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## QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 2012th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1971, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2796 (XXVI) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia. The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"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;

"4. Condemns the policies of those Governments, particularly the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and contrary to their obligations under the Charter, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such relations;

"5. Reaffirms 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 by all States, particularly by South Africa and Portugal;

"6. Strongly urges all States to take more stringent measures in order to prevent any circumvention by all individuals and bodies corporate of their nationality, or under their jurisdiction, of the sanctions prescribed by the Security Council, and to refrain from any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal racist minority régime;

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"7. Strongly deplores the imprisonment and detention of freedom-fighters of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime and calls upon the administering Power to effect the immediate and unconditional release of those persons;

"8. Calls upon all States to take all appropriate steps to ensure the exclusion of the so-called National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia from participating in the XXth Olympic Games and requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the President of the International Olympic Committee to the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) for appropriate action;

"9. Calls upon all States, 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;

"10. 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 War 1/ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 2/ both dated 12 August 1949;

"11. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to report on the implementation of the present resolution 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-seventh session;

"12. Draws the attention of the Security Council, in view of the gravity of the situation arising from the further intensification of repressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe, to the urgent necessity of taking further steps to ensure the full and strict compliance by all States with the decisions of the Council, in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter, and to the need to widen the scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime and to impose sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments persist in their refusal to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Council;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

"14. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review."

2. In accordance with the request addressed to him in paragraph 13, the Secretary-General, in transmitting the text of the resolution requested Governments to furnish information on steps taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the various provisions of the resolution.

3. The substantive portions of the replies received in this connexion are reproduced below. Any further replies will be issued as addenda to the present document.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### BAHRAIN

/Original: English/

15 March 1972

The Government of the State of Bahrain does not maintain any diplomatic or commercial relations with Southern Rhodesia. It abides by resolution 2796 (XXVI) and is taking all the necessary steps to ensure full implementation of its provisions.

### BHUTAN

/Original: English/

24 March 1972

The Royal Government of Bhutan support the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and have taken all possible measures to abide by the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Bhutan has no diplomatic, trade or commercial relations with Southern Rhodesia and has scrupulously observed the sanctions prescribed by the Security Council.

### BULGARIA

/Original: French/

16 August 1972

Bulgaria is continuing to comply very strictly, as it has in the past, with the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. Bulgaria does not maintain political, economic, financial, cultural, sports or other relations with the régime in Southern Rhodesia. In application of the sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council, Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises do not conclude agreements with individuals or organizations in Southern Rhodesia.

In accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, which has always combated manifestations of racial discrimination in the field of sports, does everything in its power to exclude the so-called "National Olympic Committee" of Rhodesia from the international Olympic movement.

As regards paragraph 9 of resolution 2796 (XXVI), Bulgaria, as a socialist country which carries out its international duties, has extended in the past and will continue to extend various types of material assistance to national liberation movements, including the fighters for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

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The last such measure was the recent decision by the Bulgarian Government to make an annual grant amounting to 30,000 leva (equivalent to \$US 25,000) in kind to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid of the Organization of African Unity. During the current school year, Bulgaria has granted five scholarships for higher educational establishments to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

CYPRUS

/Original: English/

22 March 1972

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has already imposed sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and these sanctions have been published in document S/9853, annex II.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus by order of the Council of Ministers No. 192 of 1968 forbids the transportation of goods to and from Southern Rhodesia by ships under the Cyprus flag.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus renders within its power, every possible material and moral support to the people of Zimbabwe. It has made token contributions to the Assistance Fund of the Organization of African Unity for the struggle against colonialism and apartheid, to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, and to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is willing to offer a special two-year scholarship for the Cyprus Forestry College to an inhabitant of Southern Rhodesia.

With regard to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2796 (XXVI), the Government of Cyprus will not be in a position to take action, since Cyprus will not participate in the XXth Olympic Games nor does there exist in Cyprus a "National Olympic Committee".

EGYPT

/Original: English/

13 April 1972

The Egyptian competent authorities, as well as the different societies, institutions and citizens of Egypt have always implemented a total economic boycott against Southern Rhodesia. Moreover, the sports organizations of Egypt have conformed themselves to the provisions of resolution 2796 (XXVI).

The Arab Republic of Egypt in addition to the above-mentioned measures presents all material assistance and extends moral support to the liberation movements of the people of Zimbabwe either directly or through the liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity.

