

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 régimes in southern Africa continue to enjoy political, commercial, military, economic and cultural relations with many States, in disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and specifically of paragraphs 5 and 6 of 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 recommendations¹⁸ of the Special Rapporteur;¹⁹

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report²⁰ 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;

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

5. *Further condemns* the racist Government of 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 régime in Southern Rhodesia;

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

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

10. *Calls upon* all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and

other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to set up a unit of 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;²¹

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 régime established in Namibia and of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, through the non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions and student and other organizations as well as libraries and schools;

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

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the action taken by the racist Government of 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.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2582 (XXIV). United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Having considered the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the United Nations Children's Fund,²²

Sharing with the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund its sense of urgency regarding the large unmet health, nutrition, education and social welfare needs of the approximately one thousand million children under fifteen years of age living in developing countries,

Bearing in mind that assistance in the physical and mental development of these children is not only a matter for immediate humanitarian concern, but is also of central importance to the whole process of development,

Noting with appreciation the close co-operation existing between the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations of the United Nations system, both at their respective headquarters and in the field,

¹⁸ E/CN.4/979/Add.5.

¹⁹ Appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV).

²⁰ E/CN.4/979 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-8.

²¹ E/CN.4/979/Add.3.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1), chapter XI, section B.*

in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Children's Fund continues to remain alert and responsive to the emergency needs of children and mothers,

1. *Recognizes* the important role that the United Nations Children's Fund is in a position to play in helping to achieve the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, having regard to the decisive contribution that the present generation of children could make towards the future achievement of the economic, social and cultural progress of the developing countries;

2. *Endorses* the policies and programmes of the United Nations Children's Fund to aid countries to protect and prepare the younger generation within the larger context of national development;

3. *Commends*, in this connexion:

(a) The emphasis that the United Nations Children's Fund is placing on the "country approach", whereby aid is given on the basis of the priorities of the developing countries concerned;

(b) The increased attention being given by the United Nations Children's Fund to the promotion of integrated services for children within comprehensive social and economic development schemes;

(c) The growing support being provided by the United Nations Children's Fund in the training of national personnel of the developing countries, particularly within their own environment and at the middle and lower levels;

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations Children's Fund would be in a position to meet more of the vast unsatisfied needs of children and young people if more resources were available to it;

5. *Appeals* to States Members of the United Nations and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2583 (XXIV). Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

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, Nuremberg, and the judgement of the Tribunal, and its resolutions 2338 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2391 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

Recalling also the Declarations of 13 January 1942²³ and 30 October 1943,²⁴ and the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, providing for the extradition and punishment of

²³ *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 144 (1952), p. 1072 (Declaration of St. James's).

²⁴ *U.S. Department of State Bulletin* (Washington, D.C.), vol. IX, No. 228, p. 310 (Moscow Declaration on German Atrocities).

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.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2584 (XXIV). Adoption of an international instrument for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under international control

The General Assembly,

Considering the responsibilities exercised by the United Nations in regard to the prohibition of the use of narcotic drugs and similar substances by virtue of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the increasing and improper use of psychotropic substances not yet under inter-