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TELEGRAM DATED 27 APRIL 1979 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL  
COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE  
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Special Committee, I have the honour to inform you that, at its 1145th meeting held on 27 April 1979 at Belgrade, the Special Committee unanimously adopted the final document on the decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Having regard to the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee by the General Assembly in this connexion and in the light of the proposed meeting of the Security Council devoted to the question of Southern Rhodesia, I wish to transmit herewith for the attention of the Council members the relevant section of the final document.

I should be grateful for the circulation as soon as possible of the text as a document of the Security Council.

Enclosure

FINAL DOCUMENT ON THE DECOLONIZATION OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

Adopted by the Special Committee at Belgrade at its 1145th meeting,  
on 27 April 1979

Paragraphs 1 to 12 ...

"I. Southern Rhodesia

13. In Zimbabwe, the illegal racist minority régime has further intensified its inhuman practices of oppression, terror, and intimidation against the people. In a desperate bid to retain its domination over the Territory and to stem the tide of liberation, the illegal régime has resorted to even more ruthless measures, such as its repeated, massive acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States, which resulted in the massacre of unarmed civilians, and its attempts to deceive world opinion by imposing the so-called internal settlement.

14. In the light of the foregoing, the Special Committee

(a) 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 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);

(b) 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 Patriotic Front and in accordance with the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

(c) Strongly condemns the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime as well as its repeated acts of aggression against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia;

(d) Strongly condemns South Africa and certain Western and other countries for the direct and indirect support they are continuing to give to the illegal racist minority régime in contravention of the provisions of all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

(e) 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 enable the people of Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with their deep aspirations, to refrain from assisting or encouraging any measures which could hamper this process, and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

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(f) Condemns and rejects the so-called internal settlement reached at Salisbury on 3 March 1978 as null and void and, in conformity with Security Council resolution 423 (1978) of 14 March 1978 calls upon all States not to accord any recognition to such settlement;

(g) Strongly denounces all other manoeuvres of the illegal racist minority régime aimed at the retention of power;

(h) In particular, strongly condemns and rejects the illegal constitution drawn up in pursuance of the so-called internal settlement as perpetuating the present racist minority rule;

(i) Categorically rejects the so-called elections held under this illegal constitution as not providing for majority rule;

(j) Recalling resolution 445 (1979) of 8 March 1979 of the Security Council, calls upon all States not to accord any recognition whatsoever to any so-called majority Government that may be sought to be formed as a result of the sham elections;

(k) Firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, in their legitimate struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal, and calls upon all States to extend their fullest possible support to them in that regard;

(l) Earnestly requests all States: to exert pressure by all means in order to terminate forthwith all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime against the people of Zimbabwe; to effect the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees, the removal of all restrictions on individuals as well as all other restrictions on political activity, the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights and the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights; and to bring about the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and any preparations therefor against neighbouring States;

(m) Strongly condemns those States which allow or encourage in their territory the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia and any facilities related thereto, and calls upon them to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment, training and transit of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

(n) Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to enable those Governments to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

15. Further, the Special Committee strongly condemns the increasing collaboration, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, which certain States, particularly South Africa, maintain with the illegal racist minority régime, thereby

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seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions and other measures taken thus far against the illegal régime. The Special Committee, deeply disturbed at widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, deems that the serious developments in the area call in particular for urgent, concerted international action with a view to imposing total isolation on the illegal régime. In that connexion, the Special Committee is deeply concerned that measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring an end to the illegal régime and is convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them.

16. Accordingly, the Special Committee:

(a) Strongly condemns those 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 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and urges those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

(b) Condemns also those Governments which violate the mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council, as well as certain Governments which continue to fail to enforce the sanctions, in contravention of the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter;

(c) Expresses deep concern and indignation at the current moves in the United States of America and the United Kingdom to lift sanctions against the Smith régime in violation of the decisions of the Security Council and draws the attention of these Governments to their responsibility and obligation to comply scrupulously with the decisions of the Security Council;

(d) Calls upon all Governments which thus far have not done so:

1. 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;

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

3. 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;

4. To invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory;

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5. To take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supply petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

(e) Requests all States, directly or within the framework of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members and through the various programmes within the United Nations system, to extend to the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable those Governments to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions imposed against the illegal régime and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the régime.

17. The Special Committee also requests urgently all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as appropriate, the maximum possible moral, financial, material, political and humanitarian assistance to:

(a) The Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and other African countries; and

(b) The national liberation movement of Zimbabwe, the Patriotic Front, in order to enable it to meet effectively the economic and social needs of the people in the liberated areas of Zimbabwe. In the same connexion, the Special Committee stresses the urgent need for the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to accord or continue to accord priority to the provision of substantial financial assistance with a view to enabling the national liberation movement to prepare and organize effectively development projects beneficial to the people concerned, and requests those organizations to take immediate steps in that regard in close consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

18. Further, the Special Committee

(a) Deems it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterates its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

(b) Welcomes the decision of the Government of Iran to impose an oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) Requests the Security Council urgently to consider imposing sanctions against South Africa which is a main gateway and channel for violation of the Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and, as a first step in that direction, to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in view of the fact that petroleum and petroleum products are transported from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia.<sup>11</sup>

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