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GREECE

/Original: English/

24 February 1972

The Greek Government has taken all necessary legislative and administrative measures in order to implement effectively the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968. The text of the laws enacted to this effect, namely Law No. 96 of 11 August 1967 and Law No. 540 of 14 September 1968, have been forwarded to the Secretary-General by this Mission's notes No. 5495 of 11 November 1967 and No. 4786 of 4 December 1968 respectively. 3/

Greece does not entertain diplomatic, consular or military relations with Southern Rhodesia and as it appears from the statistical data submitted regularly to the Secretary-General, imports from and exports to Southern Rhodesia are non-existent.

In conformity with General Assembly resolution 2796 (XXVI), the Greek authorities will not fail to take any additional measures which might prove to be necessary in order to prevent any possible circumvention of the sanctions prescribed thus far by the Security Council.

ICELAND

/Original: English/

16 February 1972

The Government of Iceland does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Smith régime of Southern Rhodesia and no commercial transactions are allowed between the two countries. Strict care will be taken by the Icelandic Government to impose all the relevant provisions of resolution 2796 (XXVI) regarding Icelandic citizens and persons residing in Iceland.

IRAQ

/Original: English/

5 April 1972

The Government of the Republic of Iraq has always scrupulously applied all the relevant resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia.

## ISRAEL

/Original: English/

2 February 1972

Israel voted in support of resolution 2796 (XXVI) and the Government of Israel is conducting its policy in accord with it.

## JAPAN

/Original: English/

17 March 1972

In strict compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and in categorical rejection of the unilateral declaration of independence by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, Japan has never conferred nor will it confer recognition to the illegal régime.

With a view to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and as was reported in its letter dated 2 August 1968 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/8718), the Government of Japan closed its Consultate-General in Salisbury on 5 June 1968 prior to similar actions by other Governments. In the same context, the Government of Japan also took all other necessary measures, which included revision of orders and ordinances concerning trade, remittance of funds, transportation, entry and emigration. All of these measures continue to remain in full force and are effectively and stringently enforced.

Further, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, the text of the resolution was published and has been widely disseminated in the Official Gazette dated 12 May 1970 and also in the Official Bulletin of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as well as in the International Trade Public Bulletin of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), so as to ensure continued rigorous application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

In brief, Japan does not maintain diplomatic, consular, military, economic or any other relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and, having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2796 (XXVI), it will continue to implement fully and strictly the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

## JORDAN

/Original: English/

28 March 1972

In harmony with resolution 2796 (XXVI), the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan maintains a complete severance of political, economic and social relations with the illegal Government of Southern Rhodesia.

MADAGASCAR

/Original: French/

8 March 1972

The Malagasy Government is implementing fully the provisions of resolution 2796 (XXVI) concerning Southern Rhodesia.

MONGOLIA

/Original: English/

29 March 1972

The position of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the question of Southern Rhodesia is well known. It has inter alia rejected and condemned in most clear-cut terms successive illegal declarations of the so-called "independence" and "republic" of Southern Rhodesia by Ian Smith.

The Mongolian People's Republic has always strongly censured the inhuman policy of the minority settlers' régime of Southern Rhodesia for the suppression of genuine independence and fundamental freedoms of the 5 million Zimbabwean people.

It is this policy that guides the international behaviour of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, its various establishments as well as its individual citizens in relation to the Southern Rhodesian problem.

The Mongolian delegation at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly was among the co-sponsors of several resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, including resolution 2796 (XXVI) on the implementation of which this Government is asked to report.

With a special sense of responsibility of a co-sponsor, the Government has apprised all its appropriate bodies of the important provisions of this resolution, including paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 9 thereof, as well as of other United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia.

By the same token, the Government of Mongolia condemned the so-called proposals for a settlement concocted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in collusion with the illegal racist régime in order to perpetuate the colonial and racial oppression of the Zimbabwe people.

The Government with a deep sense of resentment and strong censure addressed the public opinion in the country on the veto which the United Kingdom used at Addis Ababa meeting of the Security Council to deprive it of the much needed capacity to adopt an effective resolution on Southern Rhodesia at this extremely crucial moment and of the decision of the United States of America to allow the

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American monopolies to purchase chromium ore from Southern Rhodesia in gross violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including those on economic sanctions.

