

tion on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territories under review.

*1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

2508 (XXIV). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,⁴

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, in which the Council determined that the situation constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia resulting from the introduction by the illegal racist minority régime of new measures aimed at entrenching itself as well as repressing the African people in violation of resolution 1514 (XV), and about the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States resulting from the existing situation in Southern Rhodesia and the presence of South African forces in the Territory,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Declares* illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Condemns* the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule in accordance with all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Condemns* the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia, which constitutes an act of aggression against the people and territorial integrity of Zimbabwe, and calls upon the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments which continue to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thereby violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Condemns* the policies of those States which make it possible for their nationals to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968);

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power, to take effective measures, including the use of force, to put an immediate end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer all powers to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure the immediate release of the African nationalists who are in detention and to prevent further assassination and imprisonment of African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Calls upon* all States which continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to bring them to an immediate end;

10. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War⁵ and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁶ both dated 12 August 1949;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

13. *Reaffirms* its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal;

14. *Further draws the attention* of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1822nd meeting.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

(a) The scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime should be widened to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(b) Sanctions should be imposed on South Africa and Portugal, the Governments of which have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under review;

16. *Calls upon* the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on its action in the implementation of the present resolution.

*1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

2517 (XXIV). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2498 (XXIV) of 31 October 1969 and its other relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, in particular paragraph 5 in which the Council called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969,

Deeply concerned about the situation in Namibia, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security and which has been further aggravated by South Africa's occupation of the Territory and that country's defiant refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Considering that the basic condition required, on the one hand, to enable the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and, on the other hand, to enable the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities towards Namibia is the application of effective measures to bring to an end immediately the illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory,

Gravely concerned that the refusal of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly seriously undermines and encroaches on the authority of the United Nations,

Mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of their territory;

2. *Expresses* solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and requests all States to provide increased moral and material assistance to them;

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/7624/Rev.1).*

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from the Territory and for its policies and actions designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, thus persistently violating the principles and obligations of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the need for taking appropriate measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter to solve the grave situation that has arisen as a result of South Africa's refusal to withdraw its administration from Namibia;

5. *Commends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, for appropriate action, acting in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to discharge, by every available means, the functions entrusted to it in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia to discharge its duties and functions;

8. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it.

*1819th plenary meeting,
1 December 1969.*

2518 (XXIV). Petitions concerning Namibia

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to Namibia, including in particular those set out in General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2403 (XXIII) and 2404 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968,

Noting that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has received and examined during 1969 ten petitions concerning Namibia, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and within the context of the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting further that these petitions relate, *inter alia*, to the general situation and recent developments concerning Namibia, to the refusal by South Africa to implement General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and, in particular, to the continued implementation by South Africa of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission,⁸ including the partitioning of the Territory into "self-governing homelands" and the removal of Africans from their ancestral lands,

⁸ Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs, established in 1962 by the Government of South Africa under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Odendaal.