

**RESOLUTIONS**  
and  
**DECISIONS**

adopted by the General Assembly  
during its  
**NINTH SPECIAL SESSION**

---

**24 April – 3 May 1978**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINTH SPECIAL SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/S - 9/13)



**UNITED NATIONS**

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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1978

## NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

### Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 32/1, decision 32/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 32/4 A, resolutions 32/88 A and B, decisions 32/402 A to D).

### Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, the resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-9/1, decision S-9/11).

### Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

If the General Assembly should decide to hold additional emergency special sessions, the resolutions and decisions adopted at those sessions would be identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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In addition to the text of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its ninth special session, the present volume contains a check list of those resolutions and decisions (see annex).

## CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Agenda .....	1
* * *	
II. Resolution adopted without reference to a Main Committee .....	2
III. Resolution adopted on the report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Ninth Special Session .....	3
* * *	
IV. Decisions .....	7
A. Elections and appointments .....	7
B. Other decisions .....	9

## ANNEX

Check list of resolutions and decisions .....	11
---	----



**I. AGENDA<sup>1</sup>**

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Yugoslavia.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the ninth special session of the General Assembly:
  - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.
5. Organization of the session.
6. Adoption of the agenda.
7. Question of Namibia.

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<sup>1</sup> See also sect. IV.B, decision S-9/21.

**II. RESOLUTION ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO  
A MAIN COMMITTEE**

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**S-9/1. Credentials of representatives to the ninth special session of the  
General Assembly**

*The General Assembly*

*Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.<sup>2</sup>*

*15th plenary meeting  
3 May 1978*

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<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/S-9/10.*



### III. RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE *AD HOC* COMMITTEE OF THE NINTH SPECIAL SESSION<sup>3</sup>

#### S-9/2. Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* at the threat to international peace and security posed by the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa,

*Conscious* of its responsibilities under its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and its subsequent resolutions relating to the question of Namibia,

*Recalling* the Declaration of Dakar on Namibia and Human Rights,<sup>4</sup> adopted by the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held at Dakar from 5 to 8 January 1976,

*Recalling further* the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,<sup>5</sup> adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,

*Bearing in mind* the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>6</sup> adopted on 23 March 1978,

*Reaffirming* that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, must be enabled to attain self-determination, freedom and genuine independence within a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay,

*Cognizant* that the deteriorating situation in Namibia, resulting from the attempts of South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and its increased acts of aggression and repression against the people of Namibia, necessitated the convening of the current special session of the General Assembly in order urgently to initiate action which would speedily bring about the genuine independence of the Territory of Namibia,

*Adopts* the following Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia:

#### I. DECLARATION ON NAMIBIA

1. The General Assembly reiterates that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

2. The General Assembly reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as declared in Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, as well as in its subsequent resolutions and those of the Security Council relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

3. The General Assembly stresses its commitment to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia by ensuring its complete and unconditional withdrawal to enable the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence.

4. The General Assembly strongly condemns the colonialist and racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of repeated demands by the Assembly and the Security Council for its withdrawal from the Territory, and further condemns South Africa for its attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and for its escalated brutal repression of the Namibian people.

5. The General Assembly expresses its grave concern that, in complete defiance of continued demands by the international community, members of the South West Africa People's Organization and its supporters continue to be constantly harassed, intimidated and humiliated. There has been an escalation of the arbitrary mass arrest, torture, detention and imprisonment of members of the South West Africa People's Organization. Prolonged illegal and fraudulent trials of its members are being conducted to undermine it and drain its financial resources.

6. The General Assembly condemns the creation of tribal armies in Namibia by South Africa as a measure of ensuring its control of the Territory after independence. It is imperative that all tribal armies be dissolved in order to prevent additional sources of conflict within the Territory.

7. The General Assembly condemns the military build-up of South Africa in Namibia in preparation for a major confrontation with the liberation forces

<sup>3</sup> For the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/S-9/11.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24)*, vol. II, annex II, para. 51.

<sup>5</sup> 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*.

<sup>6</sup> A/S-9/2-S/12631, annex. For the printed text of the Declaration, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4)*, chap. VI.

led by the South West Africa People's Organization. In order to increase its military activities in Namibia, South Africa is intensifying the recruitment of mercenaries and organizing tribal armies in the Territory. South Africa has increased the shipment into Namibia of large numbers of tanks and large quantities of ammunition and is constructing additional army barracks.

8. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for exploiting the uranium resources of Namibia and for pursuing policies of nuclear adventurism with incalculable consequences for the people of Namibia and Africa as a whole.

