

and more particularly on developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden and mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Conscious of its obligations towards the millions of victims of mass exoduses and of displacements of population, and of its dual responsibility, under the Charter, to provide adequate international protection and assistance to such victims and to eliminate or mitigate the root causes of this phenomenon,

Recalling its resolution 36/136 of 14 December 1981 on a new international humanitarian order,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980 and 36/148 of 16 December 1981 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees, 35/196 of 15 December 1980 on mass exoduses, and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 29 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981¹²⁸ and 1982/32 of 11 March 1982,¹²⁹

Recalling further its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXXIII) of 21 February 1977¹³³ on the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the study on human rights and massive exoduses by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights,¹³⁴

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his study on human rights and massive exoduses;

2. *Renews* the invitation extended in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/32 to Governments, United Nations agencies or departments concerned, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to communicate their views on the study and the recommendations contained therein to the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the views expressed to date on the study and the recommendations contained therein by all interested parties—Governments, United Nations agencies or departments concerned, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations—together with those to be received in the mean time, are made available to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session and to the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees to facilitate their further consideration of the study and its recommendations;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session, and the Group of Governmental Experts, at meetings to be held pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/121 of 16 December 1982, to give careful consideration to those aspects of the study of the Special Rapporteur which fall within their respective mandates in the light of the views expressed by all interested parties;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his examination of the recommendations contained in the study, taking into account the views of Governments and other interested parties, as enumerated in paragraph 3 above, the debates in the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session, and of the Group of Governmental Experts, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in order to enable it to continue its consideration of this matter;

¹²⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5927)*, chap. XXI, sect. B.

¹³⁴ E/CN.4/1503.

6. *Decides* to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its thirty-eighth session.

*110th plenary meeting
17 December 1982*

37/187. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Believing that further efforts are required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or whatever belief,

Wishing to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

Desiring that wide publicity be given to the Declaration,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council decision 1982/138 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to disseminate widely, as a matter of priority and in as many languages as possible, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to issue a pamphlet containing the text of the Declaration in the six official languages of the United Nations;

2. *Invites* all Governments to take the necessary measures to ensure wide publicity for the Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of the appropriate specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other appropriate bodies within the United Nations system, for the consideration of measures to implement the Declaration, and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session on the views expressed;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures may be necessary to implement the Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights in the context of that item.

*111th plenary meeting
18 December 1982*

37/188. Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/130 B of 11 December 1980 and 36/56 B of 25 November 1981, in which it wel-

comed and noted with satisfaction the work being undertaken by the Sub-Commission and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of this question in the light of the action being taken by the Sub-Commission, with a view to submitting a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/6 of 19 February 1982,¹²⁹ in which the Commission requested the Sub-Commission, at its thirty-fifth session, to consider the question as a matter of high priority, with a view to submitting its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights will not be in a position to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council, as requested in Assembly resolution 36/56 B, because it was impossible for the Sub-Commission to conclude at its thirty-fifth session its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees submitted to it,

Urges the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue and expedite their consideration of this question with a view to the Commission submitting its views and recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

*111th plenary meeting
18 December 1982*

37/189. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

A

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹³⁵ according to which everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹³⁶ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹³⁶ article 6 of which states that every human being has the inherent right to life,

Recalling also its resolutions 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,¹³⁷ the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind,¹³⁸ the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,¹³⁹ the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe¹⁴⁰ and General Assembly resolution 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war,

Noting with appreciation Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,¹²⁹

Reaffirming the inherent right to life of all peoples and all individuals,

Deeply concerned that international peace and security continue to be threatened by the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, as well as by violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Aware that all horrors of past wars and all other calamities that have befallen people would pale in comparison with what is inherent in the use of nuclear weapons capable of destroying civilization on earth,

Noting the pressing need for urgent measures towards general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law,

Recalling the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to remove the threat of war from the lives of people, to preserve civilization and ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life,

Convinced that for no people in the world today is there a more important question than that of the preservation of peace and of ensuring the cardinal right of every human being, namely, the right to life,

1. *Expresses its firm conviction* that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life, and that the safeguarding of this foremost right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. *Stresses* the urgent need for all possible efforts by the international community to strengthen peace, remove the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to assuring the right to life;

3. *Stresses further* the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament for releasing substantial additional resources, which should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting by law any propaganda for war;

5. *Again calls upon* all States, appropriate organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress are used exclusively in the in-

¹³⁷ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

¹³⁸ Resolution 3384 (XXX).

¹³⁹ Resolution 33/73.

¹⁴⁰ Resolution 36/100.

¹³⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹³⁶ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.