

such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/14. 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 and 31/34 of 30 November 1976,

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,

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 declaration adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,¹³ held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the declaration of the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference,¹⁴ held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

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 enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have 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 Djibouti,

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 alien subjugation by all available means, including 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 evacuation of the French administration and forces from the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

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. *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;

7. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military or 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;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *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 personal rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human

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 A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

¹⁴ A/32/61, annex I.

Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

11. *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;

12. *Looks forward* to the publication of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(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;

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

13. *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;

14. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-third 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.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/58. Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices,

Concerned about the prevailing trends of criminality in many countries of the world, which show the spread of emerging new forms of serious and organized crime,

1. *Takes note* of the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders", contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,¹⁶ as a guideline for future United Nations activities directed towards the prevention and control of crime and delinquency and the treatment of offenders;

2. *Invites* Member States to make use of the report, as appropriate, in formulating national crime prevention policies and strategies;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, as well as international governmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, to collaborate fully in pursuance of the goals set out in the report;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the collaboration referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Urges* all Member States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and the international and regional institutes in crime prevention and control;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General should draw on the report in formulating proposals for future medium-term plans in crime prevention and criminal justice.

98th plenary meeting
8 December 1977

32/59. Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the seriousness of crime problems, which have assumed new forms and dimensions in many countries of the world and are transcending national boundaries,

Concerned about the high social and material cost which crime exacts and the impediment it presents to a more wholesome development and a better quality of life for all,

Alarmed at the excesses of those crime control policies which, in certain countries, extend to torture and other abuses, negating the basic principles of human rights and of criminal justice itself,

Recalling in this context the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recognizing that the various forms of social control for the prevention of crime should take into account differences in traditions, economic and political structures, available resources and levels of development existing among Member States,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, which was affirmed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, and in the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in this field in accordance with Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Having considered the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,¹⁷ held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, and the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session,¹⁸

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶ E/CN.5/536, annex IV.

¹⁷ A/CONF.56/10 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and corrigendum).

¹⁸ E/CN.5/536, chap. I, sect. B.