.

The Working Group found that after Southern Rhodesia’s unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, large numbers of persons there had been imprisoned or detained for their opposition to the illegal regime; and that the treatment of such prisoners fell very short of all civilized standards—in particular, many prisoners who had been sentenced to death but whose sentences had been suspended lived, uncertain of their fates, under the most cruel conditions. It was recommended, in particular, that the United Kingdom Government—the administering authority—should take all necessary steps to obtain the release of political prisoners; that present conditions in prisons should be brought into conformity with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; that the pardon granted by the Queen to prisoners sentenced to death should be carried out immediately; and that a legal basis should be found whereby the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War could be applied to freedom fighters captured in Southern Rhodesia.

With regard to the African territories under Portuguese administration, the Working Group concluded that the Portuguese authorities, in their efforts to curb liberation movements, were detaining large numbers of persons and subjecting them to the most inhuman forms of torture and ill-treatment. The Portuguese authorities, furthermore, practised massive aerial bombing of civilians, took hostages and carried out a scorched-earth policy.

The Working Group recommended, among other things, that all forms of torture of political prisoners should be abolished in those territories; that the Government of Portugal should observe the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as well as the 1949 Geneva Conventions relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; that a convention should be prepared to ensure better protection to civilians and prisoners in armed conflicts; and that it would be useful to study the question of whether elements of genocide existed in the African territories under Portuguese administration.

With respect to the question of genocide in South Africa, the Working Group concluded that, although the Government concerned had not ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, it was bound by the generally recognized rules of international law on this matter. Considering the South African legislation in force, the Working Group was unable to say that the South African Government had expressed an intention to commit genocide; however, it noted that, in the view of several witnesses, certain elements of genocide existed in the practice of apartheid. The Working Group recommended that the genocide convention be revised with a view to making the apartheid policies as applied by the South African authorities punishable under this instrument.

The Working Group further recommended that the Secretary-General establish and maintain a register of political prisoners in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories; and that the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa—for the relief of political prisoners in southern Africa—for the relief of political prisoners in South Africa—be enlarged to include Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies. (See also pp. 110-12.)

DECISIONS BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Commission on Human Rights, after considering the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, adopted resolution 21 (XXV) on 19 March 1969, by which it once more enlarged the Working Group’s mandate to include the following: (a) an inquiry into the question of capital punishment in southern Africa, in accordance with a General Assembly decision of 26 November 1968 (2394 (XXIII)); (b)
an inquiry into the treatment meted out to political prisoners, as well as to captured freedom fighters in southern Africa; (e) an investigation into the conditions of Africans in the so-called Transit Camps and on the so-called Native Reserves in South Africa, as well as in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; (d) a further investigation of grave manifestations of apartheid present in the situation prevailing in the Republic of South Africa and as brought out in the Working Group's report; and (e) an investigation of grave manifestations of colonialism and racial discrimination in the situation prevailing in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), resulting from the actions of the illegal South African regime in Namibia, the illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and the colonialist Portuguese regime in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

The Commission asked the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to report to the Commission's twenty-sixth (1970) session and to submit conclusions and recommendations to the Commission's twenty-seventh session in 1971.

During the Commission's debate, another draft resolution containing proposals for action by the General Assembly based on the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, was submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. Owing to lack of time, the Commission did not consider this eight-power proposal but agreed to include the text in its report and transmit it to the Economic and Social Council for any action the Council might deem appropriate.

During July and August 1969, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts conducted the first part of the investigation requested by the Human Rights Commission in its resolution 21 (XXV). The Working Group heard 28 witnesses in New York, in Geneva, Switzerland, and in Cairo, United Arab Republic, on matters referred to in that resolution.

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its forty-sixth session, in May-June 1969, the Economic and Social Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and the eight-power draft proposal mentioned above.

On 6 June 1969, the Council adopted, by 22 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, resolution 1424 (XLVI), whereby it took note of the Working Group's report and reiterated its condemnation of every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and freedom fighters perpetrated by the Government of South Africa, the illegal South African regime in Namibia, the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and the colonial regime in the territories under Portuguese administration. It decided to postpone detailed consideration of the Working Group's recommendations and to send the Working Group's report back to the Commission on Human Rights, together with the eight-power draft resolution mentioned above, for examination by the Commission.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, where it was approved on 3 June 1969 by a vote of 15 to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 1424 (XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In another decision, the Council on 6 June 1969 adopted a resolution (1423 (XLVI)), by 16 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as orally amended by Upper Volta, on the financial implications of resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session earlier in 1969. The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, where it was put forward by Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia and approved on 29 May 1969 by the Social Committee by 13 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

By this text, the Council (1) decided that the activities arising out of certain decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session should be undertaken in 1969, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Commission, bearing in mind the neces-
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

sity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds; and (2) authorized the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council considered the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

(For text of resolution 1423 (XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-fourth session later in 1969, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2547 A (XXIV)) on the question, among others, of the treatment of political prisoners in southern Africa. It did so on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text on 24 November 1969 by a roll-call vote of 76 to 1, with 25 abstentions. The proposal was sponsored in the Third Committee by Algeria, Burundi, the Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

By the preambular part of the resolution, the General Assembly recalled its decision of 2 December 196822 by which, among other things, it had reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, had condemned the Government of South Africa for its cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners and had declared that captured freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war under international law. It further recalled a decision of 29 November 196823 by which it had reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence and by which it had called upon the Government of Portugal, in view of the armed conflict and inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. The Assembly also reiterated its condemnation of the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia.25

Also noted by the Assembly was the feeling of grave concern, expressed in its decision of 20 December 1968,26 about the development in southern Africa of the entente between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia which, among other things, could only result in further suffering being inflicted upon political prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody, as well as upon captured freedom fighters.

The Assembly also expressed its determination to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly, among other things: reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of apartheid, racial discrimination and Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms; condemned the Government of South Africa for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture meted out to political prisoners and detainees and to captured freedom fighters, and further condemned that Government for its refusal to permit an impartial inquiry into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees; strongly censured South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and for

23 Ibid., pp. 803-4, text of resolution 2395 (XXIII).
24 Ibid., pp. 156-58, text of resolution 2383 (XXIII).
25 Ibid., p. 789, text of resolution 2403 (XXIII).
26 Ibid., pp. 730-32, text of resolution 2465 (XXIII).
the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of Namibian political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters; condemned the Government of Portugal for its inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of the political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Sao Tomé; and called upon the United Kingdom, the administering power, to reconsider its deplorable refusal to intervene in Southern Rhodesia by force and restore the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe and in this manner, inter alia, automatically ameliorate the conditions of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia, as well as to ensure the application of the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949 to the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly then called upon the South African Government to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949. It urged the Government of Portugal to observe the terms of that Convention, as well as of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, also dated 12 August 1949.

The Assembly went on to urge immediate action by the United Nations Council for Namibia to bring about the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955, and the Geneva Conventions relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in Namibia, a territory under its direct responsibility.

The Council for Namibia was also asked to take certain steps with regard to trade union rights in the territory. (See below, pp. 534-37.) Also by this resolution, the Assembly requested 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 discharging the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in particular with respect to those territories in southern Africa with which it was concerned, to take fully into account the relevant provisions of the present resolution.

The Secretary-General was requested by the Assembly to establish, maintain and publicize an up-to-date register of persons subjected to imprisonment, detention, banishment and other restrictions, and of persons who had been victims of brutality, for their opposition to apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as of captured freedom fighters held in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Sao Tome.

The Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa were asked to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Trust Fund to include persons suffering under repressive and discriminatory practices throughout southern Africa. Also, Governments were asked to contribute more generously to the Trust Fund and to voluntary organizations assisting these persons. (See also pp. 110-12.)

Finally, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session on the implementation of the present resolution by South Africa, Portugal and the United Kingdom and on the action taken by the United Nations and its organs on the measures called for in the resolution.

(For text of resolution 2547 A (XXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 617-628.
Plenary Meeting 1602.

E/AC.7/L.560. Chad, Congo, (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.561. Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Social Committee on 3 June 1969, meeting 628, by 15 votes to O, with 5 abstentions.
E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution XI.

RESOLUTION 1424(XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 22 votes to O, with 4 abstentions.

1. Decides that the activities arising out of the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session in resolutions 6(XXV) and 21(XXV) should be undertaken in 1969, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Commission, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present resolution, considers the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1697, 1699-1713. Plenary Meeting 1829.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section A.

A/7660. Question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. Report of Secretary-General, paras. 11-15.

A/C.3/L.1740. Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, orally co-sponsored by Burundi, Mali and Mauritania, and as orally revised, approved by Third Committee on 24 November 1969, meeting 1712, by roll-call vote of 76 to 1, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela.
A/7826. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II A.

RESOLUTION 2547 A (xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7826, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1969, meeting 1829, by 87 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 by which it, inter alia, reaffirmed its recognition of the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence, and also paragraph 12 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of Portugal, in view of the armed conflict and inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949,

Further recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence, and also paragraph 13 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in view of the armed conflict prevailing in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949,

Taking into account paragraph 1 of its resolution 2383 (XXIII) of 7 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right, and also paragraph 13 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in view of the armed conflict prevailing in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949,

Recalling also, its resolution 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 by which it, inter alia, reiterated its condemnation of the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia,

Noting the feeling of grave concern, expressed in its resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, about the development in southern Africa of the entente between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, which, inter alia, can only result in further suffering being inflicted upon political prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody as well as upon captured freedom fighters,

Further noting its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the first report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa established by resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967 of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1412 (XLV) of 6 June 1969 regarding the infringements of trade-union rights 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. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of apartheid, racial discrimination and Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Again condemns the Government of South Africa for its inhuman and degrading treatment and torture meted out to political prisoners and detainees and to captured freedom fighters;

3. Further condemns the Government of South Africa for its refusal to permit an impartial inquiry into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees, and expresses sympathy and solidarity with the families of the deceased;

4. Strongly censures the Government of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia, a Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of Namibian political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé;

5. Further condemns the Government of Portugal for its inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of the political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé;

6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, to reconsider its deplorable refusal to intervene in Southern Rhodesia by force and restore the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe and in this manner, inter alia, automatically ameliorate the conditions of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia, as well as to ensure the application of the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949 to the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia;

7. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;

8. Further calls upon the Government of Portugal to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both dated 12 August 1949;


10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a Territory under the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade-union rights currently in force;

11. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to ensure the implementation of the pro-
visions of paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1302(XLIV) of 28 May 1968 in Namibia, and also to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments;

12. Requests 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 discharging the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in particular with respect to those Territories in southern Africa with which it is concerned, to take fully into account the relevant provisions of the present resolution;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, maintain and publicize an up-to-date register of persons subjected to imprisonment, detention, banishment and other restrictions, and of persons who have been victims of brutality, for their opposition to apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as of captured freedom fighters held in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Sao Tome;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all persons in the Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation;

15. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to make a detailed study of the possibility of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all affected persons who are victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa;

16. Appeals to all Governments to contribute more generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and also to voluntary organizations active in providing relief and assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa;

17. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution by the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the United Kingdom;

18. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the action taken by the United Nations and its organs regarding paragraphs 9 to 16 above.

Study of Violations

QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

On 4 March 1969, at its twenty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution (6 (XXV)) by the preambular paragraphs of which, among other things, it recalled previous resolutions of United Nations bodies which had called upon Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the area since the outbreak of hostilities (in June 1967). It noted that the Security Council had once again expressed its concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel, and had deplored the delay in the implementation of the Council's resolution of 14 June 1967. The Commission also noted the resolution adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, as well as a General Assembly decision of 19 December 1968 on the question.

By the operative part of the text, the Commission reaffirmed the inalienable right of all inhabitants who had left since the outbreak of hostilities to return, and called upon the Government of Israel to implement immediately United Nations resolutions to that effect. The Commission went on to deplore Israel's continued violations of human rights in the occupied territories, and called upon the Government of Israel to put an immediate end to such acts. It expressed its deep concern over Israel's refusal to abide by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and called once again on the Government of Israel to respect fully and apply that Convention.

The Commission decided to establish a Special Working Group of Experts—composed of the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts—with the following mandate: (a) to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the territories occupied by Israel as a result
of hostilities in the Middle East; (b) to receive communications, to hear witnesses, and use such modalities of procedure as it might deem necessary; and (c) to report, with its conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission's twenty-sixth (1970) session.

In another resolution adopted on 4 March 1969, the Human Rights Commission, among other things, made a fervent appeal to all Governments, their peoples and world public opinion to spare no efforts to ensure a peaceful settlement of the conflict affecting the Middle East through respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and through implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and, meanwhile, to ensure in that region respect for the fundamental rights of all human beings, which would greatly contribute towards the creation of conditions for the restoration of peace.

