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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Buyantyn DASHTSEREN (Mongolia)

1. At its 165th meeting, on 20 September 1967, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the inclusion in the agenda of an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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". At its 167th meeting, on 22 September, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the allocation to the Fourth Committee of all of the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories.
2. At its 1564th plenary meeting, on 23 September, the General Assembly, by adopting the recommendations of the General Committee (A/6840), included the item in its agenda and allocated to the Fourth Committee those chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories (A/6851/Rev.1).
3. At its 1682nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided to consider separately the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to Southern Rhodesia (A/6700/Add.1). At the same meeting, the Committee decided to consider this question as the first item on its agenda.
4. The Fourth Committee considered this question at its 1682nd to 1704th meetings, from 2 to 27 October.

5. At the 1683rd meeting, on 4 October, the Rapporteur 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 introduced the chapter of the report of that Committee concerning Southern Rhodesia (A/6700/Add.1).
6. The general debate on the question took place at the 1683rd to 1697th meetings, from 4 to 19 October.
7. At its 1687th meeting, on 11 October, the Committee considered a request for hearing from Mr. Robert John, President, International Council for Rhodesia, on behalf of that organization and national committees of Friends of Rhodesia in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Scotland and the United States of America (A/C.4/691). At the same meeting, the Committee, after discussion, decided by 66 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions, not to accede to this request.
8. At the 1700th meeting, on 25 October, the representatives of Zambia and India introduced a draft resolution on behalf of the following Member States:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (A/C.4/L.870/Rev.1).
Subsequently, the following Member States became sponsors of the draft resolution:
Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Jordan, Kuwait and Lebanon (A/C.4/L.870/Rev.1/Add.1).
9. At the 1704th meeting, on 27 October, the representative of Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.870/Rev.2) on behalf of the sponsors of the forty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.4/L.870/Rev.1 and Add.1) and of the following Member States: Ceylon and Cyprus.
10. The revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.870/Rev.2) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 18 abstentions (see para. 12 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

11. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Yugoslavia, supported by the representatives of India and Ethiopia, the Fourth Committee decided to request its Chairman to transmit to the Chairman of the Sixth Committee, in connexion with that Committee's consideration of the item entitled "Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", the statements made by the representative of South Africa at the 1697th and 1704th meetings, on 19 and 27 October. These statements concerned the presence of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

12. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

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

Recalling further all the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, by the Security Council 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, concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling further that the situation in Southern Rhodesia has been declared by the Security Council in resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 as constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling further that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has declared on several occasions that the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia is illegal, that it would not negotiate with that régime on the future of Southern Rhodesia and that it would not grant independence until majority rule is established in the Territory,

Noting that the economic sanctions applied so far have failed to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Noting with profound regret that the Government of the United Kingdom has not found it possible to take the measures necessary to bring down the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for the restoration of their inalienable right to freedom and independence;
2. Condemns the policies of oppression, racial discrimination and segregation practised in Southern Rhodesia, which constitute a crime against humanity;
3. Reaffirms the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power without further delay to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of elections conducted according to the principle of "one man, one vote";
4. Condemns the failure and the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in its capacity 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;

5. Affirms its conviction that the sanctions adopted so far will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime and that sanctions, in order to achieve their objective, will have to be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force;

6. Further reaffirms that the only effective and speedy way for the administering Power to put down the rebellion in the Territory is through the use of force;

7. Calls once again upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediately all the necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

8. Considers that any future consultations undertaken by the administering Power to determine the future of Southern Rhodesia must be with the representatives of all the political parties and not with the illegal régime, and calls upon the administering Power to enter immediately into consultations with the representatives of the political parties favouring majority rule;

9. Condemns the activities of all those States which, contrary to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are still trading with the illegal racist minority régime in the Territory, and calls upon such States to sever immediately all economic and other relations with that régime, in accordance with these resolutions;

10. Condemns the activities of those foreign financial and other interests which, by supporting and assisting the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and their exploitation of the human and material resources of the Territory, are undermining the effective implementation of the sanctions imposed so far, and are impeding the African people of Zimbabwe from attaining freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and calls upon the Governments of the States concerned to take all the necessary measures to bring such activities to an end;

11. Condemns in the strongest terms the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal of continued support for the illegal racist minority régime in blatant defiance of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

12. Further condemns the presence of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia and the arms aid extended by the authorities of South Africa to the illegal

racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of suppressing the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to achieve their freedom and independence;

13. Expresses grave concern at the serious threat constituted by the forces referred to in paragraph 12 above to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States in the area;

14. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African armed forces from the colony of Southern Rhodesia and to prevent all armed assistance to the rebel régime;

15. Strongly condemns the detention and imprisonment of African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia and invites the administering Power to secure their immediate and unconditional release;

16. Urges all States, as a matter of urgency, to render all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, either directly or through the Organization of African Unity;

17. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the necessity of applying the necessary measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in view of the deterioration of the grave situation in Southern Rhodesia;

18. Appeals to the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Zimbabwe and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements in the colonial Territory of Southern Rhodesia;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to promote through the various organs and agencies of the United Nations the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the work of the United Nations concerning this question, in order that world public opinion may be sufficiently aware of the grave situation in the colonial Territory of Southern Rhodesia and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by the people of Zimbabwe;

20. 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 continue to keep the situation in the Territory under

review and invites the Secretary-General to report to the Special Committee on the extent of the implementation by Member States of the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the Territory;

21. Calls upon the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on its actions in the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Decides to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda.