9. The General Assembly strongly deprecates any collaboration with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons that could enable it to intimidate neighbouring African States and thus perpetuate its colonialist and racist régime in Namibia.

10. The aggressive policies of the South African occupation régime in Namibia are further reflected in its repeated acts of aggression against, military incursions into, and violations of the territorial integrity of, the neighbouring States, in particular Angola and Zambia, causing considerable loss of human life and damage to property. These activities have the immediate objective of consolidating the position of the occupation régime and of carrying out its hegemonistic ambitions in the region.

11. The General Assembly reiterates that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and condemns South Africa in the strongest possible terms for its decision to annex Walvis Bay, thus violating the principle of the territorial integrity of Namibia, which is embodied in relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council, including Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976. It further reiterates that this decision is illegal, null and void and that it is an act of aggression against the Namibian people. The existence of South African military bases in Walvis Bay is a threat to the national security of Namibia. The illegal annexation of Walvis Bay, the main port and vital economic avenue of Namibia, is a deliberate attempt to undermine the territorial integrity, economic independence and national security of Namibia.

12. The General Assembly reiterates that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes a continued act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations. The militarization of Namibia by South Africa, its development of nuclear weapons, its brutal use of force against the Namibian people, its attempts to undermine the South West Africa People's Organization, the vanguard of the Namibian liberation struggle, its attempts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States clearly constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the region and to international peace and security.

13. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people. The exploitation and plundering of those resources by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council and

of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,<sup>7</sup> is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime.

14. The General Assembly expresses its full support for the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, its sole and authentic representative. It expresses its conviction that the intensified armed liberation struggle by the Namibian people continues to be a decisive factor in the efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

15. The General Assembly commends the valiant people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for having intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their country from the illegal occupation of South Africa.

16. The General Assembly supports the political and diplomatic efforts of the South West Africa People's Organization to secure genuine independence for Namibia, in accordance with all relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council, and commends that organization for its willingness to enter into negotiations for the achievement of genuine independence for Namibia, in conformity with Council resolution 385 (1976) in its entirety.

17. The General Assembly notes that the South West Africa People's Organization has made far-reaching and substantive concessions to facilitate a negotiated settlement. On the other hand, South Africa, by its continued intransigence and inflexibility, has refused to demonstrate any good faith or willingness to enter seriously into meaningful negotiations for its withdrawal from Namibia.

18. The General Assembly rejects the idea that South Africa, as the illegal occupier of Namibia, has any legitimate interest in Namibia about which the South West Africa People's Organization should be pressed to make concessions in any negotiated and internationally acceptable settlement. South Africa has no right whatsoever to remain in Namibia or to procrastinate and prevaricate in any negotiating process on the question of genuine independence for Namibia.

19. The General Assembly declares that, unless effective political, economic and diplomatic pressures are demonstrably brought to bear on South Africa, no negotiation will succeed. Moreover, any genuine attempt to resolve the problem of Namibia by negotiation must not undermine the position of the South West Africa People's Organization or diminish the role of the United Nations or the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until its independence. It is imperative that any negotiated settlement be arrived at with the agreement of the South West Africa People's Organization and within the framework of the resolutions of the United Nations.

20. The General Assembly strongly condemns the intensified preparation by South Africa to impose in Namibia a so-called "internal settlement", designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1)*, para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.

and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, to foster civil war and to propagate the fiction that the struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of the Territory would be aggression perpetrated from the outside.

21. The General Assembly, in this regard, expresses grave concern that South Africa is continuing to promote its puppets and quislings of the Turnhalle tribal gathering as an alternative to the South West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting for the genuine national and social liberation of Namibia as a united political entity.

22. The General Assembly approves the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization for the implementation of the mandate which has been entrusted to the Council to promote the cause of self-determination and independence of the Namibian people.

23. The General Assembly declares that it will continue to carry out its responsibilities in regard to the Territory until genuine independence has been attained. These responsibilities will be discharged through the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, until the Council informs the Assembly that genuine independence has been attained. In this regard, the Council must be associated with any solution in which the United Nations is involved.

24. The General Assembly declares that membership of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, in conformity with the recommendations of the Assembly, is an indispensable element in the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the international community towards the people of Namibia, represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement. The Council's membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is a significant step in achieving this objective. Further and more vigorous initiatives must be taken, however, in order to meet fully the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia.

25. The General Assembly reaffirms its determination to continue its efforts towards increased assistance to Namibians in the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and all other projects and programmes designed to prepare the Namibian people in the skills needed to build a prosperous and independent Namibia.