On 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1423(XLVI), decided that the investigation decided upon by the Commission on Human Rights should be undertaken in 1969, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds. It authorized the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council considered these programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature. (See also pp. 504-5 above.)

The Special Working Group of Experts held a number of meetings in July and August 1969 to hear witnesses and gather evidence in accordance with its mandate. It heard a total of 103 persons at meetings held in New York, Geneva (Switzerland), Beirut (Lebanon), Damascus (Syria), Amman (Jordan), and Cairo (United Arab Republic). The Special Working Group also received a total of 83 written communications and cables. It decided to meet again in New York in January 1970 to consider and adopt its report to the Commission on Human Rights.

By a resolution (2443(XXIII)) adopted on 19 December 1968, the General Assembly established a Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, to be composed of three Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly. Emilio Arenales Catalán, President of the twenty-third session, died without having appointed the Special Committee's members and on 23 June 1969 the Secretary-General, acting on the suggestion of several Member States, convened a meeting of the Vice-Presidents of the twenty-third session to entrust one of them with the task. The Government of Israel on 19 June had objected to the initiative taken by the Secretary-General. At the meeting of the Vice-Presidents, Luis Alvarado, Chairman of the Delegation of Peru, was entrusted with the task and on 12 September 1969 he informed the Secretary-General that Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia had agreed to become members of the Special Committee.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2546 (XXIV)) by which, after recalling the various resolutions regarding the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories occupied by Israel, it expressed concern that the provisions of those resolutions had not been implemented by the Israeli authorities, and stated that it was gravely alarmed by fresh reports of collective punishments, mass imprisonments, indiscriminate destruction of homes and other acts of oppression against the civilian population in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) reaffirmed its resolutions relating to the violations of human rights in Israel-occupied territories; (2) expressed its grave concern at the continuing reports of violations of human rights in those territories; (3) condemned such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel; (4) urgently called upon Israel to desist forthwith from its reported repressive practices and policies towards the civilian population in the occupied territories and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection
of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations; and (5) requested the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to take cognizance of the provisions of the present resolution.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved on 20 November 1969, on the basis of a proposal—twice revised by the sponsors—of the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Guinea, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. The vote, by roll call, was 51 to 11, with 50 abstentions, after separate votes had been taken on two of the operative paragraphs. The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly by a roll-call vote of 52 to 13, with 49 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 2546 (XXIV) see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Third Committee, representatives of the Arab States and a number of other Members referred to the situation in the territories occupied by Israel where, they said, human rights and fundamental freedoms were violated on an alarming scale. It was said that Israel was pursuing a racist policy in these territories. Zionism was compared with nazism and it was maintained that the two ideologies were similar in that both were based on the concept of racial exclusivism and intolerance. The oppression inflicted on Arabs in the Israel-occupied territories, these Members added, constituted a cynical reminder of the atrocities committed by the nazis during the Second World War.

A number of Third Committee Members—among them Pakistan and Sudan—stressed that Israel, like the Government of South Africa, ignored the decisions of United Nations organs and refused to co-operate with the various committees established by the United Nations to deal with the problem, nor had Israel allowed them to carry out the investigations asked for by the United Nations bodies concerned.

Several representatives, including Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Syria and the United Arab Republic asserted, among other things, that Israel was resorting to an inhumane policy of collective punishment, or so-called area punishment, the systematic destruction of homes, mass deportations, torture of prisoners and detainees, and outright massacres.

In reply, the representative of Israel objected to the charges brought against his country and to the comparison made between Zionism and nazism. On the contrary, he said, Zionism was a national liberation movement which aimed at restoring the Jewish people to freedom and independence and as such had served as a source of inspiration to certain national movements in Asia and Africa.

He went on to stress that the populations in the occupied territories were receiving humane treatment and that Israel had tried as far as possible to ensure the human rights of civilians in the occupied territories and had guaranteed the equality of all persons under its jurisdiction, regardless of race.

The representative of Israel also contended that Israel had endeavoured to observe the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Israel would welcome any impartial investigation of the situation but would not accept an investigation which was preceded by a condemnation and which would not also cover the situation of Jewish inhabitants in Arab countries who had also been affected by the events in the Middle East.

Some Members—among them Canada and Costa Rica—expressed the view that the violations of human rights in the Middle East were the inevitable direct consequence of the conflict between Israel and the Arab States. According to them, it was necessary to support actively the efforts undertaken by the United Nations towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Others, including the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Romania and the USSR, urged an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories, since in their opinion the occupation of a foreign land was by itself a grave violation of the United Nations Charter.

During the debate, the United States representative raised the question of the condition of the members of the United States armed forces captured in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. She said that the Democratic Re-
public of Viet-Nam, a party to the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, had grossly violated the provisions of that Convention by not safeguarding the rights of the American prisoners. The requests of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other recognized intermediaries to be allowed to visit the prisoners at their place of detention had been repeatedly denied and she stressed that, for its part, the United States had accorded the status and rights of prisoners of war under the Convention to captured soldiers of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and of the Viet-Cong, even though many of them were not technically entitled to that status under the Convention.

Several representatives, among them those of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the USSR, pointed out the specific reservations made by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in acceding to the Geneva Convention to the effect that prisoners of war prosecuted for or convicted of war crimes or crimes against humanity in accordance with the principles established by the Nürnberg Tribunal would not enjoy the benefits of the Convention. Describing the conflict in Viet-Nam as one of the most cruel colonial wars of aggression, these speakers expressed the view that the Third Committee was not the appropriate forum in which to raise the question of prisoners, which was only one aspect of the whole problem of Viet-Nam.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR BODIES DEALING WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

The International Conference on Human Rights, meeting at Teheran, Iran, in April-May 1968, recognized in one of its resolutions the importance of well-defined rules of procedure for the orderly and efficient discharge of their functions by the United Nations bodies concerned with human rights questions, and noted that no such procedural rules existed to guide them. It therefore recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare at its earliest opportunity model rules of procedure for the guidance of the United Nations bodies concerned.\(^3\)

On 19 December 1968, the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-fifth session, decided to refer the request of the Teheran Conference to the Commission on Human Rights. Also on 19 December 1968, the General Assembly, among other things, invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1969 on the measures taken in implementing the recommendations of the Teheran Conference. (See also below, pp. 526-30.)

At its forty-sixth session, in May-June 1969, the Economic and Social Council was informed that the Human Rights Commission had adopted a resolution at its twenty-fifth session, earlier in the year, by which it: (1) decided to prepare model rules of procedure for ad hoc bodies of the United Nations entrusted with the study of particular situations alleged to reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to facilitate this task by submitting a draft of model rules of procedure to the Commission at its twenty-sixth (1970) session for its consideration, taking into account the relevant discussions at the Teheran Conference and in the Commission.

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On the basis of a proposal of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights on 17 March 1969, during its twenty-fifth session, recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a resolution on the procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

By this text, the Economic and Social Council would authorize the Sub-Commission to appoint a working group of not more than five of its members—with due regard to geographical distribution—to meet in private each year, immediately before the sessions of the Sub-Commission. The working group would consider all communications, including replies received by the Secretary-General under a 1959 Economic

\(^3\) For further details about the Teheran Conference, see Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 538-48.
and Social Council resolution,\textsuperscript{32} and would bring to the Sub-Commission's attention those communications—and the replies of Governments, if any—which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the Sub-Commission's terms of reference.

The Council would, further, request the Sub-Commission to consider in private meetings the communications brought before it in accordance with the decision of a majority of the members of the working group—and any replies of Governments—to determine whether to refer to the Human Rights Commission particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission.

The Council would also request the Commission, after it had examined any situation referred to it by the Sub-Commission, to determine: (a) whether it required a thorough study by the Commission and a report and recommendation to the Council; and (b) whether it might be a subject of an investigation by an ad hoc committee to be appointed by the Commission after obtaining the consent of the State concerned, in which case the committee should report to the Commission with such observations and suggestions as it might deem appropriate.

The Council would further decide that all actions envisaged in the implementation of the resolution by the Sub-Commission or the Commission should remain confidential until such time as the Commission might decide to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

By its resolution 1422 (XLVI), which it adopted unanimously on 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided—having regard to its particularly important nature—to transmit the draft resolution proposed by the Human Rights Commission, and relevant documents, to Member States of the United Nations for consideration and comment. The Human Rights Commission was invited to study the question at its twenty-sixth (1970) session as a matter of priority, in the light of the replies and observations of Member States. The Commission was also asked to report to the Council's forty-eighth session in 1970.

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, where it was approved unanimously on 28 May 1969 on a proposal by Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

\textsuperscript{32} See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 221, text of resolution 728 F (XXVIII).
considers the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——23RD SESSION


GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1697, 1699-1713.
Fifth Committee, meeting 1351.
Plenary Meeting 1829.


A/C.3/L.1739/Rev.1. Congo (Brazzaville), India, Guinea, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 20 November 1969, meeting 1709, by roll-call vote of 51 to 11, with 50 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bolivia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta.

A/C.5/1294, A/7891. Question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. Report of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/7826. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution 1

RESOLUTION 2546 (xxiv), as proposed by Third Committee, A/7826, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1969, meeting 1829, by roll-call vote of 52 to 13, with 49 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bolivia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Gambia, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

The General Assembly, Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
Further recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2443 (XXIII) and 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,
Concerned that the provisions of these resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,
Gravely alarmed by fresh reports of collective punishments, mass imprisonment, indiscriminate destruction of homes and other acts of oppression against the civilian population in the Arab territories occupied by Israel,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions relating to the violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel;
2. Expresses its grave concern at the continuing reports of violation of human rights in those territories;
3. Condemns such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel;
4. Urgently calls upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from its reported repressive practices and policies towards the civilian population in the occupied territories and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;
5. Requests the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established under General Assembly resolution 2443(XXIII), to take cognizance of the provisions of the present resolution.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR BODIES DEALING WITH VIOLATIONS


E/4621. Chapter XIX. Draft resolution IX, proposed by Commission.

E/AC.7/L.556. Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 28 May 1969, meeting 623.

E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IX.

RESOLUTION 1422 (XLVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having taken note of draft resolution IX of the Commission on Human Rights, which was recommended to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and adoption,
1. Decides, having regard to its particularly important nature, to transmit the said draft resolution and the relevant documents to States Members of the United Nations for consideration and comment and requests the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements for that purpose;
2. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to study this question at its twenty-sixth session as a matter of priority, in the light of the replies and observations of Member States, taking into account the debates held in the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session, and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session.

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS


THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Various questions relating to the status of women were discussed during 1969 in the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. These included: the political rights of women; the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories; the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories; also, the protection of women and children in emergency situations or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence; and the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967.33

Other questions considered included: United Nations assistance for the advancement of women; economic rights and opportunities for women; the status of women in private law; access of women to education; the periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; and activities under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

At its twenty-second session, held in New York from 27 January to 12 February 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women cons-

sidered a report by the Secretary-General, the first in a new series containing information on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and on the implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1952.\(^{34}\)

The Secretary-General's report, which gave a brief account of developments in 22 countries, and a summary of information relating to the implementation of the Convention as received from 47 Governments, showed that in virtually all countries women played a part in public life, and that most constitutions guaranteed the political rights of women.

On 26 January 1969, the Commission adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it asked the Secretary-General to invite Governments of Member States to provide—in their future reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women—fuller information, including statistical data and the percentage of women elected to the national parliament and appointed to high governmental judicial or diplomatic posts.

### STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

By a resolution adopted on 29 January 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women asked the Secretary-General to continue to submit reports biennially on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. These reports, based on information received from the Governments concerned and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and 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, had been requested by the Commission in 1968.

The Commission also asked the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the administering authorities to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in arranging for women from such territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere.

### INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN INTERESTS ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

When the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1969 session considered the question of the influence of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories, it had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the origin of the item and relevant decisions of other United Nations organs, in particular the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the Special Committee had reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-third (1968) session on the question of the activities of foreign interests which were impeding the implementation in southern Africa of the Declaration on granting independence, but had not included information on the living conditions of women in dependent territories.

On 3 February, the Commission adopted a resolution whereby, among other things, it requested the Special Committee to devote a part of its report, to be presented to the General Assembly's twenty-fourth session later in 1969, to the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories, for the Commission to consider at its twenty-third session in 1970.

### PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In a resolution adopted on 3 February 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women took note of resolutions adopted in 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights and the General Assembly concerning respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories in the Middle East and human rights in armed conflicts. The Commission recommended that the protection of women and chil-

dren against inhuman practices in time of armed conflict or occupation should more than ever receive the attention of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which should render greater assistance to them and to women and children in territories struck by natural disasters.

In this connexion, the Commission expressed the hope that women in increasing numbers would be consulted or sent on missions by the International Committee of the Red Cross in occupied territories and territories ravaged by war or struck by natural disasters; it appealed to all women throughout the world to contribute to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflicts.

