

3. *Urges* the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference where the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the Territory for subsequent endorsement by the people through free and democratic processes;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence, including:

(a) The unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) The repeal of all repressive discriminatory legislation;

(c) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

5. *Condemns* the continued presence and intervention of South African forces in the Territory in violation of the decisions of the Security Council and calls upon the administering Power to effect the immediate expulsion of all such forces from the Territory;

6. *Further calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to ensure that, in any exercise to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe as to their political future, the procedure to be followed should be in accordance with the principle of universal adult suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of one-man one-vote, without regard to race, colour or educational, property or income considerations;

7. *Requests* all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to extend all moral and material assistance to the people of Zimbabwe;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to comply with the provisions of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

*2102nd plenary meeting
7 December 1972*

2946 (XXVII). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Gravely disturbed by the further deterioration of the situation in Zimbabwe, which the Security Council, in its resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Deploring the fact that measures taken so far have failed to bring the rebellion in Zimbabwe to an end, owing primarily to the continued and increasing collaboration which certain States, in particular Portugal and South Africa, in violation of Article 25 of the

Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, maintain with the illegal régime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions against the illegal régime,

Gravely concerned that, despite the appeals addressed to the Government of the United States of America in General Assembly resolution 2765 (XXVI) of 16 November 1971, that Government continues to permit the importation of chrome and nickel into the United States from Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970 and 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by Portugal and South Africa,

1. *Deeply deplotes* the continued refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Zimbabwe, and calls upon that Government to take forthwith all effective measures to bring down the rebellious minority régime;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policies of the Governments, particularly those of Portugal and South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and contrary to their specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in its racist and repressive domination of the people of Zimbabwe, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

3. *Condemns* all violations of, as well as the failure of certain States to enforce strictly, the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

4. *Condemns* the continued importation by the Government of the United States of America of chrome and nickel from Zimbabwe in open contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970), 288 (1970) and 314 (1972) and contrary to the specific obligations assumed by that Government under Article 25 of the Charter, and calls upon the United States Government to desist forthwith from further violations of the sanctions and to observe faithfully and without exception the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions;

5. *Requests* all Governments which so far have not done so to take more stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and urges all Governments to refrain from taking any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal racist minority régime;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council, in view of the further deterioration of the situation resulting from the intensified repressive measures taken by the illegal racist minority régime against the people of Zimbabwe, to the urgent need to widen the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime to include all

the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and, having regard to their persistent refusal to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Council, to the need, as a matter of priority, to consider imposing sanctions against Portugal and South Africa;

7. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to the work of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the mandate entrusted to him in General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, to take concrete measures in this connexion, including the preparation and publication of a special issue of the periodical *Objective: Justice* devoted to the efforts of the Organization in this regard.

2102nd plenary meeting
7 December 1972

2977 (XXVII). Papua New Guinea

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Papua New Guinea, in particular resolution 2865 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period 19 June 1971 to 16 June 1972,¹⁴ the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁵ and the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in 1972,¹⁶

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,¹⁷

Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee regarding developments in Papua New Guinea,

Noting that the elections to the Third House of Assembly in 1972 led to the establishment of a National Coalition Government and that in September 1972, on the motion of the Government, the House of Assembly decided that full self-government for Papua New Guinea should be attained by 1 December 1973 or as soon as possible thereafter, and bearing in mind that the Government of Australia has accepted this timing,

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/8704).*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chaps. IV and XX.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (T/1739).*

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Fourth Committee, 2002nd meeting.*

Noting that a Constitutional Planning Committee, composed of members of the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly, has been established to make recommendations concerning Papua New Guinea's future constitution,

Noting further with satisfaction that final responsibility in many areas of government has already been transferred to the Government of Papua New Guinea and that arrangements have been made for the transfer of additional powers in the interim before full self-government is attained,

Bearing in mind that the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia have agreed that, while foreign affairs and defence will remain the responsibility of Australia until independence, the Government of Papua New Guinea will, until that time, be fully involved in these matters,

Recalling the affirmation by the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, that the interval between the attainment of full self-government and of independence will be determined by the then Government of Papua New Guinea,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to render all help to the people of Papua New Guinea in their efforts freely to decide their own future,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Papua New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of a time-table for the attainment of full self-government by Papua New Guinea and calls upon the administering Power to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Papua New Guinea, a further time-table for independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring that the unity of Papua New Guinea is preserved throughout the period leading to independence;

4. *Deems it essential* to continue accelerated localization in both the public and private sectors;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing an intensive programme of political education in Papua New Guinea;

6. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring the preservation of the cultural heritage of the people of Papua New Guinea;

7. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Papua New Guinea;

8. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to continue to include non-members of the Trusteeship Council in its periodic visiting missions on the basis recommended in General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969;

9. *Requests* the administering Power to report to the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2110th plenary meeting
14 December 1972