26. The General Assembly expresses its satisfaction with the effective work being accomplished by the Institute for Namibia in training Namibian cadres to administer an independent Namibia and in conducting research into basic problems relating to the human and natural resources of Namibia. These activities should be further intensified and widened.

27. The General Assembly endorses the initiatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with its 1978 Lusaka Declaration,<sup>8</sup>

to implement the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and notes with appreciation the co-operation of the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system in the planning and implementation of the Programme.

28. The General Assembly decides that, in the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to end its illegal occupation by withdrawing from Namibia, it will urgently consider necessary action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

## II. PROGRAMME OF ACTION IN SUPPORT OF SELF-DETERMINATION AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE FOR NAMIBIA

29. The General Assembly reiterates its commitment to discharge the solemn obligation it has assumed to assist the Namibian people to achieve self-determination and independence.

30. The General Assembly, recognizing the role and scope of the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia in furtherance of the attainment of self-determination by the people of Namibia, appeals to Member States to extend full support to those activities.

31. The General Assembly calls upon those countries which have not yet done so to recognize the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

32. The General Assembly appeals to all Member States to render increased and sustained support and assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

33. The General Assembly calls upon Member States and the international community as a whole to reject unequivocally all manœuvres engineered to deprive the Namibian people of their legitimate right to achieve genuine national independence in a united Namibia and to undermine and destroy the achievements of the liberation struggle of the South West Africa People's Organization.

34. The General Assembly calls upon the Governments of Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to give all possible assistance to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the Institute for Namibia and to increase contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

35. The General Assembly is fully convinced that, at this decisive stage in the struggle of the Namibian people, the international community must take definitive action to ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and thus eliminate the dangerous threat to international peace and security created by South Africa. To this end, it strongly urges the Security Council to take the most vigorous measures, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly comprehensive economic sanctions, an oil embargo and an arms embargo.

<sup>8</sup> A/S-9/2-S/12631, annex. For the printed text of the Declaration, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4)*, chap. VI.

36. The General Assembly calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from extending any recognition to, or co-operation with, any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976).

37. The General Assembly urges all States to do their utmost to compel South Africa to renounce its spurious claims to Walvis Bay, to respect the territorial integrity of Namibia and to withdraw immediately from the entire Namibian Territory.

38. The General Assembly urges all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa.

39. The General Assembly urges all States to refrain from any collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, including the production and development of nuclear weapons.

40. The General Assembly requests the Security Council to take appropriate, effective and urgent steps to prevent South Africa from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons and from exploding nuclear devices, and to ensure the dismantling of the nuclear-test installations in the Kalahari Desert, all of which endanger international peace and security.

41. The General Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment

of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa.

42. The General Assembly urges once again all States to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms-licensing agreements with South Africa and to prohibit the transfer to it of all information relating to arms and armaments.

43. The General Assembly urges once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

44. The General Assembly calls upon States to compel transnational corporations under their jurisdiction to comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from making any investment in Namibia, by withdrawing current investments from the Territory and by terminating their co-operation with the illegal South African administration in Namibia.

45. The General Assembly calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency and appeals to the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to apply, within their respective spheres of competence, the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia and to ensure that South Africa does not represent Namibia in those organizations and thereby benefit from its participation in them.

*15th plenary meeting  
3 May 1978*

## IV. DECISIONS

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### CONTENTS

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
<b>A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS</b>				
S-9/11	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (A/S-9/PV.1, para. 4) .....	3 (a)	24 April 1978	7
S-9/12	Election of the President of the General Assembly (A/S-9/PV.1, para. 11) .....	4	24 April 1978	7
S-9/13	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (A/S-9/PV.1, para. 26) .....	5	24 April 1978	7
S-9/14	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (A/S-9/PV.1, para. 27) .....	5	24 April 1978	8
S-9/15	Election of the officers of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Ninth Special Session (A/S-9/PV.1, para. 32) .....	5	24 April and 25 April 1978	8
<b>B. OTHER DECISIONS</b>				
S-9/21	Adoption of the agenda (A/S-9/1; A/S-9/PV.1, para. 30) .....	6	24 April 1978	9
S-9/22	Establishment of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Ninth Special Session and allocation of agenda items (A/S-9/3; A/S-9/PV.1, para. 31; A/S-9/PV.2, para. 206) .....	6	24 April 1978	9

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### A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

#### **S-9/11. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the ninth special session, appointed in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, would have the same composition as that for the thirty-second session.

