

and thus would constitute a serious violation of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America to take the necessary measures, in compliance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 288 (1970) and bearing in mind its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent the importation of chrome into the United States from Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Requests* the Government of the United States to inform the General Assembly at its current session of the action taken or envisaged in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to the urgent need for the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Reminds* all Member States of their obligations under the Charter to comply fully with the decisions of the Security Council on mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Decides* to keep this and other aspects of the question under continuous review.

*1984th plenary meeting,
16 November 1971.*

2769 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having noted the statement made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, 9 November 1971, by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, announcing his Government's decision to hold the talks that are currently under way in Salisbury with the illegal racist minority régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Affirms* that any settlement relating to the future of that Territory must be worked out with the fullest participation of all nationalist leaders representing the majority of the people of Zimbabwe and must be endorsed freely by the people;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

*1991st plenary meeting,
22 November 1971.*

2795 (XXVI). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

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,²

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General concerning the item,³

Having heard the statements of the petitioners⁴ and bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,⁵

Reaffirming 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,

Recalling all previous resolutions concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Deploring the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples in the Territories under its domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Gravely concerned at the critical and explosive situation created by that Government's further intensification of its military operations and other oppressive measures against the peoples in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) who are struggling to attain their freedom and independence,

Deeply disturbed by the repeated occurrence of aggressive acts committed by Portugal against independent African States that border the Territories under its domination,

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, are directly and indirectly assisting the Government of Portugal in its colonial wars and impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Deploring the policies of those States which, in disregard of the repeated appeals addressed to them by the United Nations, continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance, which it uses to pursue its policies of colonial domination and oppression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Deeply concerned about any use of chemical substances by Portugal in its colonial wars against the peoples in the Territories under its domination,

Noting with concern that the constitutional changes introduced by the Portuguese Government in 1971 are not intended to lead to the exercise of self-determination and the attainment of independence by the African people of the Territories, but are designed to perpetuate Portuguese domination,

² *Ibid.*, chaps. V and VIII.

³ A/8348 and Add.1.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1930th, 1937th, 1938th and 1946th meetings.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1)*, chap. V, annex.

Noting with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the national liberation movements in those Territories, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes and the arrangements relating to the representation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) as associate members in the Economic Commission for Africa,⁶

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

2. *Strongly condemns* the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Condemns* the colonial war being waged by the Government of Portugal against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and the violations by that Government of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring independent African States, which seriously disturb international peace and security;

4. *Condemns* the indiscriminate bombing of civilians and the ruthless and wholesale destruction of villages and property being carried out by the Portuguese military forces in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

5. *Condemns* the collaboration among Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa, and the continued intervention of South African forces against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to refrain from the use of chemical substances in its colonial wars against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), as such practice is contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law embodied in the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,⁷ and to General Assembly resolution 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to treat the freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) captured during the struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁹

8. *Appeals once again* to all States, particularly to those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which continue to render assistance to Portugal, to withdraw any assistance that enables Portugal to prosecute the colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and to prevent the sale or supply of weapons, military equipment and material to the Government of Portugal, as well as all supplies, equipment and material for the manufacture or maintenance

of weapons and ammunition that it uses to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;

9. *Urgently calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take the following steps:

(a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples under its administration to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

(b) The immediate cessation of colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), the withdrawal of military and other forces employed for that purpose and the elimination of all practices that violate the inalienable rights of the African populations, including arbitrary eviction and regrouping of the African populations and the settlement of immigrants in the Territories;

(c) The proclamation of an unconditional political amnesty, the restoration of democratic political rights and the transfer of all powers to freely elected institutions representative of the population, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);

(d) The cessation of all attacks on, and violations of, the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring sovereign countries;

(e) The release of the men and property being held at present by Portugal following the attacks and violations committed against those sovereign States;

10. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate measures to put an end to all activities that help to exploit the Territories under Portuguese domination and the peoples therein and to discourage their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from entering into any transactions or arrangements that strengthen Portugal's domination over, and impede the implementation of the Declaration with respect to, those Territories;

11. *Requests* those Governments that have failed to prevent their nationals and the companies under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola to take all the necessary measures to terminate their participation and to withdraw immediately from all activities related to those projects;

12. *Approves* the arrangements relating to the representation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) as associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the list of the representatives of those Territories proposed by the Organization of African Unity;¹⁰

13. *Requests* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination, in particular the population in the liberated areas of those Territories, all the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

14. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council, in view of the further deterioration of the situation in the Territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) which seriously disturbs international peace and security, to the urgent need to consider taking all effective steps, in accordance with the relevant provi-

⁶ See E/5051.

⁷ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

¹⁰ E/5051, annex.

sions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full and speedy implementation by Portugal of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and of the decisions of the Security Council concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, within the framework of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and in consultation with the specialized agencies, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Governments of the host countries and the Organization of African Unity, to further intensify educational and training programmes for the people of the Territories under Portuguese domination, taking into account their needs for qualified administrative, technical and professional personnel to assume responsibility for the public administration and the economic and social development of their own countries, and to include information on the progress achieved in that regard in the report concerning that Programme to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

16. *Notes with satisfaction* the intention 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 to send a group to visit the liberated areas of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all States and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the steps taken or envisaged by States in the implementation of the various provisions contained therein;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territories under review.

*2012th plenary meeting,
10 December 1971.*

2796 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

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,¹¹

Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,¹²

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,¹³

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,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. V and VI.*

¹² *Ibid.*, chap. V, annex.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1939th meeting.*

December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Gravely concerned at the further deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, which the Security Council has reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security, resulting from the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in that Territory and from the racialist and repressive policies pursued by that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory, which constitutes a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Deploring that certain States, in particular South Africa and Portugal, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, contrary to their specific obligation under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, thereby seriously obstructing the efforts of the international community to put an end to that régime,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the rebellion of British settlers who organized the illegal racist régime and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule,

Deploring the intransigent attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, which, in contravention of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, persists in its refusal to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with deep regret the decision of the International Olympic Committee to permit the participation in the XXth Olympic Games of the so-called National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia,

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. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power without any delay to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon that Government to take such measures without further delay in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power;

3. *Condemns* the continued intervention and presence of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolutions 277 (1970) and 288 (1970), and calls upon the administering Power to ensure the immediate expulsion of all such forces;