

11. *Further invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and all other organizations involved to co-operate with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

*2018th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2839 (XXVI). Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that there still exist in the world convinced adherents of nazism and racial intolerance whose activities, if they are not opposed in sufficient time, could bring about a resurgence of those ideologies, which are clearly incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that, accordingly, the danger of a revival or a development of new forms of nazism and racial discrimination combined with terrorism cannot be disregarded,

Considering that contemporary manifestations of resurgent nazism, like the earlier ones, combine racial prejudice and discrimination with terrorism, and that in some cases racism has been raised to the level of State policy, as in the case of South Africa,

Believing it essential, in order to remove this threat to the peace and security of peoples and to the realization of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, to elaborate a series of urgent and effective measures which might be adopted by States with a view to suppressing the revival of nazism and preventing its revival, in any form or manifestation, in the future,

Firmly convinced that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs, and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population, makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on terror to succeed,

Confirming that nazism and other forms of racial intolerance constitute a serious threat to the realization everywhere of human rights and freedoms and the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeming it essential that the question of measures to be taken to combat nazism and racial intolerance should be kept under constant review by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to the timely and immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the complete eradication of nazism from the life of society,

1. *Condemns* all manifestations of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance, wherever they may occur;

2. *Calls upon* States to take steps to bring to light any evidence of the manifestation and dissemination of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intoler-

ance and to ensure that they are rigorously suppressed and prohibited;

3. *Invites* all eligible States which have not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as soon as possible, and requests them to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken by them to comply strictly with the provisions of those Conventions;

4. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to review their legislation, in the light of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, with a view to determining whether, in the light of their circumstances, further legal measures are required to eradicate for all time the danger of a revival of nazism, racial intolerance or other ideologies based on terror;

5. *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, to prevent the activities of Nazi and racist organizations and groups;

6. *Appeals* to all States to prohibit activity by organizations propagating concepts of nazism and racial superiority;

7. *Urges* those States which are unable, for serious constitutional or other reasons, to implement immediately and fully the provisions of article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination—both of which condemn and outlaw all propaganda and all organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form—to take measures designed to ensure the speedy disbandment and disappearance of such organizations, these measures to provide, *inter alia*, that:

(a) Such organizations should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from organs of the State, private companies or individuals;

(b) Such organizations should not be allowed the use of public premises in which to establish their headquarters or conduct meetings of their members, the use of streets and squares in populated areas for holding demonstrations, or the use of public information media for disseminating propaganda;

(c) Such organizations should not be allowed to form militarized detachments on any pretext, and offenders should be subject to prosecution in the courts;

(d) Persons employed by the State, particularly in the armed forces, should not be permitted to belong to such organizations;

and all these measures to be taken only in so far as they are compatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other specialized agencies to consider, within their respective spheres of competence,

the question of the danger of a revival of the concepts of nazism and racial intolerance;

9. *Appeals* to regional intergovernmental organizations to consider this question at the regional level;

10. *Calls upon* Governments, particularly those which control mass information media of world or continental scope, the United Nations and its various bodies, specialized agencies and international and national organizations to increase public awareness of the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, especially among young people, by education, by the preparation and dissemination of information on this subject and by recalling the history of nazism and its crimes and of racial intolerance;

11. *Calls upon* all States to take legislative and administrative measures to prevent activities of any kind in favour of nazism and the concept of racial superiority;

12. *Decides* to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review, and urges other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures can be taken promptly as required;

13. *Confirms* the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of nazism, and appeals to all States to act in conformity with those principles.

*2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.*

2840 (XXVI). 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 and 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 that Tribunal,

Recalling further its resolution 2712 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 in which it condemned the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism,

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

Recalling the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,

Convinced that the effective punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity is an important element in putting an end to and preventing such crimes, in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the strengthening of confidence and in promoting co-operation between peoples as well as peace and international security,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes

against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying their protection,

Affirming that war crimes and crimes against humanity are among the most dangerous crimes under international law,

Firmly convinced of the need for international co-operation in 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 in bringing about 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,

1. *Urges* all States to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to take measures in accordance with international law to put an end to and prevent war crimes and crimes against humanity and to ensure the punishment of all persons guilty of such crimes, including their extradition to those countries where they have committed such crimes;

2. *Further urges* all States to co-operate in particular in the collection and exchange of information which will contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

3. *Again calls upon* all States which have not yet done so to become as soon as possible parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity;

4. *Affirms* that refusal by States to co-operate in the arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity is contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to generally recognized norms of international law;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.*

2841 (XXVI). Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2062 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2333 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2437 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2595 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 concerning the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the creation of an Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and of Council resolution 1238 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery,

Taking further note of the views expressed in the general debate on this question and of the draft reso-