

threat not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to all African States and particularly to the independence of the front-line States, and to international peace and security,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Also concerned at the frantic efforts made by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the policies of maintaining the economic interests of certain Western and other States, as well as the activities of multinational corporations, and the increasing collaboration by some of those States and multinational corporations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, which impedes the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that the States which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Requests* the Security Council finally to adopt binding decisions to prohibit all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and to take effective measures to prevent the *apartheid* régime from acquiring nuclear weapons;

6. *Appeals* to all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed by the United Nations on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council under its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

7. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the updated report submitted by the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give priority at its thirty-fifth session to consideration of the above-mentioned report prepared in pursuance of resolution 2 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have the above-mentioned report of the Special Rapporteur printed, to arrange for its widest possible dissemination and to transmit it to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system;

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session as a matter of high priority in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/24. 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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/34 of 30 November 1976 and 32/14 of 7 November 1977, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹ of the letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal¹⁰ transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and of the letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia¹¹ transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries,

Recalling the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,¹² held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*¹³ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,

Taking note of the Political Declaration¹⁴ adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right

⁹ A/33/199 and Add.1-3.

¹⁰ A/33/151.

¹¹ A/33/206.

¹² A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

¹³ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

¹⁴ A/32/61, annex I.

to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Affirming that “bantustanization” is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Solomon Islands,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa’s attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, particularly armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of France from the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is an integral part of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

5. *Condemns* the policy of “bantustanization” and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

6. *Condemns* the violations of the sanctions ordered by the Security Council against the illegal rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia and accordingly deplores the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow Ian Smith to enter the United States;

7. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and particularly by those countries that maintain military co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime;

10. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

11. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

14. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

15. *Takes note* of the studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, dealing with the following subjects:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;¹⁶

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I to III).

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;¹⁷

and expresses its thanks to their authors;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

17. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-fourth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/25. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as its resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee,

Bearing in mind the interest in the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the range of refugee problems confronting the Office,

Noting that the Executive Committee has at present a membership of thirty-one States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme by up to nine additional members;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1979, to elect, in consultation with the regional groups, up to nine additional members of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme from those States with a demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/26. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office¹⁸ and having heard his statement,¹⁹

Recalling its resolutions 32/67 and 32/70 of 8 December 1977 and noting the gravity of the problems continuing to face the High Commissioner in his efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons in many parts of the world,

Reaffirming that the activities of the High Commissioner are eminently humanitarian in character and that there is need to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, his efforts to promote permanent solutions through voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement in other countries,

Commending Governments for the humanitarian spirit in which they have received refugees and for the generous manner in which they have contributed to alleviating suffering,

Deploing the fact that refugees often face the threat of *refoulement*, arbitrary detention and the denial of asylum and noting that it is necessary to ensure their basic human rights, protection and safety, *inter alia*, through further accessions to and more effective implementation of international instruments, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees²⁰ and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,²¹

Noting that the increased needs of the refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office require the widening of financial and other support from Governments and the closest co-operation of United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Commends* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their many responsibilities in assisting refugees and displaced persons and takes note with appreciation of the report of the High Commissioner, including the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twenty-ninth session;¹⁸

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, especially with a view to providing urgent humanitarian assistance to the large and increasing numbers in need in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

3. *Further requests* the High Commissioner to continue to promote permanent and speedy solutions, in close co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Commends* Governments that are actively encouraging voluntary repatriation or return as a solution to the problems in their area and requests the High Commissioner to render all possible assistance in such situations in lending help in the rehabilitation of the returnees;

5. *Urges* Governments to continue to co-operate closely with the High Commissioner in efforts to achieve the self-sufficiency and, where possible, the integration of refugees in countries of asylum, and to accept for resettlement, on the widest possible basis, refugees from countries of first asylum;

6. *Further urges* Governments to continue to facilitate the work of the High Commissioner in the field

¹⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405 (vols. I and II).

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/33/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/33/12/Add.1).

¹⁹ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 43rd meeting, paras. 1-13; and *ibid.*, Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

²⁰ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 150.

²¹ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.