Mongolia does not maintain any relations with the white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia nor will it establish any as long as the régime persists in the present policy. It follows clearly from this that neither individuals nor any organizations of Mongolia are engaged in activities "which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal racist minority régime".

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic is determined to co-operate with progressive and upright forces in adopting and implementing all necessary measures to put an end to the criminal acts of the régime of Ian Smith.

NETHERLANDS

/Original: English/

3 March 1972

The Netherlands delegation to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly voted against resolution 2796 (XXVI). The reasons for this negative vote were explained by the Netherlands representative at the 1955th meeting of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, on 24 November 1971. On that occasion the Netherlands representative reaffirmed the Netherlands rejection of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith régime.

The Netherlands Government maintains its position that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, continues to bear the primary responsibility for solving the problem in question.

Pending a settlement, the Netherlands will continue, as it has been doing, to implement the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/

23 February 1972

New Zealand has no diplomatic, consular, trade, military or other relations with the régime. Legislation enacted to prohibit trade with Southern Rhodesia under the relevant Security Council resolutions has been stringently and effectively applied.

PAKISTAN

/Original: English/

2 March 1972

Pakistan fully supports the just aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe for self-determination and independence.

Pakistan has imposed a total ban on trade and shipping with Southern Rhodesia. It has also severed telecommunication and postal links with Southern Rhodesia.

Pakistan has all along been extending moral support to the people of Zimbabwe.

As regards paragraph 8 of resolution 2796 (XXVI) regarding exclusion of Southern Rhodesia from the Olympic games, necessary action is being taken by the Government of Pakistan.

POLAND

/Original: English/

12 May 1972

In compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, it has been and continues to be a consistent policy of the Polish People's Republic not to maintain any form of relations with the illegal white minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, to favour and support all United Nations actions aimed at the overthrowing of that régime and to render support to the national liberation aspirations and movements of the Zimbabwe people.

Guided by this policy, Poland has to be critical of the attitude and the course of action taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the so-called "proposals for agreement" elaborated jointly with the illegal minority régime which is contrary to the United Nations resolutions affirming the primary responsibility of the administering Power to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence.

The Polish People's Republic considers as particularly important and urgent the need to ensure full compliance by all States with the Council's decisions concerning the imposition of sanctions against the illegal régime.

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RWANDA

/Original: French/

24 April 1972.

For the text of the reply, see A/8758.

SINGAPORE

/Original: English/

8 March 1972

The Singapore Government would like to reiterate its position that it does not recognize the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Singapore Government has imposed a complete ban on imports from and exports to Southern Rhodesia since 1 December 1965 and has consistently refrained from any action that might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal racist minority régime.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

10 February 1972

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic would also comply with the various provisions of resolution 2796 (XXVI) on Southern Rhodesia as it did with the previous ones on the same question.

UGANDA

/Original: English/

3 February 1972

Uganda's position regarding Southern Rhodesia is as stated in the Permanent Mission's note DIP. 8/5 of 30 June 1970. 4/

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

13 July 1972.

The position of the Ukrainian SSR on the question of Southern Rhodesia is already set forth in notes from the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations and in the statements made by its delegations at sessions of the General Assembly during consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia. Pursuing its anti-colonialist policy of principle, the Ukrainian SSR does not recognize and resolutely condemns the racist Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia, and condemns the manoeuvres of his protectors aimed at strengthening the domination of the racist minority over the people of Zimbabwe.

The Ukrainian SSR supports the adoption of the most active measures, in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, for the removal of the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Southern Rhodesian racist régime would be unable to suppress the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and national independence if it did not enjoy the support of South Africa and Portugal - its allies in the colonial racist bloc in southern Africa - and if it did not receive political, financial, economic and military support from a number of Western countries in violation of the decisions of the Security Council.

It is well known that the Ukrainian SSR voted in favour of all the resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, including the resolutions condemning the attempts of the United Kingdom Government to conclude behind the backs of the people of Zimbabwe a shameful deal with the Southern Rhodesian racists, in order to give that illegal régime a "legal character". With regard to Security Council resolution 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972, all necessary steps have been taken in the Ukrainian SSR to ensure strict observance of all the demands of the Security Council regarding sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Ukrainian SSR does not maintain any economic, trade, diplomatic or other relations with the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia.

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