The Commission asked the Secretary-General to submit to it a report, based in particular on information in United Nations official documents and in the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, on the conditions of women and children in the territories mentioned above.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

In response to a request by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Commission on the Status of Women containing an analysis of replies received from Governments, the specialized agencies and a number of non-governmental organizations relating to the implementation of the 1967 Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

The Commission also requested the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies concerned and UNICEF, in planning regional and inter-regional programmes, to pay particular attention to problems of a regional character—for instance, malnutrition and its effects on the physical well-being and mental alertness of the child and adult population, and aid for the housewife to free her for adult education for her personal development and for the good of the community.

The Secretary-General was further requested by the Commission to prepare—in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and
UNICEF, and in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions—a five-year programme of concerted action for the advancement of women within the framework of technical co-operation programmes, including the programme of advisory services in the human rights field, taking due account of projects already initiated under such programmes. The programme was to be submitted to the Commission if possible at its twenty-third session in 1970.

Also in this resolution, the Commission expressed the hope that Member States, especially during the Second United Nations Development Decade, would take fully into account the importance of the full participation of women as well as men in various national development plans, in formulating their requests for assistance and in approving the technical co-operation programme concerned in the appropriate organs.

In another resolution, adopted on 10 February 1969, the Commission, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of issuing revised reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries, and on the participation of women in community development in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and at United Nations seminars and other related activities.

In a resolution adopted on 10 February on the question of women’s service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community, the Commission called upon the Secretary-General to request Governments of Member States which had established a women’s service as a means of promoting the participation of women in national economic and social development to submit information on their experience in this respect. The Secretary-General was asked to prepare a report on the information received, for submission to the Commission’s twenty-third session if possible.

In connexion with the participation of women in community development, the Commission on 11 February adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it expressed the hope that programmes would be promoted which would provide greater scope for women’s participation in national development through the technical co-operation programmes and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. It recommended that a series of seminars should be organized on the topic of community development as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status.

Also by this resolution the Commission requested the Secretary-General to consider initiating in this connexion a series of case studies in selected countries, and recommended to Member States that they furnish the Secretary-General with any additional information they might have concerning specific programmes or projects in the field of community development in which women played an effective role.

**ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN**

On 5 and 6 February 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted three resolutions relating to economic rights and opportunities for women, one of which was recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

By the preamble of the first of these resolutions, the Commission, among other things, expressed recognition of the role played by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) with regard to the right of women to work and to maternity protection. It noted that ILO’S policy was aimed at securing the protection of the life and health of workers and had resulted in the establishment of specific standards of work and of conventions whose purpose was to place women workers on an equal footing with men with respect to employment, promotion and remuneration.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Commission, among other things, expressed the hope that Member States which had not already done so would ratify, on the occasion of ILO’S fiftieth anniversary in 1969, the Conventions on: Equal Remuneration (1951); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) (1958); Maternity Protection (1952); and Employment Policy (1964). The Commission expressed the hope that Member States would apply these Conventions in law and in fact and would, further, implement an ILO Recommenda-
tion on the employment of women with family responsibilities, and that ILO would continue to work for the progress of women workers and the protection of their rights.

The Commission also expressed the hope: (1) that the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with ILO and other specialized agencies concerned, would explore the possibility of organizing an international exchange of experiences and methods to encourage greater and more effective participation of women in development through an integrated approach to education, vocational guidance, training and employment; (2) that ILO would continue to review the standards for the protection of women workers with a view to placing them on an equal footing with men with respect to hiring, advancement and remuneration; (3) that ILO, in its research and standard-setting work, would take the needs of adult workers of both sexes into consideration and would dissociate those activities from its work for certain categories, such as children or handicapped persons requiring special consideration; and (4) that member States of ILO, and employers' and workers' organizations, would ensure the participation of more women in meetings and conferences organized by ILO and that more women would be called upon to fill positions at all levels of ILO.

By the second resolution, the Commission, among other things, expressed the hope that ILO would find it possible to organize regional seminars on the role of handicrafts in the developing economies of the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, in particular with a view to greater participation of women in the economic development of those States.

The third resolution, recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was adopted unanimously by the Council on 5 June 1969, at its forty-sixth session, as resolution 1394 (XLVI). It was approved unanimously on 21 May in the Council's Social Committee, after oral amendments by Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

By this text, the Economic and Social Council, after recalling various relevant instruments and recommendations of United Nations organizations, as well as its own resolution of 31 May 1968 on the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers:

(1) appealed to Member States to intensify their efforts to ensure the implementation of international instruments aimed at eliminating discrimination between the sexes in economic and social development and at utilizing women's activities and potentialities to the full;

(2) suggested that Member States which had not yet done so draw up vocational guidance programmes and make available to women the means of access to all levels of vocational training and of playing their part in all spheres of activity;

(3) requested the specialized agencies concerned, such as ILO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other organs of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures, in agreement with Member States, to provide both women and men with opportunities to prepare for, choose and practise professions related to scientific and technological developments;

(4) urged that all information and education media be utilized to encourage girls and women to take up professions requiring qualifications which would enable all their abilities to be used;

(5) invited Member States, the specialized agencies and all interested bodies to study the effects of the orientation of women for limited occupations involving work of lesser skill and to ensure, if appropriate, a change in the direction of vocational guidance; and

(6) suggested that, in the plans of the United Nations, ILO and UNESCO for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the International Education Year and ILO'S long-term programme for the development and utilization of human resources, increasing attention should be given to the integration of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress.

(For text of resolution 1394(XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

STATUS OF WOMEN
IN PRIVATE LAW

At its twenty-second session, the Commission on the Status of Women considered the first of

a series of reports of Governments on the implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, contained in resolution 2018 (XX) adopted by the General Assembly on 1 November 1965.39

The information received related to the measures taken to bring the Recommendation of 1965 before the authority or authorities competent to enact legislation or to take other action; and to the law and practice of the reporting Governments with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation. In accordance with the terms of the Recommendation, the next reports would be submitted at intervals of five years.

The Commission submitted a resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council by which the Council, among other things, would: (1) invite Member States to submit information on their laws and practices with regard to the matters dealt with in the Recommendation; (2) invite those which had not already done so to review their laws and practices in accordance with the principles set forth in the 1962 Convention40 and the 1965 Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. The Council would further recommend that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not already done so sign, ratify or accede to the 1962 Convention.

On 5 June 1969, at its forty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted the text proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women as its resolution 1395 (XLVI), after it had been approved on 21 May 1969, also unanimously, by the Council's Social Committee, as amended orally by Turkey.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

In connexion with the question of the access of women to education, the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second session had before it two reports by UNESCO, one on its activities of special interest to women, covering the period from 1967 to 1969, and a second report on co-education.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted resolution 1396(XLVI) on 5 June 1969, during its forty-sixth session. The text had been approved, also unanimously, by the Council's Social Committee on 21 May, after having been amended by Pakistan.

By this text, the Council, after recognizing the essential role of education, science and culture for the advancement of women, and noting with appreciation UNESCO'S long-term programme in this field:

(1) invited Member States to pay due regard to the problems of equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that women were given every opportunity in law and in fact to benefit from education on an equal footing with men and thus to contribute fully to economic and social development:

(2) further invited Member States to apply to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for technical assistance to develop opportunities for girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical and vocational education and scientific studies, of teacher-training and of educational planning and administration;

(3) recommended that Member States undertake projects for equal access of women to education within the framework of priorities in national educational development, and (4) undertake programmes for further training of qualified women educators;

(5) recommended further that Governments, when formulating requests for technical assistance from UNDP, should give priority to projects concerning equal access of women and girls to education; and

(6) invited UNESCO 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 Family.

unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

(For text of resolution 1396 (XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PERIODICITY OF SESSIONS

On 11 February 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution by which, among other things, after taking into account various decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relating to the periodicity of the Commission's sessions, expressed the belief that the accomplishment of the Commission's objectives required sustained effort at the present time and particularly over the next few years. It asked the Economic and Social Council to continue for the time being to convene annual meetings of the Commission, preferably three months after the General Assembly, and to schedule a meeting in 1970.

On 8 August 1969, at its forty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council, in considering measures to improve the organization of the Council's work, decided that, starting in 1971, the Commission on the Status of Women should meet biennially.

At its twenty-fourth session later in 1969, the General Assembly adopted—by a recorded vote of 48 to 30, with 31 abstentions—resolution 2587 (XXIV) by which, among other things, it urged the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision of 8 August so that the Commission on the Status of Women might continue to meet annually, preferably three months after the General Assembly.

This Assembly decision was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 5 December by a roll-call vote of 37 to 23, with 27 abstentions. The text was sponsored in the Third Committee by Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal and Nicaragua, as orally revised.

ADVISORY SERVICES

Although the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second session, in 1969, adopted no specific resolution concerning the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, four resolutions which it adopted on other questions described above had a bearing on the programme.

In connexion with the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Commission, among other things, asked the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the administering authorities to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars in the territories under the advisory services programme, and in arranging for women from such territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere.

In another decision, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of issuing revised reports on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries, and on the participation of women in community development, in a form appropriate for use by non-governmental organizations and at United Nations seminars and other related activities.

In connexion with the participation of women in community development, the Commission recommended that a series of seminars, under the advisory services programme and other technical co-operation programmes, should be organized as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status.

The Commission also recommended that Member States should ask the Secretary-General, under the advisory services programme, to include an increasing number of projects having as their combined aim the advancement of the status of women and their increased participation in national development, through programmes such as community development.

In connexion with the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field, the Commission requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and UNICEF, and in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to prepare a five-year programme of concerted action for the advancement of women within the framework of tech-
technical co-operation programmes, including the advisory services programme, taking due account of projects already initiated under such programmes, and to submit it to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-third session in 1970.

From 5 to 18 August 1969, as part of the advisory services programme, the first regional seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women was held at Iasi, Romania. Participants were invited from 35 countries in Europe which were Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency. Specialized agencies concerned were invited to send representatives and interested non-governmental organizations were invited to send observers. Among the topics discussed were: general scientific and technological developments (e.g., physical, biological and medical sciences and engineering technology) as they affected the role of women in society; positive and negative effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women; and measures to promote the status of women in the context of scientific and technological developments.

For further information about the advisory services programme, see pp. 530-32.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN
E/4619. Report on 22nd session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapters II and XVI, resolution I (XXII).

STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN INTERESTS ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES
E/4619. Report on 22nd session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapters III and XVI resolution 3 (XXII).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meeting 1722.
A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section K.
A/7752. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and territories under Portuguese domination and in all other territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, paras. 14 and 17.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

UNITED NATIONS AID FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
E/4619. Report on 22nd session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapters VI and XVI, resolutions 6 (XXII), 7 (XXII), 8 (XXII) and 9 (XXII).

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 616, 617. Plenary Meeting 1600.
E/4619. Report on 22nd session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapters VIII and XVI, resolutions 11 (XXII), 12 (XXII) and 13 (XXII).
E/4619, Chapter XVII. Draft resolution I, as proposed by Commission, and as orally amended by Pakistan and Yugoslavia, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 21 May 1969, meeting 616.

RESOLUTION 1394 (XLI) as recommended by Social Committee. E/4684, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 June 1969, meeting 1600.

The Economic and Social Council,
Considering that the advance of science and its technical applications open up great prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, and for improving standards of living,
Considering that scientific and technological progress creates many complex problems with regard to the utilization of human resources,
Convinced that the progress of mankind as a whole necessarily implies improving the status of women and
that the complete development of a society demands the full participation of women, as well as of men, in all spheres of social life.

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the International Labour Organisation Convention (No. 111) on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education, and other relevant resolutions and recommendations of United Nations organizations,

Recalling further its resolution 1328(XLIV) of 31 May 1968 on the repercussions of scientific and technological progress between the sexes in economic and social development and at utilizing women’s activities and potentialities to the full;

2. Suggests that Member States which have not yet done so draw up vocational guidance programmes and make available to women the means of access to all levels of vocational training and of playing their part in all spheres of activity;

3. Requests the specialized agencies concerned, such as the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organs of the United Nations, to take the necessary measures, in agreement with Member States, to provide both women and men with opportunities to prepare for, choose and practise professions related to scientific and technological developments;

4. Urges that all information and education media be utilized to encourage girls and women to take up professions requiring qualifications which would enable all their abilities to be used;

5. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies and all interested bodies to study the effects of the orientation of women for limited occupations involving work of lesser skill and to ensure, if appropriate, a change in the direction of vocational guidance;

6. Suggests that, in the plans and objectives of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the International Education Year and the long-term programme of the International Labour Organisation for the development and utilization of human resources, increasing attention should be given to the integration of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 616, 617.

Plenary Meeting 1600.

