

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-General⁸ 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.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2545 (XXIV). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

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 funda-

mental 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.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2546 (XXIV). Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories

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 1949⁹ and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the humanitarian resolutions regarding the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, document A/7649.

⁹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

in the territories occupied by Israel, especially Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6 (XXIV) of 27 February 1968¹⁰ and 6 (XXV) of 4 March 1969,¹¹ and the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

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,¹² established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII), to take cognizance of the provisions of the present resolution.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2547 (XXIV). Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa

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The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 by which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, condemned the Government of South Africa for its cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners and de-

clared that captured freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war under international law,

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 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 1949,¹³

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 régime 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 report¹⁴ 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,¹⁵

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1412 (XLVI) 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 the 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,

¹⁰See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, chapter XVIII.

¹¹*Ibid.*, *Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, chapter XVIII.

¹²The Committee is composed of the representatives of the following Member States: Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia (see A/7495/Add.3).

¹³United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

¹⁴E/CN.4/950.

¹⁵See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4322 and Corr.1)*, para. 268.