

Reaffirming its determination to continue to discharge that responsibility in regard to the Territory,

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations incurred a solemn obligation to assist the people of the Territory morally and materially,

Recalling further its resolutions 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3030 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

Recognizing that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia at present prevents the United Nations from furnishing needed, large-scale assistance within the Territory,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for Namibia⁶⁰ and the relevant sections of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁶¹

1. *Approves* the guidelines prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia for the United Nations Fund for Namibia;⁶²

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

4. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

5. *Endorses* the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia in Lusaka⁶³ to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities, with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia, and, to this end, invites Governments to make available adequate financial contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to finance the cost of setting up and running the Institute;

6. *Decides* to allocate to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 200,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1975;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance to the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia in implementing the work programme of the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

9. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system—in particular, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research—to assist the Institute for Namibia, particularly by providing specialists, lecturers and researchers;

10. *Decides*, pending the entry into full operation of a comprehensive programme, that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

11. *Requests* Member States to give consideration to the employment of Namibians in their countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3297 (XXIX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Having examined 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 Peoples,⁶⁴

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union,⁶⁵ who participated in an observer capacity in the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Strongly deploring the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to discharge its primary responsibility as the administering Power and, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, to put an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people

⁶⁰ A/9725 and Corr.1.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1).*

⁶² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 81.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, para. 73.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. I, IV-VI and VIII.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2093rd, 2094th and 2100th meetings.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 2092nd meeting.

of the Territory and contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV),

Condemning the continued oppression of the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime, the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the illegal execution of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the criminal measures of collective punishment, as well as the measures designed to create an *apartheid* State in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Condemning the continued illegal presence and intensified military intervention of South African forces in the Territory, which assist the racist minority régime and seriously threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Strongly condemning the illegal racist minority régime for the repeated abductions of Zimbabweans in Botswana in total disregard of their fundamental human rights and in open violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Deeply concerned about the negative attitude of the United Kingdom authorities towards the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, as manifested, *inter alia*, by the refusal of those authorities to issue passports and travel documents to members of the movements,

Noting with satisfaction the recent achievements attained by the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe through their determined struggle towards freedom and independence, despite the intensified military and police repression and other acts of violence and harassment carried out against them by the illegal régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe are the sole and authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

3. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the genuine political leaders and the leaders of the national liberation movements, including in particular the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and must be endorsed freely and fully by the people;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to terminate the illegal racist minority régime and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and requests that Government to ensure the country's attainment of independence by a democratic system of government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population;

5. *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 expulsion of all South African forces from the Territory forthwith;

(b) The unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and resectees, including in particular the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr. Joshua Nkomo;

(c) The discontinuance forthwith of all repressive and discriminatory measures, including the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of "protected villages" and new administrative "districts";

(d) The immediate cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants and mercenaries into the Territory and discontinuance of the immigration campaign entitled "Settlers 74";

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

(f) The convening, as soon as possible, of a national constitutional conference where the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, particularly the national liberation movements, 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;

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* the Government of the United Kingdom, bearing in mind its responsibility as the administering Power under Chapter XI of the Charter, to secure the full enjoyment by the African people of Zimbabwe, both within and outside the Territory, of their fundamental human rights, their just treatment and their protection against abuses, including in particular their right to travel freely, and to ensure the full utilization of all available assistance in co-operation, as appropriate, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

8. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps to secure the immediate release of the Zimbabweans abducted in Botswana and to prevent the future recurrence of all such acts;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations, to extend to the people of Zimbabwe all the moral and material assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

10. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to remove any obstacles to the effective utilization by the African people of Zimbabwe, both within and outside the Territory, of offers by the States, organizations and programmes referred to in paragraph 9 above

of educational and training grants and facilities and, at the same time, to ensure that adequate resources are made available for the education and training of the people of Zimbabwe;

11. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom, in keeping with its express readiness to do so,⁶⁷ to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the latter by the General Assembly, and to report to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *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, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3298 (XXIX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the increasingly critical and deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), which the Security Council, in its resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Strongly deploring the increasing collaboration which certain States, particularly 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 racist minority régime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of the sanctions and other measures taken so far against the illegal régime,

Seriously concerned at the continued importation of chrome and nickel into the United States of America from Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and in disregard of the related resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, including the operation of Southern Rhodesian aircraft for international passenger and cargo traffic and the participation of "Southern Rhodesian" teams in various sporting events, as well as the continued functioning of information and airlines offices of the illegal régime outside Southern Rhodesia and the resultant influx of foreign tourists into the Territory,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the representatives of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union,

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. III, annex II.

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 South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having regard to its continued failure to bring down the illegal régime, to take forthwith all effective and decisive measures to terminate that régime, so as to restore to the people of the Territory their inalienable right to self-determination and independence as set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

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

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

4. *Condemns* the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into the United States of America, and calls upon the Government of the United States to repeal speedily any legislation permitting such importation;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments which so far have not done so:

(a) To take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal régime;

(b) To take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction;

(c) To discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, *inter alia*, by forbidding the operation and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravene the aims and purposes of the sanctions;

(d) To invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory;

6. *Reiterates its conviction* that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requests the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as soon as possible;

7. *Appeals* to those permanent members of the Security Council whose negative votes on various proposals relating to the question have continued to obstruct the effective and faithful discharge by the Coun-