Economic and Social Council—47th session
Plenary Meeting 1637.

Memorandum by Secretary-General, para. 30.

General Assembly—24th session
Third Committee, meetings 1722-1725, 1727.
Plenary Meeting 1834.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section K and Chapter XIV, Sections B and C.

A/C.3/L.1752. Reports of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section K and Chapter XIV, Sections B and C.

A/C.3/L.1754. Reports of Economic and Social Council—46th session
Plenary Meeting 1596.

A/7840. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2587 (xxiv), as proposed by Third Committee, A/7840, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1969, meeting 1834, by recorded vote of 48 to 23, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta.

Abstaining: Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Finland, Gabon, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Southern Yemen, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Resolution 1396 (xLvi), as recommended by the Social Committee, E/4684, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 June 1969, meeting 1600.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recognizing the essential role of education, science and culture for the advancement of women,
Noting with appreciation the long-term programme undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this field and the report of the first two years of implementation of this programme,
1. Invites Member States to pay due regard to the problems of equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that women are given every opportunity in law and in fact to benefit from education on an equal footing with men and thus to contribute fully to economic and social development;
2. Further invites Member States to apply to the United Nations Development Programme for technical assistance to develop opportunities for girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical and vocational education and scientific studies, of teacher-training and of educational planning and administration;
3. Recommends that Member States should undertake projects for equal access of women to education within the framework of priorities in national educational development;
4. Recommends also that Member States should undertake programmes for further training of qualified women educators;
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 undertaking programmes for further training of qualified women educators;
7. Recommends that Member States should formulate requests for technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, for technical assistance of the United Nations and to seek the means of undertaking programmes for further training of qualified women educators;
8. 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;
9. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to seek the means of undertaking programmes for further training of qualified women educators;
10. Recommends that Member States should formulate requests for technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, for technical assistance of the United Nations and to seek the means of undertaking programmes for further training of qualified women educators;
11. 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;
Against: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta.

Abstaining: Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,
Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 48(IV) of 29 March 1947, in which the functions of the Commission on the Status of Women are defined as follows:

(a) To prepare recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields,

(b) To make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights with the object of implementing the principle that men and women shall have equal rights, and to develop proposals to give effect to such recommendations,

Recalling further its resolution 532 A (VI) of 4 February 1952, in which it resolved to request the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session each year and the Council's decision of 15 August 1964 to continue to convene the Commission on an annual basis,

Appreciating the importance of resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights, adopted on 12 May 1968, which lays down guidelines for the future work of the Commission on the Status of Women, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1133(XLI) of 26 July 1966 on the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, in which the Secretary-General was requested to draw up a questionnaire on the role which women could play in the economic and social development of their countries,

Believing that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women has reached a decisive stage, particularly with respect to the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the preparation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Believing further that the achievement of the Commission's aims demands a sustained effort at the present time, and more especially during the next few years,

Urges the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969 so that the Commission on the Status of Women may continue to meet annually, preferably three months after the General Assembly.

ADVISORY SERVICES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 617-625, 627, 628.
Plenary Meeting 1602.

E/4619. Report on 22nd session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapters XI and XVI, resolutions 2(XXII), 7(XXII), 8(XXII) and 9(XXII).


GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1723, 1725.
Plenary Meeting 1834.


A/C.3/L.1748. Cyprus, Romania, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, as orally amended by Greece, approved by Third Committee on 4 December 1969, meeting 1725, by acclamation.

A/7840. Report of Third Committee (on reports of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV and para. 45.

RESOLUTION 2585(xxiv), as proposed by Third Committee, A/7840, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1969, meeting 1834, by acclamation.
[For text of resolution, see section below on ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS.]

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 616, 617.
Plenary Meeting 1600.


E/4619 (Summary). Summary of Commission's report.

RESOLUTION 1397(XLVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4684, and as orally amended by Turkey, taking note with appreciation of report of Commission on Status of Women on its 22nd session, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 June 1969, meeting 1600.
In response to a request of the General Assembly at its twenty-third (1968) session, the Secretary-General in 1969 submitted a final report on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the 1968 International Year for Human Rights.\(^{41}\)

According to his report, a total of 71 United Nations Member States reported on measures and activities undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year. Information was received directly from 58 Member States and indirectly—usually through United Nations Information Centres—from 13 additional Member States. Information was also received from four States not Members of the United Nations but members of the specialized agencies.

Twenty-seven States reported that they had proclaimed 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights. Several Heads of State or Government issued special messages on the occasion of the International Year. Eight parliaments or national assemblies held special formal meetings to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.\(^{42}\) Special national committees were established in 48 countries to organize or co-ordinate activities in connexion with the International Year. In 41 countries special human rights postage stamps and cancellations were issued. A special effort was made in a majority of the reporting countries to disseminate the Universal Declaration or other pertinent human rights documents among the public, in the schools and the universities. Conferences, symposia, special meetings and broadcasts were organized.

The Secretary-General reported that a number of Member States had set up special bodies to study the question of ratifying human rights conventions. In several countries a review of national legislation was undertaken, and new or amending legislation was enacted in order to bring the laws into conformity with the standards of the Universal Declaration and other United Nations human right instruments. Some Member States reported that they had instituted or improved existing machinery for giving effect to fundamental rights and freedoms, enabling individuals or groups to bring their complaints before impartial bodies.

**CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

On 15 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted resolution 2588 A (XXIV) by a recorded vote of 110 to O, with 4 abstentions. By this, the Assembly, among other things, expressed its appreciation to Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with human rights which had contributed to the observance of the International Year for Human Rights. It further expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year and for his informative reports thereon.

The Assembly went on to express the hope that the measures and activities undertaken by Governments, United Nations organs and other bodies would be continued, developed and enlarged and that the initiatives which had emerged from the observance of the International Year would serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1968 would be pursued.

The Assembly also invited Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations con-
cerned to give effect, as appropriate, to the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights, bearing in mind the importance of achieving full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. (See also section below for further information about the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights.)

The resolution was based on a proposal put forward in the Third Committee which, after having been revised, was eventually sponsored by Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico and Nicaragua. It was approved—as amended by Algeria, Burundi, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali, Pakistan and Uganda—by the Third Committee on 26 November by 90 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 2588 A (XXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1714-1717, 1720.
Plenary Meeting 1834.


A/C.3/L.1743. Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Indonesia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Costa Rica, France, Iran, Mexico and Nicaragua, as orally revised by sponsors and amended orally by Algeria, Burundi, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali, Pakistan and Uganda, approved by Third Committee on 26 November 1969, meeting 1716, by 90 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

A/7841. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 2588 A (XXIV), as proposed by Third Committee, A/7841, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1969, meeting 1834, by recorded vote of 110 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroonian, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Colombia, Malawi, Portugal.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and the relevant resolutions therein,

Recalling also its resolution 2442(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the International Conference on Human Rights,

Noting the Secretary-General's reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights and on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights,

Convinced that the International Conference on Human Rights provided an impetus to positive action towards achieving the full realization of human rights and the elimination of violations and denials of those rights,

Noting with satisfaction the measures that have been taken and the progress that has been achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned,

1. Expresses its appreciation to Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with human rights which have contributed to the observance of the International Year for Human Rights;

2. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and for the informative reports which he has submitted thereon to the General Assembly;

3. Expresses the hope that the measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental or-
ganizations genuinely concerned with human rights will be continued, developed and enlarged, and that the initiatives which have emerged from the observance of the International Year for Human Rights will serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1968 shall be pursued;

4. Invites Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned to continue to give effect, as appropriate, to the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights, bearing in mind the importance of achieving full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The International Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968, adopted the Proclamation of Teheran and 29 resolutions on a wide range of human rights questions, which were incorporated in the Final Act of the Conference.

Later in 1968, at its twenty-third session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2442 (XXIII)) by which, among other things, it called upon States and organizations concerned to take further action with a view to the full realization of human rights in the light of the recommendations of the Conference.

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in 1969 on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference by Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations concerned. He noted that, in considering the report, it should be borne in mind that the Proclamation of Teheran and the 29 resolutions adopted by the Conference covered a very wide range of subjects and constituted a framework of action extending to a great variety of areas in which measures might have to be developed over a period of time before meaningful progress could be achieved. The information gathered at this stage, he said, could not therefore be other than of a preliminary and limited character.

Moreover, the Secretary-General added, the report should be read in conjunction with, and supplemented by, the material submitted or being prepared in response to other resolutions of the Assembly and other competent United Nations organs dealing with questions related in substance to the recommendations of the Teheran Conference.

On 15 December 1969, acting on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 82 to 1, with 29 abstentions, adopted resolution 2588 B (XXIV).

By the operative part of this text the Assembly reaffirmed the right of all peoples under colonial and foreign rule to liberation and self-determination; confirmed the principles contained in resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, which supported the liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence; and called upon all Governments concerned to abide by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to decolonization, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination.

The Assembly also, by this text, noted the efforts of the Security Council to implement the relevant resolutions; noted with appreciation the efforts 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, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and other organs of the United Nations to secure the implementation of those resolutions; and appealed to all States and organizations to provide appropriate assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

Finally, the Assembly decided to review at its twenty-fifth (1970) session the progress in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject.

44 Ibid., pp. 547-48, text of resolution 2442 (XXIII).
The General Assembly took this decision on the basis of a proposal put forward in the Third Committee by Algeria, Iran, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Zambia. (Iran later withdrew as a co-sponsor of the text when it was orally revised.) It was approved in the Third Committee on 1 December 1969 by a recorded vote of 66 to 1, with 26 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 2588 B (XXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1714-1717, 1720.
Plenary Meeting 1834.
A/C.3/L.1744, Iran, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Zambia: draft resolution.
A/C.3/L.1744/Rev.1, Algeria, Iran,* Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Zambia: revised draft resolution.
A/C.3/L.1744/Rev.1. Iran, Iran,* Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 1 December 1969, meeting 1720, by recorded vote of 66 to 1, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Zambia, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,
Recalling resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights of 11 May 1968, entitled “The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights,” in which the Conference, inter alia, condemned the racist regimes in southern Africa for their policies and defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations,
Further recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolutions relating to decolonization, especially in southern Africa,
Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and particularly the right to self-determination,
Considering that the subjugation of peoples is a serious violation of the main objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly relating to the occupation of territory, the granting of independence and the right to self-determination,
Concerned at the increasing conflict arising from the non-implementation of these resolutions,
Concerned also at the continued violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their peoples,

1. Reaffirms the right of all peoples under colonial and foreign rule to liberation and self-determination;

2. Confirms the principles contained in resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, which supports the liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence;

3. Calls upon all Governments concerned to abide by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to decolonization, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination;

4. Notes the efforts of the Security Council to implement these resolutions;

5. Notes with appreciation the efforts 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, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and other organs of the United Nations to secure the implementation of these resolutions;

6. Appeals to all States and organizations to provide appropriate assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence;

7. Decides to review at its twenty-fifth session the progress in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject.

OTHER DOCUMENTS


ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly on 14 December 1955 established the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights under which the United Nations provides, at the request of Governments, advisory services of experts and fellowships and organizes seminars on topics relating to human rights problems.

ACTIVITIES IN 1969

During 1969, three seminars were organized under the advisory services programme. An international seminar on special problems relating to human rights in developing countries was held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 26 June to 9 July. The first seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women, organized on a regional basis for participants from European countries, was held in Iasi, Romania, from 5 to 18 August (see page 522). A regional seminar for participants from African countries on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa was held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 2 to 15 September.

Also under the programme, at the request of Cameroon, an expert continued in 1969 to advise on the promotion in Cameroon of the participation of women in national affairs and national development, with special emphasis on community development.

Forty-six fellowships in the field of human rights were awarded in 1969 to nationals of the following 30 countries: Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Thailand, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The study programme for 1969 included the following new topics: participation of women in public life and in the economic and social development of their countries; equality of recruitment and conditions of employment for women in the civil services and in state-owned corporations; and education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. (See also pp. 521-22 and pp. 540-41.)

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its forty-sixth session, in May-June 1969, the Economic and Social Council considered a

*See Y.U.N., 1955, pp. 164-65, text of resolution 926(X).*
report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights, and took several decisions on questions which involved the use of the advisory services programme.

Acting on the basis of a resolution of the Commission of Human Rights, the Council, on 6 June in resolution 1421(XLVI), decided among other things to ask the Secretary-General urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, and also to consider the use for that purpose of the advisory services in the field of human rights. (For further details, see below, page 544.)

Also at its forty-sixth session, the Council endorsed various resolutions of the Commission on the Status of Women by which, among other things, the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the administering authorities of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories to the importance of seminars on civic and political education of women and to seek their co-operation in organizing such seminars in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in arranging for women from such territories to attend similar seminars elsewhere. The Commission had further recommended that a series of seminars under this programme and other technical co-operation programmes should be organized on the topic of community development as a method of bringing women into the process of national development and of advancing their status. (See also above, pp. 517-18.)