As a result, the Committee was composed of the following Member States: CANADA, CHINA, ECUADOR, FIJI, MADAGASCAR, NEPAL, NIGERIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### **S-9/12. Election of the President of the General Assembly<sup>9</sup>**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly decided that Mr. Lazar MOJSOV (Yugoslavia), President of the Assembly at its thirty-second session, would serve in the same capacity at the ninth special session.

#### **S-9/13. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees<sup>9</sup>**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly decided that the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the thirty-second session would

<sup>9</sup> In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. See also decision S-9/22, subpara. (a).

serve in the same capacity at the ninth special session, on the understanding that the Chairmen of the Special Political Committee, the Third Committee, the Fourth Committee and the Sixth Committee would each be replaced by another member of his delegation.

The following persons were therefore elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

*First Committee:* Mr. Frank Edmund BOATEN (Ghana),

*Special Political Committee:* Mr. Siegfried ZACHMANN (German Democratic Republic),

*Second Committee:* Mr. Peter JANKOWITSCH (Austria),

*Third Committee:* Miss Marcella MARTINEZ (Jamaica),

*Fourth Committee:* Mr. Taher AL-HUSSAMY (Syrian Arab Republic),

*Fifth Committee:* Mr. Morteza TALIEH (Iran),

*Sixth Committee:* Mr. Alvaro BONILLA (Colombia).

#### **S-9/14. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly<sup>9</sup>**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents of the thirty-second session would serve in the same capacity at the ninth special session.

The representatives of the following seventeen Member States were therefore elected Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: CHINA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, DENMARK, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GABON, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, NETHERLANDS, PERU, SIERRA LEONE, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### **S-9/15. Election of the officers of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Ninth Special Session<sup>10</sup>**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly elected the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Ninth Special Session.

At its 1st meeting, on 25 April 1978, the *Ad Hoc* Committee elected its other officers.

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\* \* \*

The following persons were therefore elected officers of the *Ad Hoc* Committee:

*Chairman:*

Miss Gwendoline C. KONIE (Zambia).

*Vice-Chairmen:*

Mr. Fathih Khaouane BOUAYAD-AGHA (Algeria),

Mr. Francisco CUEVAS CANCINO (Mexico),

Mr. Rikhi JAIPAL (India),

Mr. Eamonn KENNEDY (Ireland).

*Rapporteur:*

Mr. Petre VLASCEANU (Romania).

<sup>10</sup> See also decision S-9/22.

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**B. OTHER DECISIONS****S-9/21. Adoption of the agenda**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly adopted the agenda for the ninth special session.<sup>11</sup>

**S-9/22. Establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Ninth Special Session and allocation of agenda items<sup>12</sup>**

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly decided:

(a) To establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Ninth Special Session, which would be a committee of the whole with a Chairman, elected by the General Assembly, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, and to accord its Chairman, for the duration of the session, full rights of membership in the General Committee, including the right to vote;

(b) To allocate agenda item 7 (Question of Namibia) to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, which was entrusted with the task of considering the proposals submitted under the item and of reporting to the General Assembly, on the understanding that the debate on the item would take place in plenary meetings;

(c) To leave it to the *Ad Hoc* Committee to set up working groups as necessary.

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 24 April 1978, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Chairmen of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to four, on the understanding that the new Vice-Chairman could serve as Chairman of the working group which might be established by the Committee.

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<sup>11</sup> A/S-9/8/Rev.1; see sect. I.

<sup>12</sup> See also decision S-9/15.

## ANNEX

## CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check list includes all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its ninth special session. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for the only resolution which was adopted by a formal vote. Individual results appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Plenary Meetings*).

## RESOLUTIONS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
S-9/1	Credentials of representatives to the ninth special session of the General Assembly .....	3 (b)	15th	3 May 1978		2
S-9/2	Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia .....	7	15th	3 May 1978	119-0-2*	3

## DECISIONS

<i>Decision No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Voting result</i>	<i>Page</i>
<b>A. Elections and appointments</b>						
S-9/11	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee .....	3 (a)	1st	24 April 1978		7
S-9/12	Election of the President of the General Assembly .	4	1st	24 April 1978		7
S-9/13	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees .	5	1st	24 April 1978		7
S-9/14	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly .....	5	1st	24 April 1978		8
S-9/15	Election of the officers of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Ninth Special Session .....	5	1st	24 April and 25 April 1978		8
<b>B. Other decisions</b>						
S-9/21	Adoption of the agenda .....	6	1st	24 April 1978		9
S-9/22	Establishment of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of the Ninth Special Session and allocation of agenda items .....	6	1st and 2nd	24 April 1978		9

\* Roll-call vote.