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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
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Agenda item 9

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS
APPLICATION TO PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN
DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Burundi, Cuba, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia:
draft resolution

The Commission on Human Rights,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 3 (XXXI) of 11 February 1975, 9 (XXXII) of 5 March 1976 and 3 (XXXIV) of 14 February 1978,

Taking into account General Assembly Resolution 33/24, of 29 November 1978

Recalling the Declaration made by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade, 1978, as well as the Declaration of the Non-Aligned Co-ordination Bureau, Maputo, 1979,

Stressing the importance of the effective 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,

Reiterating its profound indignation at the continued and serious violations of human rights of the peoples still under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to disregard the United Nations resolutions on this problem and its solution, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial of the Palestinian people of their inalienable 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 for the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, and particularly armed struggle;
3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the People of Palestine and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination, to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;
4. Condemns the practices of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States as a criminal act and the mercenaries themselves as criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and their transit through it to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to inform the Commission of the legislation enacted to that effect;
5. Condemns in particular the policy of those States which, in disregard of the United Nations resolutions, continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the racist régimes in Southern Africa and elsewhere thus supporting, protecting and encouraging them to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;
6. 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;
7. 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.
8. Condemns also the policies of those 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 Southern Africa and the People of Palestine, and draws the attention to the grave responsibility incurred by the makers and promoters of such policies in the eyes of the community of nations and world public opinion;

9. Rejects completely the attempts of certain States to provide a semblance of legality to the illegal, such as the one in Southern Rhodesia, régimes and Ian Smith in particular;
 10. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance which the peoples under colonial, alien domination, foreign occupation and receive from Governments in their struggle to achieve their right to self-determination and independence;
 11. Decides to continue to give the question "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation" priority consideration at its thirty-sixth session.
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