The Secretary-General, in his report on the advisory services programme, drew attention to the recommendation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), at its seventh session in January 1969, by which the current system of separate section appropriations under Part V (Technical programmes) of the regular United Nations budget would be replaced by a system in which there would be a single section composed of six chapters reflecting targets to be applied to the major fields of activity; the chapters included one on advisory services in human rights. The procedure would further provide that the Secretary-General should frame his annual budget estimates for Part V taking into account the expressed needs of the developing countries and regions, together with the recommendations of the various programme-formulating bodies of the United Nations.

On 25 July 1969, at its forty-seventh session, the Council adopted resolution 1434(XLVII) by which it endorsed the action of the UNDP Governing Council and recommended to the General Assembly, among other things, that the current system of separate section appropriations requested under Part V be replaced by chapters reflecting targets to be applied to the major fields of activity, among which human rights advisory services were included. (For details, see pp. 311-12.)

DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-fourth session, later in 1969, the General Assembly made a number of recommendations in connexion with the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. In one decision, in connexion with the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Assembly recommended to the Secretary-General, among other things, that appropriate use should be made of the resources of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights in organizing regional seminars on youth as early as possible. (For further details, see pp. 540-41.)

In the programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved by the Assembly in resolution 2544(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, it was envisaged that a worldwide seminar might be organized on measures to be taken at the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and promoting harmonious race relations. (For further details, see p. 484, and for text of resolution, see pp. 486-87.)

On 15 December 1969, the Assembly adopted by acclamation resolution 2585(XXIV) as proposed by its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved, also by acclamation, on 4 December on the proposal of Cyprus, Romania and the
United Arab Republic, as orally amended by Greece.

By this text, the Assembly, among other things, after welcoming the interest shown by Governments in United Nations activities concerning seminars in the human rights field and acknowledging the important role of regional and international seminars in the promotion of human rights, invited the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional inter-governmental organizations to take into account, as appropriate, the discussions and recommendations of the human rights seminars held in 1969, and expressed the hope that the United Nations, in co-operation with Governments, would continue to promote its activities in this field. (For text of resolution 2585 (XXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The General Assembly also, in adopting resolution 2613 A (XXIV) on the 1970 United Nations budget, appropriated $220,000 for the 1970 programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and approved the application of the programming and budgetary procedures decided upon by the Economic and Social Council. (See also pp. 815-16.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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E/4715. Resolutions of 46th session of Economic and

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public: draft resolution, as orally amended by
Greece, approved by acclamation by Third Com-
mittee on 4 December 1969, meeting 1725.
A/7840. Report of Third Committee (on reports of
Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 2585 (xxiv), as proposed by Third Com-
mittee, A/7840, adopted by Assembly on 15 December
1969, meeting 1834, by acclamation.

The General Assembly,
Noting the section of the report of the Economic
and Social Council relating to the advisory services in
the field of human rights,
Taking note of the international Seminar on Special
Problems Relating to Human Rights in Developing
Countries, held at Nicosia from 26 June to 9 July
1969, the regional Seminar on the Effects of Scientific
and Technological Developments on the Status of
Women, held at Iasi from 5 to 18 August 1969, and
the regional Seminar on the Establishment of Regional
Commissions on Human Rights with special reference
to Africa, held at Cairo from 2 to 15 September 1969,
Welcoming the interest shown by Governments in
the United Nations activities concerning seminars in
the field of human rights,
Acknowledging the important role of regional and
international seminars in the promotion of human
rights,
1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of
Cyprus, Romania and the United Arab Republic for
their offers to act as the host countries for the semi-
nars, their co-operation with the United Nations,
which ensured the success of these seminars, and for
the generous hospitality extended to all participants;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-Gen-
eral and his assistants for the able organization of the
seminars held in 1969;
3. Invites the competent United Nations organs,
the specialized agencies concerned and the regional
inter-governmental organizations to take into account,
as appropriate, the discussions and recommendations
of the seminars mentioned above;
4. Expresses the hope that the United Nations, in
co-operation with Governments, will continue to pro-
mote its activities in this field.

REPORTS OF SEMINARS
ST/TAO/HR/36. Seminar on Special Problems re-
ating to Human Rights in Developing Countries,
Nicosia, Cyprus, 26 June-9 July 1969.
ST/TAO/HR/37. Seminar on Effects of Scientific
and Technological Developments on the Status of
Women, Iasi, Romania, 5-18 August 1969.
ST/TAO/HR/38. Seminar on the Establishment of
Regional Commissions on Human Rights with spe-
cial reference to Africa, Cairo, United Arab Re-
public, 2-15 September 1969.
PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
IN SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

At its forty-sixth session in mid-1969, the Economic and Social Council decided, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, to remind the General Assembly that, when formulating the development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it should bear in mind that "the final object of development is to ensure the dignity of all human beings throughout the world, that is to say, the simultaneous and joint enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights."

The Council took this decision on 6 June 1969 without the adoption of a formal resolution.

During the General Assembly's twenty-fourth session later in 1969, the matter was discussed in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which, on 4 December 1969—by 91 votes to O, with 8 abstentions—approved a draft resolution, as revised and eventually sponsored by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, India, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Uganda and Upper Volta. It was adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December by 105 votes to O, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 2586 (XXIV).

By this, the Assembly, among other things, recalled its resolution 2027 (XX) of 18 November 1965 relating to the need, during the United Nations Development Decade, to devote special attention to progress in the field of human rights, and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also recalled a resolution (XVII) adopted on 12 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights on the question of economic development and human rights.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly considered that, in the elaboration of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the final aim must be the attainment of a rapid and sustained rate of economic and social development, especially in developing countries, and also the well-being, freedom and dignity of all human beings, and the enjoyment of all the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guaranteed by the two International Covenants on Human Rights.

The Assembly asked the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to take these considerations into full account and to include them in an appropriate form in its report on the Decade.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For details about Second United Nations Development Decade, see pp. 272-85.)

SLAVERY AND PRACTICES OF APARTHEID AND COLONIALISM

On 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, adopted resolution 1419 (XLVI) in connexion with the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism.

By this text, the Council, among other things, confirmed the designation—by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities—of Mohamed Awad as Special Rapporteur to carry out a study of the subject within the terms of a Council resolution (1330 (XLIV)) of 31 May 1968. (In that 1968 resolution, among other things, the Council authorized the Sub-Commission to study possible measures to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, and the various relevant recommendations of the General Assembly, the Council and the Human Rights Commission relating to the slavery-like...
practices of apartheid and colonialism. The Sub-
Commission was also authorized to initiate a
study of the possibilities of international police
co-operation to interrupt and punish the trans-
portation of persons in danger of being enslaved,
taking into account the views of the competent
international organizations.)

In its resolution 1419(XLVI), the Council
also requested the Secretary-General to provide
all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur
and to the Sub-Commission, and invited the
co-operation of the specialized agencies, the
regional inter-governmental organizations and
the non-governmental organizations in con-
sultative status with the Council in the study
to be undertaken. (For text of resolution 1419
(XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES be-
low.)

The text was adopted unanimously by the
Council, after having been approved, also
unanimously, by the Council's Social Committee
on 28 May 1969. The text had originally been
adopted by the Human Rights Commission on
11 March 1969, on the basis of a recommenda-
tion by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

At its twenty-second session, held at United
Nations Headquarters in New York from 25
August to 12 September 1969, the Sub-Com-
mission considered a preliminary report on the
study prepared by the Special Rapporteur.

Among other things, it invited him to pro-
cceed with the study as rapidly as possible, and
to present a progress report, together with con-
crete proposals for action, to the Sub-Commiss-
ion at its twenty-third session.

The Special Rapporteur was requested by the
Sub-Commission to include in his study meas-
ures for combating the manifestations of the
slavery-like practices akin to apartheid existing
in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, especially
the practices of forced, sweated African labour
and the total denial of trade union rights to
Africans in those territories.

The Sub-Commission also asked the Secre-
tary-General, among other things, to arrange
for the Special Rapporteur to consult with the
appropriate authorities of the Commission on
Narcotic Drugs, the International Criminal Po-
lice Organization, the International Labour
Organisation, the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization and other
competent international and regional organiza-
tions, with a view to obtaining the information
required to prepare his study and their further
co-operation in the elimination of the abuses
under consideration.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

In 1969, in accordance with a request of the
Economic and Social Council in 1968,40 the
Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established
by the Commission on Human Rights carried
out its investigation of infringements of trade
union rights in the Republic of South Africa,
in Namibia and in Southern Rhodesia. For
Southern Rhodesia, the investigation was to be
made in co-operation with the United Kingdom
—the administering authority of Southern
Rhodesia—and the International Labour Or-
ganisation (ILO), taking due account of ILO'S
primary responsibility in the matter.

At its forty-sixth session in May-June 1969,
the Economic and Social Council had before
it the Working Group's report. Also before the
Council was a report of ILO'S Committee on
Freedom of Association on trade union rights
in Southern Rhodesia, and allegations of in-
fringements of trade union rights in South
Africa received from the International Fe-
deration of Commercial, Clerical and Technical
Employees, which the Secretary-General had drawn
to the Council's attention in accordance with
the procedure laid down by the Council in its
resolution 277(X) of 17 February 1950.41

It its report to the Council, the Working
Group concluded, among other things, that since
its last report the situation in South Africa had
deteriorated in certain respects. The Trade
Union Council of South Africa, as a result of
pressures from the Government of South Africa,
had decided to ban African trade unions from
membership. Also, although job reservation rules
had been slightly relaxed, African workers per-
forming the same jobs as whites still did not
derive equal benefits of pay and general work-
ning conditions. The Working Group further
stated that in its opinion the Coloured Cadets

40 See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 586-88, and pp. 603-4,
text of resolution 1302(XLIV).
Training Act, which was enacted in 1967, provided for a kind of forced labour, and reflected the social discrimination inherent in the policies of apartheid.

The Working Group reiterated the recommendations contained in its previous (1968) report and recommended in addition that South Africa should abolish its system of job reservation and repeal the Coloured Cadets Training Act. It further recommended that the Economic and Social Council: (a) appeal to the major international trade union organizations to intensify their efforts in South Africa through their systems of international trade secretariats and trade union internationals; (b) invite the Government of South Africa to permit the trade unionists in South Africa to benefit from the facilities offered by the major international trade unions; (c) appeal to the trade union movements throughout the world to intensify their propaganda for the promotion of trade union rights without any discrimination in South Africa; and (d) request the Secretary-General to prepare a brochure containing the Working Group's conclusions and recommendations to be disseminated mainly among trade unionists throughout the world.

With regard to Namibia, the Working Group noted that South African labour legislation was fully applied there and that the prevailing situation was contrary to international standards relevant to trade union rights. It also observed that the South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA) had no semblance of a trade union organization and that the African worker tended to be severely penalized, with few benefits accruing to him. The Working Group recommended, among other things, that since the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility for Namibia, the General Assembly should abolish SWANLA and replace it by freely constituted trade unions as provided for in the relevant international instruments.

The Working Group stated in connexion with Southern Rhodesia that the illegal unilateral declaration of independence there had not dissolved the responsibility of the United Kingdom with respect to the protection of trade union rights and trade unionists in the colony. The Working Group noted that the illegal racist regime did not apply in full the conventions relating to trade union rights ratified—before the illegal unilateral declaration of independence—by the United Kingdom and extending to the colony, and was arbitrarily applying a number of repressive laws which made it virtually impossible for African trade unions to function.

The Working Group further concluded that, although the trade union legislation in force in Southern Rhodesia corresponded in general terms to international standards, the application of the emergency laws of 1960, 1966, 1967 and 1968 rendered the legislation practically ineffective.

The Working Group recommended, among other things, that the legislation concerning trade union rights should be fully applied, and that the African trade unionists detained or convicted without trial should be brought immediately to fair trial or should be released. The United Kingdom should be invited by the Economic and Social Council to take all the necessary steps to ensure the application of the recommendations to its colony of Southern Rhodesia.

On 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council, after considering the allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, adopted resolution 1412 (XLVI), by a vote of 22 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as proposed by the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia, and as orally amended by India and Pakistan.

By this, the Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and addressed a number of recommendations to the Governments and United Nations bodies concerned.

Among other things, the Council once again called upon the Government of South Africa to conform to the generally accepted international standards pertaining to the right to freedom of association, and to implement immediately a provision of Council resolution 1302 (XLIV) which called upon South Africa to take certain steps in connexion with the right to freedom of association.

