

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

*Welcoming whole-heartedly* the independence of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea,

*Concerned* about the current conflict in Angola,

*Equally concerned* about the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

*Confident in the hope* that the nationalist movements will co-operate with the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity,

*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 the persistence of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity to resolve amicably the current conflict in Angola;

3. *Rejects* any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola and of the Comoros;

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

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

6. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for 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, and their immediate release;

7. *Keenly awaits* the conclusion of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa;

(b) 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;

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

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

9. *Decides* to remain seized of this item at its thirty-first session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

2400th plenary meeting  
10 November 1975

### 3383 (XXX). Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa",

*Mindful* of its responsibility to offer the oppressed peoples under the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa every assistance in their struggle for self-determination and for the enjoyment of their fundamental human rights,

*Aware* that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1864 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed a Special Rapporteur to evaluate urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes of southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

1. *Considers* that organizations and States which give assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa are accomplices of those régimes in respect of their inhuman policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, every possible assistance he may need for the completion of his report, which is to be submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-first session as a matter of high priority and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to the General Assembly at that session.

*2400th plenary meeting  
10 November 1975*

**3384 (XXX). Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind**

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that scientific and technological progress has become one of the most important factors in the development of human society,

*Taking into consideration* that, while scientific and technological developments provide ever increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, in a number of instances they can give rise to social problems, as well as threaten the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual,

*Noting with concern* that scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify the arms race, suppress national liberation movements and deprive individuals and peoples of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Also noting with concern* that scientific and technological achievements can entail dangers for the civil and political rights of the individual or of the group and for human dignity,

*Noting* the urgent need to make full use of scientific and technological developments for the welfare of man and to neutralize the present and possible future harmful consequences of certain scientific and technological achievements,

*Recognizing* that scientific and technological progress is of great importance in accelerating the social and economic development of developing countries,

*Aware* that the transfer of science and technology is one of the principal ways of accelerating the economic development of developing countries,

*Reaffirming* the right of peoples to self-determination and the need to respect human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person in the conditions of scientific and technological progress,

*Desiring* to promote the realization of the principles which form the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Solemnly proclaims* that:

1. All States shall promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

2. All States shall take appropriate measures to prevent the use of scientific and technological devel-

opments, particularly by the State organs, to limit or interfere with the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments.

3. All States shall take measures to ensure that scientific and technological achievements satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all sectors of the population.

4. All States shall refrain from any acts involving the use of scientific and technological achievements for the purposes of violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States, interfering in their internal affairs, waging aggressive wars, suppressing national liberation movements or pursuing a policy of racial discrimination. Such acts are not only a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, but constitute an inadmissible distortion of the purposes that should guide scientific and technological developments for the benefit of mankind.

5. All States shall co-operate in the establishment, strengthening and development of the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries with a view to accelerating the realization of the social and economic rights of the peoples of those countries.

6. All States shall take measures to extend the benefits of science and technology to all strata of the population and to protect them, both socially and materially, from possible harmful effects of the misuse of scientific and technological developments, including their misuse to infringe upon the rights of the individual or of the group, particularly with regard to respect for privacy and the protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity.

7. All States shall take the necessary measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that the utilization of scientific and technological achievements promotes the fullest realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination whatsoever on grounds of race, sex, language or religious beliefs.

8. All States shall take effective measures, including legislative measures, to prevent and preclude the utilization of scientific and technological achievements to the detriment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person.

9. All States shall, whenever necessary, take action to ensure compliance with legislation guaranteeing human rights and freedoms in the conditions of scientific and technological developments.

*2400th plenary meeting  
10 November 1975*

**3443 (XXX). 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3147 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, in which it stressed the importance to international drug control of universal accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,<sup>9</sup> the 1971

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515, p. 151.