

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the steps he has taken;

4. *Further requests* Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Calls upon* all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,³⁶ the Geneva Protocol of 1925³⁷ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.³⁸

1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

2445 (XXIII). Teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights

The General Assembly,

Considering that the International Year for Human Rights should be the occasion for new efforts to improve the standard of knowledge about the United Nations and, in particular, about its efforts in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 137 (II) of 17 November 1947 and 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning the teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the Organization and the specialized agencies,

Considering that such teaching is not yet sufficiently widespread, in particular in primary and secondary schools, despite the efforts of Member States and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Convinced that in order to achieve the desired results such teaching must start at an early stage of education,

Conscious of the fact that young people cannot receive training which meets the requirements of a world increasingly characterized by the interdependence of peoples if educators do not themselves receive special instruction in international organization,

1. *Requests* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take steps, as appropriate and according to the scholastic system of each State, to introduce or encourage:

(a) The regular study of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other declarations on human rights, in the training of teaching staff for primary and secondary schools;

³⁶ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations 1899-1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1918).

³⁷ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

(b) Progressive instruction on the subject in question in the curricula of primary and secondary schools, inviting teachers to seize the opportunities, provided by teaching, of drawing the attention of their pupils to the increasing role of the United Nations system in peaceful co-operation among nations and in joint efforts to promote social justice and economic and social progress in the world;

2. *Further requests* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to draw the attention of the competent authorities in private scholastic institutions to the present resolution and to invite them to make the necessary efforts for the achievement of the aims envisaged in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and to encourage the study of appropriate ways and means of promoting the achievement of the aims envisaged in the present resolution;

4. *Further requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations Development Programme to provide assistance to Member States, particularly those which are developing countries, with a view to enabling them to achieve the objectives envisaged in paragraph 1 above.

1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

2446 (XXIII). Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that during the International Year for Human Rights large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place,

Gravely concerned about the continuing eviction and detention, imprisonment and murder of nationalists and freedom fighters in southern Africa and in colonial Territories,

Noting resolutions III, IV and VIII of 11 May 1968 of the International Conference on Human Rights³⁹ pledging support for measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination in general and of *apartheid* in particular and for the treatment as prisoners of war of captured freedom fighters opposed to the policies of *apartheid* and colonialism,

1. *Condemns* the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their persistent defiant stand towards the United Nations and world opinion in respect of their policies of *apartheid* and colonialism, respectively;

2. *Further condemns* the policy of racial discrimination of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and deplores the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to suppress this illegal régime and to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms to the people of Zimbabwe;

3. *Censures* the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for assisting and collaborating with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

³⁹ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), pp. 6, 7 and 9.