51 See footnote 49.
The Council then called upon the South African Government to: (a) repeal the Coloured Cadets Training Act of 1967; (b) permit trade unionists of all races without discrimination and regardless of whether they belonged to registered or non-registered organizations in South Africa to benefit from the facilities offered by the major international trade unions with regard to educational and other assistance in the trade union field; and (c) facilitate the Working Group's investigation of the allegations which had been brought to the Council's attention.

With regard to Namibia, the Council, among other things: condemned South Africa for its continuing infringements of trade union rights in Namibia by its illegal occupation of the territory; requested the General Assembly to ensure the implementation in Namibia of the provision of the Council's resolution of 28 May 1968 specifying particular applications of the right to freedom of association; and asked the Assembly to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA), and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments. The Council requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a territory under the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade union rights currently in force.

The Council then called upon the United Kingdom to intervene immediately in Southern Rhodesia with a view to checking further infringements of trade union rights in Southern Rhodesia, and to restore the basic rights of trade unions there to freedom of association.

The United Kingdom was also called upon to: (a) abolish the Emergency Powers Act, 1960, enacted by that Government, the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Acts of 1966, 1967 and 1968, the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations, 1968, and other enactments, concerning trade unions, by the illegal racist, minority regime in Southern Rhodesia; (b) repeal the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1959 and enact new legislation ensuring the free exercise of trade union rights; (c) guarantee full trade union rights to agricultural workers and domestic servants in Southern Rhodesia; (d) ensure the right of African trade unionists to hold meetings freely on their own premises without the need for prior authorization and without control by public authorities; and (e) to ensure that the 150 or more trade union leaders in Southern Rhodesia held in detention by the illegal racist minority regime there should be released immediately.

The Council went on to invite the major international trade union organizations to continue and intensify their efforts on behalf of trade unions and their members in the Republic of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia, and further invited the trade union internationals and international trade secretariats to do the same for the unions in their respective branches of industry.

The international trade union organizations were requested by the Council to cancel the affiliate status of, or refuse affiliation status to, any trade union organization the affiliate of which in South Africa supported that regime, until that regime put an end to its policy of apartheid and to its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council invited those international trade union organizations to continue to offer members of African and multiracial trade unions from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia the benefit of their solidarity funds, and called on trade union movements throughout the world to intensify their propaganda and efforts for the promotion of trade union rights without discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts was authorized by the Council to continue its investigations into the infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, in co-operation with the United Kingdom as the administering power and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), taking due account of ILO's primary responsibility in the matter of investigation in the rebel colony of Southern Rhodesia.

The Council asked ILO for a comprehensive report on the position concerning infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The Working Group was asked to submit a preliminary report to the Council's forty-eighth session (in 1970), and conclusions and recommendations to the Council at its fiftieth session in 1971. The Working Group was authorized to follow the procedure it had adopted in the past, as well as any other estab-
lished procedure necessary, in order to carry out its tasks with maximum dispatch.

The Council decided to transmit the Working Group's report to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and recommended to the former that it include the work of the Working Group in its documents designed for wide informative dissemination. The Council also decided to transmit the Working Group's report to the Governing Body of ILO.

The Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and the regional bodies concerned were asked by the Council to give the Working Group every assistance in carrying out its mandate, and the Secretary-General was asked to provide adequate staff for that purpose. He was also asked to give maximum publicity to the Working Group's report, in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Public Information, the Unit on Apartheid, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, student, religious and other bodies and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of that request.

Member States were also requested by the Council to give wide publicity to the Working Group's report in their national information media.

(For text of resolution 1412 (XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the adoption of this Council resolution, the Working Group continued its investigations of allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. It held meetings in New York from 30 June to 30 July, in Geneva (Switzerland) from 5 to 9 August, and in Cairo (United Arab Republic) on 23 August 1969 — during which it heard a total of 16 witnesses. It decided to meet again in New York from 5 January to 13 February 1970 to consider and adopt its report for submission to the Council later in 1970.

On 11 December 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2547 A (XXIV), part of which was based on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa. In this, among other things, the Assembly asked the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a territory under the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade union rights currently in force. It also asked the Council for Namibia to ensure the implementation in Namibia of the provision of the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 28 May 1968 (1302(XLIV)) specifying particular applications of the right to freedom of association, and asked the Council for Namibia to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments.

(For text of resolution 2547 A (XXIV), see pp. 508-9.)

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND PERSONS COMMITTING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

The question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity was considered again during 1969 by various United Nations organs.

In response to requests by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General submitted a study with regard to ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of documentation relating thereto.

This study was before the Human Rights Commission at its twenty-fifth session in 1969. Among other things, the study: dealt with the question of competence to prosecute and try persons charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity, the detection of such criminals, and the search for initial evidence and international co-operation in finding and collecting evidence; inquired into the legal rules concerning arrest, detention, extradition, investigation, trial and punishment; provided statistical information; set forth general observations and recommendations; and, finally, included a chapter on criteria for determining compensation to the victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Human Rights Commission, on 7 March 1969, adopted a resolution whereby, among
other things, it noted with appreciation the study prepared by the Secretary-General. It decided to consider the question of further measures to ensure the careful investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons who had committed such crimes, and also the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, as a priority item at its twenty-sixth (1970) session; and it requested Member States that had not yet done so to submit information on those matters to the Secretary-General and to submit to him comments on the general observations in his study.

On the recommendation of the Human Rights Commission, the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session adopted—by a vote of 16 to 2, with 6 abstentions—resolution 1416 (XLVI) on 6 June 1969, which had been approved by the Council’s Social Committee on 27 May 1969 by 15 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

By this text, the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity. At its twenty-fourth session later in 1969, the General Assembly adopted the text on 15 December by 74 votes to 5, with 32 abstentions, as resolution 2583 (XXIV). It did so on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 4 December by a roll-call vote of 63 to 4, with 33 abstentions.

By this text, the General Assembly, among other things, called upon all States concerned to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of 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 had not yet been brought to trial or punished.

The Assembly invited States concerned which had not yet signed or ratified the 1968 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity to do so as soon as possible. It expressed the hope that States which had been unable to vote for the adoption of the Convention would refrain from action running counter to its main purposes.

The Assembly again called upon States which had 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.

In addition, the Assembly drew attention to the special need for international action to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and asked the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session in 1970 a report on progress in the implementation of this resolution based on information to be submitted by all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies.

Finally, the Assembly decided to give priority at its twenty-fifth session to the question of further measures to ensure the extradition and punishment of war criminals and of persons who had committed crimes against humanity.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In connexion with the question of the punishment of war criminals and persons committing crimes against humanity, the Permanent Representative of the USSR, in a letter to the Secretary-General on 20 May 1969, enclosed for circulation as an official document the text of an appeal and resolution of an international conference on questions relating to the prosecution of nazi war criminals, held in Moscow, USSR, from 25 to 29 March 1969.

In a letter of 4 June 1969 to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Poland enclosed for circulation a letter by the Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic stating that the German Democratic Republic was ready to accede to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and that it was time to bring the terms of accession of the Convention—terms which contradicted the principle of universality—into harmony with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to ensure that all States might become parties to the Convention.

GENOCIDE

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session in mid-1969 adopted a resolution (1420 (XLVI)) by which it: (1) invited States parties to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to transmit to the Secretary-General—in time for it to be available to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its session later in 1969—information on the measures adopted to give effect to the Convention.

The Council also called upon States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to do so as soon as possible.

It approved a decision by the Sub-Commission to undertake a study of the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide and authorized it to designate from among its members a Special Rapporteur to carry out that study. The Secretary-General was asked to give the Special Rapporteur and the Sub-Commission all the necessary assistance.

The Council adopted this resolution on 6 June 1969 by a vote of 22 to O, with 4 abstentions, after the Council's Social Committee had approved it on 28 May 1969 by 18 votes to O, with 3 abstentions. The text had originally been adopted by the Human Rights Commission on 11 March 1969, on the recommendation of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Later in 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2583 (XXIV) dealing with the question of the punishment of war criminals and persons who had committed crimes against humanity, again called upon States which had 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 (See also pp. 549-50, text of resolution 2583 (XXIV).)

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

In response to a request by the General Assembly in a resolution of 19 December 1968, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in 1969 a report entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts."

The report included a brief survey of the origin and nature of United Nations concern in the question of human rights in armed conflicts, a short historical review of relevant international instruments, and observations on some of their provisions in their relation to the human rights activities of the United Nations. The report also included a survey of some of the more specific issues pertaining to the better application of existing humanitarian conventions and rules in armed conflicts and to the question of the need for additional humanitarian conventions or other instruments.

In the report, the Secretary-General pointed out that the views which the General Assembly and Member States might express on the matters raised would assist him in the continuation of his study, which would be pursued in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, by a vote of 91 to O, with 23 abstentions, adopted resolution 2597 (XXIV) on the question, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved on 11 December by 75 votes to O, with 17 abstentions, on a proposal by Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, India, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uganda and Yugoslavia, as revised by them and as amended.

By the preamble to this text, the General Assembly, among other things, noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's report and recognized that the study should be continued—with a view to including further data and developments—thus facilitating the presentation of concrete recommendations for the full protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and for the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts arising from the struggles of peoples under

\textsuperscript{54} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{55} See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 611, text of resolution 2444 (XXIII).
EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

At its twenty-fifth session, in February-March 1969, the Commission on Human Rights, in response to a request by the General Assembly in 1968, considered the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms.

In a resolution adopted on 19 March 1969, the Commission, among other things, decided to consider the question at its future sessions and asked the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to it, through the Secretary-General, a report on the question. The Secretary-General was asked to supplement that report with such other data as might enable the Commission to continue the study requested by the General Assembly.

On 6 June 1969, at its forty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Human Rights Commission, decided to consider—in the exercise of the coordinating functions assigned to it by the United Nations Charter and taking into account the prerogatives of the various inter-governmental organizations—how the activities of the organs and organizations of the United Nations relating to the education of youth in the respect for human rights could best be co-ordinated with other activities of those bodies designed to satisfy the requirements and aspirations of youth.

The Council took this decision without the adoption of a formal resolution.

At its twenty-fourth session, later in 1969, the General Assembly considered jointly the question of the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and an item on the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development.

The two items were referred to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where a draft resolution was approved by the Committee on 8 October 1969—by 92 votes to 0, with 1 abstention—after having been revised and amended. It was eventually sponsored in the Third Committee by Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Laos, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

The text proposed by the Third Committee was adopted by acclamation by the General Assembly on 28 October 1969 as resolution 2497 (XXIV).

The first operative part of this resolution dealt with the respect for human rights. (For details about the second operative part of the resolution, dealing with the education of youth in the respect for human rights, see pp. 466-67.)

By part I of the text, the General Assembly, among other things, affirmed the importance of undertaking measures to: (a) promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions; and (b) ensure that education in such countries and territories was undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population and that its nature was not altered to serve political purposes.

The Assembly, further, appealed to youth to affirm solemnly its faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter which aimed at the

realization of world peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In addition, the Assembly invited the attention of Governments to their responsibility for maintaining a policy consistent with the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the effective struggle for peace and justice and for the elimination of colonialism, racism, apartheid and similar policies, thus safeguarding the faith of youth in these values.

The Assembly recommended to the Secretary-General that appropriate use be made of the resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and that regional seminars be organized as early as possible.

Finally, the Assembly recommended that Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year in 1970.

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

In 1969, as in previous years, the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had before it a draft Convention and a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information. During the course of Assembly sessions in 1959, 1960 and 1961, the Third Committee had approved the preamble and first four articles of the draft Convention. Since then, the Committee had not been able, for lack of time, to continue its consideration of the draft Convention, which had been formulated by an ad hoc committee established by the Assembly in 1950.

With regard to the draft Declaration, which had been completed and adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 21 April 1960, the General Assembly decided in 1968 that, pending completion of the draft Convention, it would give priority at its twenty-fourth session in 1969 to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration.

On 16 December 1969, by a vote of 107 to 0, with 10 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2596 (XXIV), which had been approved in the Third Committee on 12 December 1969 by 70 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as proposed by the Philippines, Rwanda and Saudi Arabia, as revised and orally amended.

By this text, the General Assembly, among other things, after regretting that it had not been able to give priority at its 1969 session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information: (1) decided to give priority to the question at its twenty-fifth (1970) session; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at that session with all relevant information available concerning the draft Declaration and the draft Convention.

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

According to a procedure last consolidated by the Economic and Social Council in 1959, communications addressed to the United Nations dealing with the principles involved in promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights are summarized in a non-confidential list submitted every year to the Commission on Human Rights.

Other communications concerning human rights, largely complaints alleging denial or violation of such rights, are summarized in a confidential list furnished every year to the members of the Commission in private meeting. The identity of the writers is not disclosed unless they have indicated that there is no objection to disclosure. Copies of the communications summarized in the confidential list are sent to any United Nations Member State referred to in the communications, and any reply which a Government of a Member State might send is submitted to the Commission, together with the confidential list.
In laying down this procedure, the Council approved a statement by the Commission on Human Rights that the Commission had no power to take any action with regard to any complaints concerning human rights.

The Council established additional procedures for dealing with alleged infringements of trade union rights (1950 and 1953) and with information relating to forced labour (1956), notwithstanding the provisions referred to above. Such communications are also included in the confidential list.

By a resolution adopted in 1967, the Economic and Social Council authorized the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine information in the communications listed by the Secretary-General that was relevant to: gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as exemplified by the policy of apartheid as practised in South Africa and in South West Africa (Namibia), a territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and illegally occupied by South Africa; and to racial discrimination as practised in Southern Rhodesia.

The Human Rights Commission was also authorized, in appropriate cases, to make a thorough study of situations which revealed a consistent pattern of such violations and to report to the Council.

In 1969, the Secretary-General submitted a non-confidential and a confidential list of communications to the twenty-fifth (1969) session of the Commission on Human Rights, together with a statistical summary of the confidential list.

The Commission did not consider the item because of lack of time.

STUDIES OF SPECIFIC RIGHTS OR GROUPS OF RIGHTS

RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

The Commission on Human Rights had before it at its twenty-fifth session in 1969 a revised study on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, including draft principles relating to arrest and detention, together with comments on the draft principles by United Nations Member States and members of the specialized agencies. The study had been submitted to the Commission in 1962 by a Committee of four of its members, but the Commission, for lack of time, had repeatedly postponed consideration of the item.

RIGHT OF ARRESTED PERSONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNSEL

The Commission also received at its twenty-fifth session a report of the same Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile on a separate study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests. The study was undertaken in response to a decision taken by the Commission in 1961.

In a resolution adopted on 20 March 1969, the Human Rights Commission, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to submit the study to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, together with the modifications or revisions of some of the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention suggested therein, and to submit the Governments’ comments thereon to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

In compliance with the Commission’s request, the Secretary-General submitted the study to the Governments concerned for their comments.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

At its forty-sixth session, in May-June 1969, the Economic and Social Council had before it a draft resolution concerning the rationalization of requests for information from Member States in the field of human rights. In this it was proposed that the Council should request the Secretary-General to prepare a list indicating: (a) the regular requests for information from Member States arising from United

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Nations instruments and resolutions in the field of human rights; (b) the ad hoc requests made to Member States by the different United Nations organs concerned with human rights during the past four years; and (c) the extent to which Member States had been able to respond to such requests. The Council decided to forward the draft resolution to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for consideration.

At its forty-seventh session in mid-1969, on the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Council in the third part of its resolution 1458(XLVII)—adopted unanimously on 8 August 1969—called on the Commission on Human Rights to review, and in so far as possible to consolidate, the types of information being sought from Governments in the field of human rights, without in any way limiting the effective operation of the Commission. It also took note of a list of requests for information from Member States regarding the United Nations programme in the field of human rights prepared by the Secretariat and transmitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

The text was adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, where it was sponsored by Indonesia, Ireland and Norway and adopted unanimously—as revised and orally amended—on 7 August 1969.

(For text of preamble and Part III of resolution 1458(XLVII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its twenty-fifth (1969) session, the Commission on Human Rights considered periodic reports on civil and political rights submitted by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in accordance with a schedule established by the Economic and Social Council in July 1965, which invited them to supply information regularly within a continuing three-year cycle as follows: in the first year, on civil and political rights; in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights; and in the third year, on freedom of information.

Reports on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1965-30 June 1968 submitted by 27 States, communications from two States, and reports from the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as communications from the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the World Health Organization, were included in the documentation for the Commission's 1969 session.

In addition, an analytical summary of the reports, a subject and country index to the reports, and other material were prepared for the Commission by the Secretary-General. The Commission also had before it reports on freedom of information from three States received after its twenty-fourth (1968) session.

On 20 March 1969, the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution summarizing trends, characteristics and problems of special importance and common interest revealed by the reports on civil and political rights, and recommending that Governments continue to intensify their efforts at the national and international levels to raise the standards of civil and political rights.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Commission's Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights.

STUDY OF REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

The Commission on Human Rights considered at its twenty-fifth session in 1969 a preliminary study, prepared by the Secretary-General, of issues relating to the realization of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The Commission, which considered the question together with an item concerning the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, adopted three related resolutions.

By the first of these, the Commission appointed Manouchehr Ganji as Special Rapporteur and asked him to submit, at the Commission's twenty-seventh session, a comprehensive report on the realization—without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status—of economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration and in the International Covenant, taking particular account of the special problems of the developing countries in this regard. The Special Rapporteur was to submit a progress report in 1970.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1421(XLVI)) on 6 June 1969, in which, among other things, it urged Governments to concentrate their efforts on economic and social development—in particular on ensuring the broadest possible participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful labour and in the solution of problems of national development; on the equitable and adequate remuneration of labour; and on protection against unemployment, the hazards of ill-health and old age, thereby creating the material conditions that would make possible the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

The Council requested Governments also to give attention to the consolidation, by legislative and other means such as collective bargaining, of economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and to the development and improvement of legal means of protecting those rights. The Secretary-General was requested urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and also to consider the use for that purpose of the advisory service in the field of human rights.

The Council also confirmed the appointment of Manouchehr Ganji as Special Rapporteur, and invited Member States, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide full co-operation to him in the fulfilment of his task.

The Council adopted the resolution by 23 votes to O, with 2 abstentions, after its Social Committee had approved the text on 28 May by 22 votes to O, with 2 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 1421(XLVI), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In another decision, the Commission on Human Rights affirmed and recognized certain principles concerning the universal and effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, and the connexion between the realization of those rights and the rapid economic and social development of the developing countries. It addressed certain recommendations to Governments concerning economic and social development and human and cultural advancement.

In this connexion and on the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council, on 6 June 1969, decided to remind the General Assembly that, when formulating the development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it should bear in mind the fact that the final objective of development was to ensure the dignity of all human beings throughout the world, that is to say, the simultaneous and joint enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The Council took this decision without adopting a formal resolution. (For details about the Second United Nations Development Decade, see pp. 272-85.)

In a third decision taken at its twenty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to consult with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the participation of a representative of the Commission in the symposium to be organized on the occasion of the centenary in 1970 of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

On 16 December 1966, the General Assembly opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.66

The Assembly expressed the hope, when it adopted these instruments, that they would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Secretary-General was asked to submit to the Assembly, at its future sessions, reports concerning the state of ratifications of the three instruments.

As at 31 December 1969, 44 States had signed both Covenants, and seven States had ratified or acceded to them. The Optional Protocol had been signed by 16 States and ratified by three.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly decided, without objection, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, to take note of the report of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit another report to the Assembly's twenty-fifth (1970) session.

QUESTION OF CREATION OF POST OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The proposal to create the post of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which was originally submitted by Costa Rica and which had been before the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations since 1965, was considered by the Assembly at its sessions in 1966, 1967 and 1968. The Assembly was unable to consider the question owing to its heavy programme of work.

On 16 December 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted a resolution (2595 (XXIV))—by a recorded vote of 73 to 23, with 20 abstentions—by which, after considering that there had not been sufficient time at the twenty-fourth session to complete consideration of the matter, the Assembly decided to give it the highest priority at the twenty-fifth (1970) session, and asked the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at that session with an analytical study relating to two 1967 resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the question.67

The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved the text, as amended, on 9 December 1969 by a recorded vote of 55 to 24, with 15 abstentions, on a proposal by Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

(For text of resolution 2595(XXIV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 617, 620, 627.
Plenary Meeting 1602.
E/4693. Report of Social Committee, paras. 29 (c) and 31 (f).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1723-1725.
Plenary Meeting 1834.
A/C.3/L.1749/Rev.1. Democratic Republic of Congo, France, India, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Uganda, Upper Volta: draft resolution approved by Third Committee on 4 December 1969, meeting 1725, by 91 votes to O, with 8 abstentions.
A/7840. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.
RESOLUTION 2586(xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7840, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1969, meeting 1834, by 105 votes to O, with 9 abstentions.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2027(XX) of 18 November 1965 relating to the need, during the United Nations Development Decade, to devote special attention at both national and international levels to progress in the field of human rights, and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,
Recalling further resolution XVII on economic development and human rights, adopted by the Inter-

1. Considers that, in the elaboration of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the final aim must be the attainment of a rapid and sustained rate of economic and social development, especially in developing countries, and also the well-being, freedom and dignity of all human beings, and the enjoyment of all the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guaranteed by the two International Covenants on Human Rights;

2. Requests the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to take these considerations into full account and to include them in an appropriate form in its report on the Decade.

SLAVERY AND PRACTICES OF APARTHEID AND COLONIALISM

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 617-628.
Plenary Meeting 1602.


E/4621, Chapter XIX. Draft resolution VI, as proposed by Commission, approved unanimously by Social Committee on 28 May 1969, meeting 622.

E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1419 (XLI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602.

The Economic and Social Council,
Noting resolution 12 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights,
1. Confirms the designation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of Mr. Mohamed Awad to be the Special Rapporteur to carry out a study within the terms of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Council resolution 1330 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission;

3. Invites the co-operation of the specialized agencies, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in the study to be undertaken by the Sub-Commission.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. Chapter IX, Section D.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1597, 1598, 1600, 1601.

E/4610. Note by Secretary-General transmitting 107th report of ILO’s Committee on Freedom of Association.

E/4613. Note by Secretary-General transmitting letter of 25 November 1968 from General Secretary of International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, Geneva, Switzerland, alleging infringements of trade union rights in South Africa.

E/4646. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights. Report submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1302 (XLIV) by Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV) of Commission on Human Rights.

E/L.1257 and Rev.1. Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 1412 (XLI), as proposed by 6 powers, E/L.1257/Rev.1, and as orally amended by India and Pakistan, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1601, by 22 votes to O, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolution 1216 (XLII) of 1 June 1967 by which it authorized the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights to examine the allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa,
Taking into account its resolution 1302 (XLIV) of 28 May 1968 by which it condemned the infringements of trade union rights and the unlawful persecution of trade union workers in South Africa as a violation of the right to freedom of association and as a manifestation of the criminal policy of apartheid,
Further recalling that, in its resolution 1302 (XLIV), it requested the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, whose mandate was renewed by resolution 2 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights, to examine the question of the continuing infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa and also to include in its examination the infringements of trade union rights by the illegal South African regime in Namibia, and further requested the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to carry out, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, similar examinations of the denial and infringements of trade union rights by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia,
Noting that infringements of trade union rights continue unabated in the Republic of South Africa, in the rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia and in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia,
Gravely concerned by the fact that these infringements of trade union rights in the above-mentioned territories are a direct outcome of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the racist Government of South Africa and by the illegal regimes in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,
1. Notes with appreciation the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and the report of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts;

3. Once again calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to conform to the generally accepted international standards pertaining to the right to freedom of association and to implement immediately the provisions of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1302(XLIV);

4. Further calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa:
   (a) To repeal the Coloured Cadets Training Act, 1967;
   (b) To permit trade unionists of all races without discrimination and regardless of whether they belong to registered or non-registered organizations in South Africa to benefit from the facilities offered by the major international trade unions as regards educational and other assistance in the trade union field;
   (c) To facilitate the investigation by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the allegations which were brought to the attention of the Council by the Secretary-General;

5. Condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its continuing infringements of trade union rights in Namibia by its illegal occupation of the territory;

6. Requests the General Assembly to ensure the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1302(XLIV) in Namibia, a territory under its direct jurisdiction and presently illegally occupied by the Republic of South Africa and also to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA) and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a territory under the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade union rights currently in force;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the above paragraphs 6 and 7 to the attention of the respective organs of the United Nations;

9. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene immediately in Southern Rhodesia with a view to, inter alia, checking further infringements of trade union rights in Southern Rhodesia, and to restore the basic rights of trade unions there to freedom of association;

10. Further calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
   (b) To repeal the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1959, and enact new legislation ensuring the free exercise of trade union rights;
   (c) To permit the 150 or more persons belonging to the trade union leadership in Southern Rhodesia and presently held in detention by the illegal racist minority regime there, are immediately released;

11. Invites the major international trade union organizations to continue and to intensify their efforts on behalf of trade unions and their members in the Republic of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia and further invites the trade union internationals and international trade secretariats to do the same for the unions in their respective branches of industry;

12. Requests the international trade union organizations to continue to offer members of African and multi-racial trade unions from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia the benefit of their solidarity funds and calls on trade union movements throughout the world to intensify their propaganda and efforts for the promotion of trade union rights without discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

13. Invites those international trade union organizations to continue to offer members of African and multi-racial trade unions from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia the benefit of their solidarity funds and calls on trade union movements throughout the world to intensify their propaganda and efforts for the promotion of trade union rights without discrimination in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

14. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, established originally by resolution 2(XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights and whose mandate was more recently renewed by resolution 21(XXV) of that Commission, to continue its investigations into the infringements of trade union rights in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, in co-operation with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and the International Labour Organisation, taking due account of the latter's primary responsibility in the matter of investigation in the rebel colony of Southern Rhodesia;

15. Requests the International Labour Organisation to prepare and forward to the resumed forty-seventh session of the Council a comprehensive report on the position concerning the infringements of trade union rights in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, and decides to consider at that session the necessity of transmitting the report to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for possible future consideration;

16. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to submit a preliminary report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session and a report containing conclusions and recommendation, to the Council at its fiftieth session in 1971;
17. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to follow the procedure it has adopted in the past, as well as any other established procedure necessary, in order to carry out its tasks with maximum dispatch;

18. Decides to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and recommends to the former to include the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in its documents which are designed for wide informative dissemination;

19. Further decides to transmit the above report to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation;

20. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the regional bodies concerned, to give every assistance to and extend any facilities that may be required by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in order to carry out its mandate;

21. Further requests the Secretary-General to give the maximum publicity to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, the Unit on Apartheid, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, student, religious and other bodies;

22. Requests Member States to give wide publicity to the report in their national information media;

23. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on paragraph 21 above to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to make available in the Division of Human Rights adequate personnel to deal with the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section G.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND PERSONS COMMITTING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 617-628.
Plenary Meeting 1602.


E/4621. Chapter XIX. Draft resolution III submitted by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 27 May 1969, meeting 621, by 15 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1416(xLvi), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 16 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

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 2358(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 Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,

"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;
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

"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;

3. Expresses the hope that States which were unprepared to vote for the adoption of the Convention will do so as soon as possible;

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Honduras, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/7840. Report of Third Committee (on reports of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2583(xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7840, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1969, meeting 1834, by 74 votes to 5, with 32 abstentions.

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 3(1) of 13 February 1946 and 170(II) of 31 October 1947 on the extradition and punishment of war criminals, its resolution 95(1) of 11 December 1946 affirming the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, and the judgement of the Tribunal, and its resolutions 2338 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2391 (XXXIII) 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 Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,

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 to do so as soon as possible;

3. Expresses the hope that States which were unable to vote for the adoption of the Convention will refrain from action 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 or members of specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General information on the measures taken by them in implementation of the present resolution;

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

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

GENOCIDE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 617-628.

Plenary Meeting 1602.


E/4621, Chapter XIX. Draft resolution VII, as recommended by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 28 May 1969, meeting 622, by 18 votes to O, with 3 abstentions.

E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1420(XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 22 votes to O, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

1. Invites States Parties to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to transmit to the Secretary-General, in time for it to be available to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-second session, information on the measures adopted to give effect to the Convention;

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

3. Approves the decision adopted by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 8 (XX) to undertake a study of the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

4. Authorizes the Sub-Commission to designate a Special Rapporteur from among its members to carry out that study;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur and the Sub-Commission all the necessary assistance.


RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1732-1734.
Fifth Committee, meeting 1351.

Plenary Meeting 1835.


A/C.3/L.1756. Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, India, Jamaica, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, and as amended by Pakistan and United Republic of Tanzania (orally), by United Republic of Tanzania (A/C.3/L.1757) and by Iraq (A/C.3/L.1759), approved by Third Committee on 11 December 1969, meeting 1733, by 75 votes to O, with 17 abstentions.


RESOLUTION 2597(xxiv), as proposed by Third Committee, A/7909, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1969, meeting 1835, by 91 votes to O, with 23 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study initiated under General Assembly resolution
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

2444(XXIII), giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arise from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult and co-operate closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross in regard to the studies being undertaken by the Committee on this question;

3. Requests Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the continuation of the study requested in paragraph 1 above;

4. Decides to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council for their comments to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

5. Decides to give the highest priority to this question at its twenty-fifth session;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a further report on this subject to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meeting 617-628.

Plenary Meeting 1602.


E/4693. Report of Social Committee, paras. 29 (d) and 31 (g).


GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1649-1661.

Plenary Meeting 1792.

A/7601/Add.1. Introduction to annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, September 1969, para. 142.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.


A/C.3/L.1660. Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, India, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Romania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1, Rev.1/Add.1. Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Laos, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, orally revised by sponsors and as amended, adopted by Third Committee on 8 October 1969, meeting 1661, by 92 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2445 (XXIII) and 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on that subject containing the replies of Governments concerning the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and invites Governments which have not
yet done so to reply thereon before the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

3. Affirms that it is important to undertake all necessary measures to:

(a) Promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(b) Ensure that education in the countries and territories referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above is undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population and that its nature is not altered to serve political purposes;

4. Appeals to youth to affirm solemnly its faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations which aim at the realization of world peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Invites the attention of Governments to their responsibility for maintaining a policy consistent with the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the effective struggle for peace and justice and for the elimination of colonialism, racism, apartheid and similar policies, thus safeguarding, inter alia, the faith of youth in these values;

6. Recommends to the Secretary-General that appropriate use should be made of the resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the achievement of the purposes of the present resolution and that in this respect regional seminars on youth should be organized as early as possible;

7. Recommends to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year. . . .

[For text of Part II, see pp. 469-70.]

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1732, 1734.
Plenary Meeting 1835.

A/7638. Note by Secretary-General containing as annexes: Council resolution 756(XXIX) of 21 April 1960; draft Declaration on Freedom of Information; draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
A/C.3/L.1754/Rev.1. Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia: revised draft resolution as orally amended, approved by Third Committee on 12 December 1969, meeting 1734, by 70 votes to O, with 10 abstentions.


RESOLUTION 2596(xxiv), as proposed by Third Committee, A/7907, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1969, meeting 1835, by 107 votes to O, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 in which, inter alia, it decided to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a convention on freedom of information,

Recalling further its resolution 2448(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 by which it decided, pending completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, to give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information,

Regretting that, despite this decision, it has not been possible to do so owing to the heavy programme of work at the twenty-fourth session,

1. Decides to give priority to the consideration of this item at its twenty-fifth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session with all the relevant information available concerning the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information and the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS


STUDIES OF SPECIFIC RIGHTS OR GROUPS OF RIGHTS

RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE


RIGHT OF ARRESTED PERSONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNSEL

E/CN.4/996. Study of right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests. Report of Committee.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL——46TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 624.
Plenary Meeting 1637.

E/AC.7/L.558. United Kingdom: draft resolution.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 47TH SESSION

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS


E/4716. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on 2nd part of its 3rd session, Chapter VII B.

RESOLUTION 1458(xxvii), Part III, as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4741, adopted unanimously by Council on 8 August 1969, meeting 1637.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session, of the fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

III

Recalling its discussion at its forty-sixth session on the desirability of rationalizing requests for information from Member States in the field of human rights,

Taking note of the list of requests for information from Member States regarding the United Nations programme in the field of human rights prepared by the Secretariat and transmitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

7. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to review, and in so far as possible to consolidate, the types of information being sought from Governments in the field of human rights, without in any way limiting the effective operation of the Commission.

(See also page 579.)

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section H.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 48TH SESSION

STUDY OF REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS


E/4621. Chapter XIX. Draft resolution VIII, prepared by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 28 May 1969, by 22 votes to O, with 2 abstentions.

E/L.1253. Letter of 19 May 1969 from USSR.

E/4693. Report of Special Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 1421 (XLVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4693, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 23 votes to O, with 2 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 14(XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Being desirous of making an effort to enhance the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, particularly during the forthcoming Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran, in particular resolutions XVII and XXI of 12 May 1968, and the recommendations in General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and in particular paragraph 4 thereof,

Convinced of the need for the adoption of the appropriate effective measures for universal realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

1. Urges Governments, while respecting the freedom and dignity of all individuals, to concentrate their efforts on economic and social development, in particular, on ensuring the broadest possible participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful labour and in the solution of problems of national development, on the equitable and adequate remuneration of labour and on protection against unemployment, the hazards of ill-health and old age, thereby creating the material conditions which will make possible the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;

2. Requests Governments also to give attention to the consolidation, by legislative and other means such as collective bargaining, of the economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and to the development and improvement of legal means of protecting these rights;

3. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to continue the exchange of experience among States on the effectiveness of the methods and means used by them in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and also to consider the use for this purpose of the advisory service in the field of human rights;

4. Decides to confirm the appointment made by the Commission on Human Rights of Mr. Manou-
chehr Ganji (Iran) as the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report, together with his conclusions and recommendations, on the realization—without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status—of economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including the question of the role of the Commission in this respect, taking particular account of the special problems of the developing countries in this regard, for submission to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session in 1971:

5. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to provide full co-operation to the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his task;

6. Invites also the full co-operation of the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and the various organs and bodies of the United Nations concerned, as well as non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance as required by the Special Rapporteur.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section F.

STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1735. Plenary Meeting 1835.


A/7630. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 24th session, p. 64.

QUESTION OF CREATION OF POST OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——24TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1727, 1730, 1731. Plenary Meeting 1835.

A/7498. Creation of post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Note by Secretary-General, containing text of Council resolution 1237(XLI) of 6 June 1967, amendments thereto proposed by United Republic of Tanzania, and replies received from Governments and specialized agencies in response to Council resolution 1238(XLII) of 6 June 1967.


A/C.3/L.1751. Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution, as amended by 3 powers (A/C.3/L.1753), approved by Third Committee on 9 December 1969, meeting 1731, by recorded vote of 55 to 24, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.


RESOLUTION 2595(xxiv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/7889, and as orally amended, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1969, meeting 1835, by recorded vote of 73 to 23, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Ku-
wait, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

Abstaining: Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 2062 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2333 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2437 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,
Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner’s Office for Human Rights and the amendments submitted thereto by the United Republic of Tanzania, and Council resolution 1238 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery,
Noting also the views expressed in the current general debate on that question,
Considering that there has not been sufficient time at its twenty-fourth session to complete the consideration of this matter,
1. Decides to give the highest priority to the consideration of this item with a view to the possibility of concluding such consideration at its twenty-fifth session;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session with an analytical study relating to Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the amendments submitted thereto, and Council resolution 1238 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery,

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 617-628.
Plenary Meeting 1602.


E/4621 (Summary). Summary of Commission’s report prepared by Secretary-General.


E/4621, Chapter XIX. Draft resolution X, proposed by Commission, approved without vote by Social Committee on 3 June 1969, meeting 628, at suggestion of Chairman.

E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution XII.


A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX.

ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 617-628.

Plenary Meeting 1602.

E/4621. Report on 25th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter XVIII, resolutions 6 (XXV) and 21 (XXV).


E/AC.7/L.599. Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Social Committee on 29 May 1969, meeting 625, by 13 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

E/4693. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution X.

RESOLUTION 1423 (XLVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4693, and as amended orally by Upper Volta, adopted by Council on 6 June 1969, meeting 1602, by 16 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having noted the statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General on the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session,
1. Decides that the activities arising out of the decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session in resolutions 6 (XXV) and 21 (XXV) should be undertaken in 1969, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Commission, bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds;
2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the Council, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present resolution, considers the relevant programmes and expenditures to be of an urgent nature.

PERIODICITY OF MEETINGS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—46TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 617-628.
Plenary Meeting 1602.

During 1969, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council continued to review the activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOS) granted consultative status by the Council.

The Council, at its forty-sixth session, held from 12 May to 6 June 1969, considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which contained recommendations concerning the category of consultative status to be granted to the various NGOS, in accordance with criteria set forth in a Council resolution of 23 May 1968.

On 3 June 1969, the Council decided that organizations granted consultative status under the provisions of the resolution of 23 May 1968 would be consulted and granted hearings.

At the end of 1969, there were 377 NGOS that the Economic and Social Council could consult on questions with which they were concerned.

These organizations were divided into three groups. In Category I were organizations that were concerned with most of the activities of the Council and could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council: that they had marked and sustained contributions to make to the achievements of the United Nations in the social, cultural, educational, health, scientific, technological and human rights fields; that they were closely involved with the economic and social life of the peoples of the areas they represented; and that their membership was broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries.

In Category II were organizations that had a special competence in, and were concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council and that were known internationally within the fields for which they had consultative status.

On the Roster were organizations that the Council, or the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, considered could make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or other United Nations bodies, within their competence.

At the end of 1969, there were 16 NGOS with Category I status, 116 with Category II status and 245 on the Roster.

Organizations in Categories I and II may send observers to public meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. Those on the Roster may have representatives present at those of the public meetings which were concerned with matters within their fields of competence.

Organizations in Categories I and II may submit for circulation written statements relevant to the work of the Council on subjects in which these organizations have a special competence. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, or the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements.