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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 277 (1970)  
ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1535TH MEETING ON 18 MARCH 1970  
CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

1. At its 1535th meeting on 18 March 1970, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 277 (1970), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

1. Condemns the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. Decides that Member States shall refrain from recognizing this illegal régime or from rendering any assistance to it;

3. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia shall not be accorded any recognition, official or otherwise, including judicial notice, by the competent organs of their State;

4. Reaffirms the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom for enabling the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urges that Government to discharge fully its responsibility;

5. Condemns all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions, which violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia;

6. Condemns the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which continue to have political, economic, military, and other relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. Demands the immediate withdrawal of South African police and armed personnel from the Territory of Southern Rhodesia;

8. Calls upon Member States to take more stringent measures in order to prevent any circumvention by their nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of their nationality, of the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), all provisions of which shall fully remain in force;
9. Decides, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter and in furthering the objective of ending the rebellion, that Member States shall:
  - (a) Immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, trade, military and other relations that they may have with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and terminate any representation that they may maintain in the Territory;
  - (b) Immediately interrupt any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;
10. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom as the administering Power, to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representation may at present be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia;
11. Requests Member States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter to deal with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, not excluding any of the measures provided in that Article;
12. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has in specialized agencies of the United Nations;
13. Urges Member States of any international or regional organizations to suspend the membership of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia from their respective organizations and to refuse any request for membership from that régime;
14. Urges Member States to increase moral and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence;
15. Requests specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to give aid and assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;
16. Requests Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system to make an urgent

effort to increase their assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority with a view to helping her solve such special economic problems as she may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council in this question;

17. Calls upon Member States, and in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution;

18. Urges, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

19. Calls upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1970 on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution, the first report not to be made later than 1 July 1970;

21. Decides that the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, shall be entrusted with the responsibility of:

(a) Examining such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To seek from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;

(c) To study ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and to make recommendations to the Security Council;

22. Requests the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to continue to give maximum assistance to the Committee and to provide the Committee with any information which it may receive in order that the measures envisaged in this resolution as well as resolutions 232 (1966), and 253 (1968) may be rendered fully effective;

23. Calls upon Member States as well as the specialized agencies to supply such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of this resolution;

24. Decides to maintain this item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

2. By a letter dated 23 March 1970, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Government of the United Kingdom, drawing attention in particular to the requests made in paragraphs 10 and 22 to that Government as the administering Power. The letter further referred to paragraph 19 which called upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General by 1 June on the measures taken to implement the resolution, and stated that it would be appreciated if the requisite information were received at the earliest possible date. The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom acknowledged receipt of the Secretary-General's letter on 26 March and, on 28 May, forwarded the reply of his Government, the substantive part of which is reproduced in annex I below.

3. By notes dated 30 March, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. In these notes, the Secretary-General pointed out that a number of operative paragraphs of the resolution were addressed to Member States and that the Council had also urged States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with its provisions. He further drew particular attention to operative paragraph 19 of the resolution calling upon Member States to report by 1 June on the measures taken to implement the resolution and stated that he would be grateful to receive the requisite information at the earliest possible date. As of 1 July, the Secretary-General received forty-four replies to his notes of 30 March, the substantive parts of which are reproduced in annex II below. In their replies, a number of Governments referred in addition to measures they had taken pursuant to the Security Council's previous resolutions on the question, namely resolutions 253 (1968) and 232 (1966). The information supplied by States concerning the implementation of those resolutions has been included in the Secretary-General's earlier reports contained in documents S/7781 and Add.1-5 and S/8786 and Add.1-11.

4. Also on 30 March, the Secretary-General addressed letters to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In his letters, the Secretary-General drew attention in particular to operative paragraphs 15 and 16 which contained requests to the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system. As of 1 July, the Secretary-General has received eleven replies from the heads of the agencies and organizations in question, the substantive parts of which are reproduced in annex III below.

5. By a letter dated 23 March, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Chairman of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), drawing attention to the provisions of paragraph 21 in which the Security Council had decided to entrust the Committee with additional tasks.

6. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Latin America, by letters dated 27 March, also drawing their attention to operative paragraphs 15 and 16 of the resolution. The Secretary-General has received, as of 1 July, two replies, of which one was a simple acknowledgement; the substantive part of the other reply is reproduced in annex IV hereunder.

7. In further letters dated 27 March, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, requesting him to draw its provisions to the attention of the OECD, and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, drawing attention in particular to the request contained in paragraph 15 of the resolution. The substantive part of the reply received on 14 April from the International Committee of the Red Cross is reproduced in annex IV below.

8. In addition, the Secretary-General addressed a letter, on 31 March, to the Administrative Secretary of the Organization of African Unity, transmitting the text of the resolution, drawing attention in particular to operative paragraphs 15 and 16 thereof, and informing him of the other international organizations and United Nations organs to which it had been transmitted.

9. In its third report to the Security Council (S/9844), adopted on 15 June, the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) gave an account of its work in the period from 15 June 1969 to 15 June 1970, and indicated that it had taken note of the terms of operative paragraph 21 of resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, in which it had been entrusted with certain additional responsibilities.

10. As further relevant information is received on this question, the Secretary-General will issue additional reports regarding the implementation of resolution 277 (1970).

ANNEX I

REPLY BY THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S  
LETTER OF 26 MARCH 1970

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UNITED KINGDOM

Original: English  
28 May 1970

The United Kingdom Government have in many cases in the past taken action anticipating the provisions of Security Council resolutions on Southern Rhodesia providing for economic sanctions and the international isolation of the illegal régime. They have thoroughly reviewed the situation in the light of Security Council resolution 277 (1970), including operative paragraphs 10 and 22 to which Your Excellency draws particular attention. In reply to your inquiry I am authorized to report that the United Kingdom Government have taken all the action required to meet their obligations under resolution 277 (1970).

With regard to operative paragraph 3 of the resolution, Southern Rhodesia's special constitutional relationship with the United Kingdom has consequences over a wide field of our law. The United Kingdom Government no longer regard persons who serve the illegal régime, including those who purport to exercise judicial functions, as serving the Crown in Southern Rhodesia. This change in their status must affect the validity of their acts. I transmit herewith a copy of a statement made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to the House of Commons on 2 March 1970, in which reference was made to the legal consequences of the illegal régime's purported assumption of a republican status. The United Kingdom Government accord no recognition to such acts and pronouncements.

With regard to operative paragraph 8 of the resolution, Your Excellency will already be aware from the letter of the Acting Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom dated 19 July 1968 (annex I to S/8786) of the necessary measures taken to implement in the United Kingdom law the provisions of Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968). The other measures reported in my letter dated 15 February 1967 (S/7752), together with the supplementary legislation mentioned in the annex thereto, also remain in force.

The United Kingdom Government had, before the adoption of this resolution, already taken necessary action in the fields covered by operative paragraphs 9 and 12 of the resolution and, therefore no further action is required. As I explained in my statement to the Security Council following the vote on the resolution (S/PV.1535, page 52), the United Kingdom Government regard the provisions of operative paragraph 9 (b) as applying only to surface links.



The United Kingdom Government have already complied with operative paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

In accordance with the request in operative paragraph 10, the United Kingdom Government have withdrawn recognition from all those foreign consular representatives, resident both inside and outside Southern Rhodesia, who held their authority to exercise jurisdiction in that Territory.

With regard to operative paragraph 16, the United Kingdom Government have given assistance to the Government of Zambia to help Zambia in overcoming her special economic problems arising from implementations of the decisions of the Security Council on this problem. Further assistance will be accorded in relation to Zambia's proposals to build a power station at Kariba.

As regards operative paragraph 22 of the resolution, the United Kingdom Government have always recognized their special responsibility for Southern Rhodesia. As the administering Power, they have given maximum assistance to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and have regularly provided the Committee with information they received in order that the measures envisaged in resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) may be rendered more fully effective. They will continue to do so and hope that all other Governments will contribute in full measure to bring about the successful implementation of the measures envisaged in those resolutions and in Security Council resolution 277 (1970).

Text of statement by the United Kingdom  
Secretary of State for Foreign and  
Commonwealth Affairs on 2 March 1970

The purported assumption of a republican status by the régime in Southern Rhodesia is, like the 1965 declaration of independence itself, illegal.

This latest event does not in any way affect the Government's determination to maintain economic sanctions and to increase their efficiency whenever possible. The international isolation of the régime remains a fact. No Government has granted formal recognition to the régime, and the great majority of Governments including the thirteen who maintain consular or other offices in Southern Rhodesia

share our view that real progress can be made and long-term harmony established in Southern Rhodesia only as the result of a return to legality.

But this further act of illegality and disloyalty does have certain legal consequences for those who perpetrate it or are associated with it. It can no longer be disputed that the members and supporters of the régime are seeking to deprive the Queen of Her authority in a part of Her dominions.

At the time of the illegal declaration of independence, the Governor called upon public servants to refrain from acts which furthered the rebellion but, subject to that, to carry on their normal tasks. It is quite clear that in a number of cases, members of the public services, including the courts as became apparent from a judgement in the Appellate Division of the High Court in September 1968, have joined the rebellion. In other cases, members of the public service may still believe that they could continue to function as they did before i.d.i. But this is not so and can no longer be seen in this light. The former Governor's injunction has lapsed and those who continue to serve a régime which asserts illegally that Southern Rhodesia is a republic - like those appointed by the régime - cannot be regarded as serving the Crown in Southern Rhodesia. This change in their status must, in our view, have consequences for the functions they perform and for the validity of acts done in the performance of those functions; the effects of these matters on individuals will nowever fall to be considered by the courts in this country.

ANNEX II

OTHER REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS OR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

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AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]  
26 June 1970

The Permanent Representative of Australia has the honour to transmit the following comments from the Australian Government:

"The Australian Government has given careful and close study to the terms of Security Council resolution 277 (1970). Since Australia is already fully discharging its sanctions obligations under the Security Council's earlier resolution No. 253 (1968), no specific further action is called for under resolution 277, but that resolution will be kept in mind in our continuing implementation of sanctions.

During the past two years, the Australian Government has taken the necessary measures to ensure that the decisions of the Security Council in respect of Rhodesia have been faithfully implemented. These measures have included non-recognition of the illegal Smith regime, and its proclamation of a 'Republic' on the 3rd March, 1970; cessation of trade in accordance with resolution 253; restrictions on entry into Australia; travel and currency restrictions; and such other measures as are required by the Security Council's resolutions."

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]  
28 June 1970

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following measures taken by the Austrian Government to implement Security Council resolution 277 (1970):

(1) The Austrian Government has not recognized the present régime in Southern Rhodesia. Austria does not render any assistance to Southern Rhodesia.

(2) The Austrian Government does not maintain any diplomatic or consular relations with Southern Rhodesia. The former Austrian consulates in Bulawayo and Salisbury have been closed and no representation of the Austrian Government exists in the territory.

(3) Austria does not have and has never had any military relations with Southern Rhodesia.

(4) As to the severance of trade relations with the territory, the Secretary-General has already been informed of the steps taken by the Austrian Government (documents S/7795 and S/8786).

(5) Austria does not maintain any means of transportation to or from Southern Rhodesia.

(6) The Austrian Government will give their most careful consideration to all provisions of Security Council resolution 277.

BELGIUM

[Original: English]  
27 May 1970

As I informed you in my letter of 27 August 1968 concerning the measures taken to implement Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), the Belgian Government has taken the following steps:

Supplementing the ministerial orders of 24 December 1965 on the importation into Belgium of goods and products from Rhodesia and on the exportation from Belgium of goods and products to Rhodesia, a further ministerial order dated 2 April 1969 makes transit through Belgian territory of all goods or products originating in or destined for Rhodesia subject to licence.

Some of the provisions contained in resolution 253 (1968) - which were reaffirmed by resolution 277 (1970) - could not be implemented through the administrative means available to the Belgian Government. The latter has therefore had recourse to a legislative measure and, to that end, has submitted a bill to Parliament for approval.

The Consulate-General of Belgium at Salisbury, which for a long time had been without a Consul-General, was closed, as I informed you in my note of 30 July 1969.

Following the proclamation of the so-called "Republic of Rhodesia", the Belgian Government took the necessary steps to prevent any action on its part from being interpreted as constituting diplomatic recognition of the Rhodesian authorities. It decided to break off all consular relations with Rhodesia and therefore closed its Honorary Vice-Consulate at Bulawayo. You were informed of this decision in my letter of 17 March 1970.

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]  
28 April 1970

You will recall that in March 1967 and August 1968, the Government of the Republic of Botswana reported to the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 18 respectively of resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) and presented memoranda in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding her position relating to the resolutions under reference which imposed mandatory economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. My Government stated that to carry out, to the letter, the requirements of resolution 253 (1968), would affect Botswana's economy adversely, but Botswana would do what she could within the limits of her capacity to implement the said resolution.

Since the adoption of resolution 232 (1966), my Government has indeed exercised sustained vigil over the railway connecting South Africa with Southern Rhodesia through Botswana (the sole rail link between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia) which is wholly owned and operated by Rhodesian Railways, and has successfully cut the supply of petroleum, arms and ammunition by that railway line. Botswana has also terminated her flights between Francistown and Bulawayo; there are no longer any flight connexions between the two countries. As from 1 March 1970 my Government has virtually eliminated the importation of Rhodesian tobacco (cigarettes) and beer.

The Security Council's resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) not only impose a strain on the economy of Botswana, but may also cause difficulty for Botswana in obtaining economic assistance from abroad. Botswana will from time to time seek assistance from the World Bank Group for development projects and is presently negotiating a loan from the World Bank for an infrastructure project in connexion with mining development in north-eastern Botswana.

In the course of execution of some of these projects it may not be possible to avoid limited economic contacts with Southern Rhodesia, particularly in the field of transportation. My Government is confident that, just as the Security Council showed understanding of the actions of Botswana in the field of trade since Security Council resolution 253 (1968), so they will show similar understanding in connexion with development projects.

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I have already stated how, in fact, Botswana is carrying out the sanctions to the limit of her capacity notwithstanding the adverse effects of Botswana's participation on her own economic development.

The geographical position of Botswana is well known to the members of the Security Council and indeed the whole membership of the United Nations, and my country's economy needs to be built up tremendously. As an integral part of the southern continent whose economy is bound up with that of her neighbours, Botswana would be hard put to it to develop her economy in vacuo. Being landlocked, some advantage will inevitably accrue to Botswana's neighbours. This advantage can be better controlled with an improved economic position of our own.

My country's policy is well known, and it has always been Botswana's desire to strengthen her economy so that she may realize a greater and more meaningful independence. Botswana is striving towards this goal. My Government's memoranda of 1967 and 1968 are still pertinent under the present circumstances.

On behalf of my Government I wish therefore to submit this further report in terms of paragraph 19 of resolution 277 (1970), and thereby consult with the Security Council in terms of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, the legitimate application of which my Government believes to be in its favour.



BULGARIA

[Original: French]  
14 May 1970

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has stated on several occasions that it does not recognize the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and does not maintain diplomatic, consular, economic, trade or any other relations with it. In connexion with the latest illegal act of that same régime, the Bulgarian Press Agency (BTA) was authorized to state that "the proclamation of the 'Republic of Southern Rhodesia' is an illegal act directed against the Zimbabwe people. It constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights, an act which aggravates the crisis in Southern Rhodesia, an offence against the interests of the indigenous population and the African peoples, and defiance of the United Nations and all peace-loving forces in the world".

In accordance with its unwavering anti-colonialist policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has firmly supported and strictly implemented the provisions of all the earlier resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly. It has taken appropriate measures to implement resolution 277 (1970), which the Security Council adopted on 18 March 1970.

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BYELORUSSIAN SSR

[Original: Russian]  
1 June 1970

The position of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on the question of Southern Rhodesia has already been stated on several previous occasions in notes to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Mission.

The Byelorussian SSR continues, as it has always done, to comply strictly with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia, which provide for the removal of the illegal minority racist régime in that country and for the granting of independence and full powers to the people of Zimbabwe.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not recognize the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia and has no relations with it. Furthermore, the Byelorussian SSR maintains no relations with the allies of that régime, namely, the racist régime of the Republic of South Africa and the fascist colonial régime of Portugal.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic categorically condemns the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia, since all the actions of the latter are aimed at imposing the supremacy of the white minority on the people of Zimbabwe. The Byelorussian SSR is therefore in favour of measures for the removal of that illegal régime. It expresses full solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their just struggle for national independence and freedom.

CANADA

Original: English  
29 June 1970

The Secretary-General will be aware from previous correspondence that the Canadian Government acted promptly after the unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia by taking a series of measures against the illegal régime. Details of these steps have been transmitted to the Secretary-General. They included the termination in November 1965, of the only representation which the Canadian Government maintained in Southern Rhodesia, the Canadian Government Trade Office in Salisbury. A complete ban on trade was introduced with certain humanitarian exceptions and it remains in force. Following the adoption of the Security Council resolution 232 of 16 December 1966, regulations were adopted by the Canadian Government prohibiting activities outside Canada by Canadian ships, aircraft and citizens relating to commodities sanctioned under this resolution. These regulations were revised and extended following the adoption of Security Council resolution 253 of 29 May 1968. The Canadian Government is considering whether any additional changes in these already stringent regulations are necessary as a result of the adoption of Security Council resolution 277 (1970). The Secretary-General will be informed if any changes are made.

Through support of programmes of both the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat, Canada is helping a number of students from Southern Rhodesia to continue their education. For a number of years, Canada has provided significant economic assistance to Zambia. In determining the level and sort of assistance to be made available, the Canadian Government has taken careful account of the special economic problems facing Zambia as a result of the illegal situation in Southern Rhodesia. At the present time, Canadian assistance is concentrated in the fields of transportation, communications, technical education, co-operatives and forestry. Programmes now underway are expected to continue.

The Canadian Government condemns the illegal proclamation of republican status by the régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Canadian Government does not recognize or assist the illegal régime.

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CUBA

[Original: Spanish]  
3 June 1970

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba reaffirms its irrevocable policy of not establishing or maintaining relations of any kind with the white minority which holds power in Rhodesia. Moreover, it takes this opportunity to reiterate that, in its opinion, the United Nations is not the body in a position to be of decisive help in the overthrow of the above-mentioned minority. Only the Zimbabwe people themselves, supported by the community of other nations fighting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, can successfully decide its own fate.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]  
3 June 1970

Substantially the measures envisaged in the said resolution have already been taken by the Government of Cyprus and, in this respect, reference is made to the note addressed to the Secretary-General from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 6 July 1968 in response to Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

Nevertheless, the Government of Cyprus in the light of the Security Council resolution referred to above, viz. 277 (1970), and in the continued exercise of its clear and unambiguous policy concerning Southern Rhodesia has considered anew the issues raised in the said Security Council and given instructions to the competent Cypriot authorities through appropriate administrative and legislative measures for the full and strict implementation of the provisions of the said resolutions.

In reference to the specific paragraphs of resolution 277 (1970), it may be stated as follows:-

Para 4 sub-para (b): Cyprus is not included among the States referred to therein. Since 1965, the Republic of Cyprus has stricken Southern Rhodesia off the list of "scheduled territories" and has imposed comprehensive mandatory trade sanctions against it. Consequently, since that time Cyprus has had no commercial transaction with that territory.

Operative para 1: Cyprus has emphatically condemned the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Operative para 2: Since 1965 Cyprus does not recognize the illegal régime of Ian Smith nor has it rendered any assistance to it.

Operative para 3: Cyprus has taken all appropriate steps at the national level to ensure that no act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia is accorded any form of recognition, including judicial notice, by any competent organ of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.

Operative para 8: Cyprus has, through its appropriate authorities, seen to it that stringent measures against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia are strictly observed in accordance with resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) of the

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Security Council by virtue of the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cyprus Nos. 6281 and 7875 of 21 January and 27 June 1968, respectively.

Operative para 9 sub-para (a): Cyprus has already, since 1965, severed relations with Southern Rhodesia and has terminated any representation in that territory and it may be reiterated that no such relation or representation is to be resumed. Regarding operative para 9 sub-para (b), it should be stated that no means of direct transportation between Cyprus and Southern Rhodesia exist and that the appropriate Cypriot authorities have been notified and strictly instructed to see that no such means of transportation will be arranged in the future.

Operative paras 12 and 13: The well-known policy of the Republic of Cyprus on Southern Rhodesia and our clear record towards Southern Rhodesia ensure that Cyprus will not, by its vote or otherwise, contribute to Southern Rhodesia to become a member or associate member of any international or regional organization to which Cyprus belongs.

Operative para 14: The moral support of the Cyprus Government to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence is continuous and consistent. As far as material support is concerned, one example is the decision of the Government of Cyprus to give scholarships to Rhodesian Africans to the Cyprus Forestry College.

DAHOMÉY

[Original: French]  
28 April 1970

The Government of Dahomey has not recognized and does not envisage either recognizing the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or establishing relations of any kind whatsoever with that régime.

There is no transportation or communication service to or from Southern Rhodesia.

These measures have been in force since 1966, in conformity with Decree No. 15 bis PR/MAE/AP, issued by the Dahomean Government on 12 January 1966.

Moreover, within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, the Government of Dahomey is providing moral and, in so far as it is able, material support to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence. The Government of Dahomey is also endeavouring through the Organization of African Unity to give aid and assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and to those being oppressed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

DENMARK

[Original: English]  
19 June 1970

Denmark has since the unilateral declaration of independence of 1965 consistently implemented the policy of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

By Royal Ordinance of 18 September 1968 the mandatory paragraphs of Security Council resolution 253 of 29 May 1968 were given effect in Danish law. The provisions of that ordinance and the authority given are considered sufficient to assure the full implementation by the Government of Denmark also of the mandatory paragraphs of Security Council resolution 277 of 18 March 1970.

Denmark maintains no diplomatic, consular, trade, military or other relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Danish consulate in Salisbury and the honorary Danish consulate in Bulawayo were closed down on 4 March 1970. Up to that moment the Danish consulate in Salisbury was reduced to an office headed by a local clerk with the sole purpose of assisting Danish subjects in Southern Rhodesia. Denmark maintains no means of transportation to or from Southern Rhodesia.



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ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]  
4 May 1970

The Ecuadorian Government does not maintain any kind of diplomatic, consular or trade relations with the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. Consequently, Ecuador affirms that there is no circumvention by its nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of Security Council decisions, as provided in resolution 277 (1970). Furthermore, Ecuador's traditional policy will prevent any subsequent recognition of the aforementioned Territory as a Republic.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

[Original: English]  
3 June 1970

I

The sanctions decided upon by the Security Council at an earlier date had already prompted the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to join in the measures provided for in these resolutions. Consequent upon Security Council resolution 277 of 18 March 1970, the Federal Government, as of 9 November 1968, strengthened existing restrictions by the following measures:

1. Extension of the licensing requirement to the export of all commodities to Southern Rhodesia including their sale in the framework of transit trade transactions, with the exception of medical supplies, teaching and studying aids and equipment for use in schools and other educational institutions, as well as publications and information material.
2. Extension of the licensing requirement for the import of Southern Rhodesia commodities to include their storage in free ports and customs warehouses as well as the transit by land of commodities from, or destined for, Southern Rhodesia.
3. Extension to all commodities of the licensing requirement for the import of Southern Rhodesian commodities for job processing which had been applied only to selected commodities before.
4. Extension to all commodities of Southern Rhodesian origin of the licensing requirement for legal transactions involving the purchase of Southern Rhodesian commodities irrespective of their whereabouts and of whether or not they are intended for import.
5. Introduction of a licensing requirement for the participation by residents in the legal transactions of non-residents involving the purchase of Southern Rhodesian commodities or the sale of commodities intended for Southern Rhodesia.
6. Extension to all commodities of the licensing requirement for the transport of commodities from, or intended for, Southern Rhodesia by ship and air which had been applied only to selected commodities before.
7. Introduction of a licensing requirement for capital exports to Southern Rhodesia.
8. Introduction of a licensing requirement for payments to non-residents in Southern Rhodesia.

II

As a result of these measures commodity trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Southern Rhodesia has come to an end. Therefore, further economic measures or stepped-up criminal prosecution for evasion of the economic sanctions are not considered necessary by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

III

The Federal Republic of Germany has always considered Southern Rhodesia to be a Territory subject to the British Crown; it has termed the unilateral declaration of independence of 11 November 1965 illegal and has declined to maintain relations with the Smith régime. After Southern Rhodesia declared itself a Republic on 2 March 1970, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reaffirmed this position: As of 12 March 1970, it has closed the Consulate General in Salisbury which had been maintained for the protection of German nationals, with only a skeleton staff still attached to it, and the honorary Consulate in Bulawayo. The Federal Republic of Germany does not recognize passports or travel documents issued by the Smith régime.

As far as the general non-recognition by the Federal Republic of Germany of judiciary and administrative acts of Southern Rhodesia is concerned, the competent authorities, bearing in mind the Security Council resolution, will decide how to proceed in each case. It is with grave concern that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany views the trend apparent in Southern Rhodesia toward the introduction of a system of racial segregation and heightened racial discrimination. As is well known, the Federal Republic of Germany rejects any form of racial segregation and racial discrimination, has therefore complied with the 1963 Security Council resolution against apartheid and has acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It is in the light of these positions that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to take its decisions. This attitude will also govern German participation in the suspension of Southern Rhodesia's membership in international and regional organizations.

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IV

Progress has been made as to the question how the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany can help Zambia more effectively than in the past in solving the problems resulting especially from Zambia's unfavourable land-locked situation. Only a small part of the 10 million Deutschmarks in capital aid pledged in 1966 has so far been used. Zambia's needs, as far as the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned, lie in the field of technical training and advisory services (agriculture) and in qualified personnel for project support and project implementation. On the occasion of the visit by His Excellency, President Kaunda to the Federal Republic of Germany in late April and early May of this year, it was possible to discuss development aid measures with the Zambian delegation. It is to be expected that our development aid - especially in the field of technical assistance - will be expanded in the near future.

FINLAND

Original: English  
1 July 1970

I have the honour to refer to letters of 2 April and 31 July 1968, containing information on the measures taken by the Government of Finland in implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) relating to Southern Rhodesia. Accordingly, the Finnish Government on 26 July 1968 issued a "Decree on the fulfilment of obligations arising from the Resolution on Southern Rhodesia, adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on May 29th, 1968". In addition, it was stated, appropriate administrative regulations had been issued by the proper authorities on some additional points not covered by the decree in question. Finally, the Secretary-General was informed, that no consular or trade representation is maintained by Finland in Southern Rhodesia.

In pursuance of the Security Council resolution 277 the appropriate Finnish authorities have been instructed to initiate any new measures, in addition to those already undertaken, which might be called for in order to bring Finnish legislation and administrative regulations in full accordance with the provisions of the Security Council resolution 277 relating to Southern Rhodesia.

My Government will keep you informed of any such new measures that may be undertaken in this regard.

FRANCE

[Original: English]  
4 June 1970

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations... while reserving its legal position on the substance of the question explained as on a number of occasions and in particular, in statements in the Security Council on 11 and 18 March 1970 and in its letter of 31 March 1970 to the President of the Council (document S/9732), has the honour to inform the Organization of the following:

Prior to the adoption of resolution 277 (1970), the French Government on 11 March 1970, decided to close the French Consulate in Salisbury, which, moreover, had no Consul-General for many years;

France has no means of transportation to or from Southern Rhodesia;

The transportation of commodities or products to or from Southern Rhodesia remains, in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), strictly prohibited and punishable under the provisions of the French Customs Code.

GREECE

Original: English  
8 April 1970

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) and 253 (1968). The text of the Laws enacted to this effect, namely Law No. 95 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.

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 amount to zero.

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ICELAND

[Original: English]  
28 April 1970

Iceland does neither have diplomatic relations nor any trade with Rhodesia and there are no direct communications or travel between the two countries.

The Icelandic Government sees to it that the provisions of the Security Council's resolution 277 are observed and in 1969 a special law was passed by the Althing providing the application in Icelandic Law of directives given by the Security Council. Those laws were passed by the Althing with the Rhodesian Affair in mind.



INDIA

[Original: English]  
4 June 1970

The Government of India has taken necessary measures to implement all decisions of the Security Council in respect of Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of India has no diplomatic, consular, trade, military or other relations with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. India was the first country to withdraw its diplomatic mission from Salisbury even before the illegal unilateral declaration of independence. There is a total ban on trade with Southern Rhodesia imposed as early as November 1965, prohibiting the import and export of all goods.

The Government of India has also taken necessary action to implement the Security Council decisions regarding immigration, consular facilities and carriage of goods by air and sea to and from Rhodesia. The Parcel Post-service with Rhodesia was suspended as early as 1966, and remittances to Rhodesia have been banned since 1965. Southern Rhodesia has, in addition, been excluded from the list of Common-Wealth countries for purposes of Indian exchange control. The Government of India will continue to extend its full moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

IRAQ

[Original: English]  
3 June 1970

The Government of Iraq has condemned, from the beginning, the unilateral proclamation of independence of the white illegal minority régime in Rhodesia. It has met all its obligations as envisaged by the Charter and never hesitated in upholding and honouring all United Nations resolutions regarding Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Iraq continues to support the just and patriotic cause and struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and independence regardless of the illegal régime in control of their land. In this connexion, Iraq has not and does not intend to recognize the new racist and illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Furthermore, Iraq has not and does not intend to begin any political, economic or any other relations with its racist régime and pledges not to establish any contact with it. This attitude on the part of the Iraq Government has all along been consistent and duly reported to the United Nations.

On the adoption of resolution 277 (1970) by the Security Council the response of the Iraqi Government was a quick one. It issued the special official statement that was conveyed to the President of the Security Council through its Permanent Mission in New York on 3 April 1970. The statement reiterated Iraq's solid stand on the side of the people of Zimbabwe on the one hand, and stressed its resolve to do all it can within the framework of the United Nations to strengthen its decisions, on the other. The same official statement was made available to all members of the diplomatic corps whose contents were widely publicized through the official public information media including radio and television.

ITALY

[Original: English]  
2 June 1970

1. By closing its Consular Office in Salisbury the Italian Government has complied with the provision of the aforesaid resolution concerning the breaking off of consular relations with Southern Rhodesia.

2. The Italian Parliament, urged by the Italian Government, has ordered the interruption of the economic and commercial relations with Southern Rhodesia, by its Law 1188 of 19 November 1968, which provides for serious sanctions against violators (up to two years imprisonment and fines up to four times the value of the commercial transaction concerned).

3. The Italian Government, as it is well known, does not supply any military assistance to Southern Rhodesia and has no relations with that territory either in the cultural or in the technical assistance fields.

The Italian Government considers therefore that resolution 277 (1970) has been fully implemented in Italy through the existing laws as well as the relevant measures adopted in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council.

JAMAICA

[Original: English]  
25 June 1970

In addition to measures already reported in connexion with resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), legislative action has been taken to cease trade, communications and social relations with Southern Rhodesia. There have never been any consular or diplomatic relations with Southern Rhodesia.

The administrative machinery of government is constantly alerted to the fact that government policy prohibits the above and all ministries have been consulted regarding further action which can be taken in respect of any matter covered by the resolutions.

JAPAN

[Original: English]  
26 June 1970

1. Reference is made to the letter dated 2 August 1968 of the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, which was circulated in document S/8718. As was reported in the above-mentioned letter, the Government of Japan, with a view to giving effect to Security Council resolution 253 (1968), closed its Consulate-General in Salisbury on 5 June 1968 prior to similar actions by other governments and 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 remain in effect and are strictly enforced.
2. Following the adoption of resolution 277 (1970) by the Security Council, the Government of Japan, in order to ensure continued rigorous application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia by bringing the resolution to the notice of the general public and, in particular, driving home its purport to the interests concerned, published the text of the resolution 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).
3. As a result of administrative guidance given by the Government emphasizing the need for rigorous surveillance to prevent possible transportation by ship of Southern Rhodesian products, major Japanese shipping companies have directed their agents in Africa to pay close attention to this matter.

KENYA

[Original: English]  
28 May 1970

Kenya's position on Southern Rhodesia has been crystal clear from the very day independence was declared illegally by the rebel Ian Smith régime. Kenya has unceasingly condemned Rhodesia in the United Nations, in the Organization of African Unity, at Commonwealth Meetings and at numerous international meetings.

Apart from verbal condemnations Kenya has always fully supported all United Nations resolutions applying sanctions against Rhodesia. As far back as December, 1965, the Government of Kenya enacted legislation with immediate effect prohibiting the export of any goods to, or ultimately destined for Rhodesia; including goods in transit, for trans-shipment, or to be used for stores aboard aircraft or ships dealing with the illegal régime. The Act also prohibited the direct or indirect importation into Kenya of any goods consigned from Rhodesia under the same conditions. Thus, since January 1966, there has been no recorded trade whatsoever between Kenya and Rhodesia.

The Kenya Government also ordered all banks to cease financial transactions with Rhodesia and to adhere to the prohibition of all payments and remittances to individuals in Rhodesia such as pensions, insurance premiums etc.

The Government banned all communication channels with Rhodesia, including air services and all forms of telecommunications. Travel documents issued by Rhodesia are not recognized and holders of the régime's passports or people who are proven residents are prohibited from entering Kenya. All those authorized overseas to issue visas for Kenya have strict instructions to withhold these facilities from Rhodesia.

LAOS

[Original: French]  
28 April 1970

The Royal Government of Laos has no relations, either direct or indirect, with the régime of Southern Rhodesia.

LIBYA

[Original: English]  
27 May 1970

1. The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic does not recognize the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and does not intend to do so; neither the Libyan Government nor Libyan nationals have any relations or trade with Southern Rhodesia.
2. Libya firmly condemns the measures of political repression adopted by the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and its violations of the fundamental rights of the people of Zimbabwe. Libya, through the Arab League, supports morally and materially the liberation movements in Africa and spares no effort to assist, unilaterally and through regional and international organizations, the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to exercise their right to self-determination.



LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]  
16 June 1970

1. The Government of Luxembourg will scrupulously refrain from any act which may imply recognition of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.
2. Since Belgian consular officials are in charge of Luxembourg consular interests in all areas where Luxembourg has no consular representation, the Government of Luxembourg welcomed the permanent closing, in 1969 and 1970, of the remaining Belgian consular posts in the territory of Southern Rhodesia.
3. Under a Grand Ducal regulation dated 25 April 1969, transit through Luxembourg of goods and products from or to Southern Rhodesia has been subject to licence. This provision supplements previous regulations making the importation into Luxembourg of all goods and products from Rhodesia and the export from Luxembourg of goods and products to that country subject to licence.

Since then the Government of Luxembourg has refrained from issuing licences for the above-mentioned purposes.

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MADAGASCAR

[Original: French]  
1 June 1970

The Malagasy Republic has no diplomatic or consular relations with Southern Rhodesia and, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 65-819 of 22 December 1965, as amended on 18 March 1967, copy of which was transmitted under No. 68/086 of 3 April 1968, all trade relations with that country, as well as access to Malagasy territory by any Rhodesian ship or aircraft, are prohibited.

The Government of Madagascar wishes to make it clear that the provisions of that decree will remain in force.

MALDIVES

[Original: English]  
11 June 1970

The Government of Maldives has not, in the past, had any relations with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and in conformity with the Security Council resolution 277 (1970) the Maldivian Government does not intend to have any connexion with the said régime in the future. Further, the Maldivian Government has always sympathized with the legitimate struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve freedom and independence, and is always ready to give every moral support it could to the cause.

MALI

[Original: French]  
29 April 1970

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 277 (1970) on Southern Rhodesia, [1535th meeting held on 8 March 1970], the Government of the Republic of Mali reaffirms its categorical opposition to the establishment of the racist white minority régime in Rhodesia.

Furthermore, it has consistently implemented the numerous relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, even though it has sometimes deplored the vagueness of the sanctions for which they provide.

Hence it goes without saying that the Republic of Mali has never had any relations of any kind - economic, postal, diplomatic or consular - with the Salisbury régime.

MAURITIUS

[Original: English]  
14 April 1970

The Government of Mauritius does not recognize the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and has no relations whatsoever with it.

The Ministry of External Affairs, Tourism, and Emigration has nothing to report further to its note (S/1086/3) of 31 July 1968 regarding the measures taken by the Government of Mauritius against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with resolution 253 (1968) of the Security Council.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]  
13 May 1970

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary General and, with reference to his note PO 230 SORH (1-2-2) of 30 March 1970 and to Security Council resolution 277 adopted on 18 March 1970, has the honour to remind him of the terms of the note which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico sent him on 11 June 1968 and which was transmitted under cover of this Mission's note No. 1390 of 24 June 1968.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]  
3 June 1970

The Netherlands Government does not recognize the illegal régime in Salisbury and will refrain from doing so now that it has assumed republican status.

Moreover, the Netherlands Government will ensure that none of its official acts can in any way be interpreted as implying any form of recognition.

The Netherlands Government is of the opinion that measures implemented in the Netherlands in pursuance of the Security Council's sanctions against Southern Rhodesia sufficiently guarantee fulfilment by the Netherlands of these sanctions.

The Permanent Representative wishes to point out that prior to the Security Council resolution 277 the Netherlands Government had decided to close its Consulate General in Salisbury. This decision has taken effect.

In conclusion, the Netherlands Government will not associate itself with any continued membership or associate membership of Southern Rhodesia in specialized agencies of the United Nations.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]  
1 July 1970

The New Zealand Government will abide fully by the prohibition against recognizing or rendering assistance to Mr. Smith's régime. The Government has, in fact, no diplomatic, consular, trade, military or other relations with the régime and maintains neither any form of representation in the territory nor any direct means of transportation to it.

The New Zealand Government does not accord any form of official recognition to acts performed by officials and institutions of the illegal régime. The effect in New Zealand law of such acts is, however, a matter falling to be determined by the New Zealand Courts.

Legislation enacted to prohibit trade with Southern Rhodesia under resolutions 232 and 253 (referred to in reports of 23 December 1966 and 29 August 1968) has been stringently and effectively applied. The New Zealand Government will support any initiatives to exclude the régime from membership or associate membership of the specialized agencies and, where possible, any international or regional organization of which it may be a member.



NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]  
19 May 1970

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry gave special consideration to the note verbale and is pleased to reaffirm its intention to observe and implement the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, as befits a Member State which has faith and believes in the principles of the United Nations, which was established to bring about a better future for peoples aspiring to peace, the rule of law, material and cultural progress.

When Member States have been called upon to implement resolutions concerning the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, the Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly stated that it does not maintain relations of any kind with that country and that it therefore has no need to apply the punitive sanctions recommended by the United Nations with the unanimous approval of the General Assembly. Once again it affirms that Nicaragua has no diplomatic, trade or political relations with Southern Rhodesia, and will not enter into such relations so long as the General Assembly continues to consider the régime of that country as illegal.

NIGER

[Original: French]  
29 May 1970

By its Decree No. 66-054/MAE/MI/MTP/MU of 24 March 1966 (a copy of which is attached), the Niger Government adopted appropriate measures concerning its relations with Southern Rhodesia.

Order No. 11/MAE/CI/DAE of 21 March 1966 likewise states that the import or export of goods and products of Rhodesian origin or proceeding to Rhodesia is prohibited throughout the territory of the Republic of the Niger.

The prohibition applies also to goods and products of Rhodesian origin coming from a third State where they were admitted freely.

DECREE NO. 66-054 OF 24 MARCH 1966

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

CONSIDERING the Constitution of 8 November 1960,

CONSIDERING the Charter of the Organization of African Unity ratified by Decree No. 63128 of 22 July 1963,

CONSIDERING Resolution ECM/Res. 13 (VI) on Rhodesia dated 3 December 1965 and adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its Sixth Extraordinary Session,

HAVING HEARD the Council of Ministers

DECREES

ARTICLE 1 - Aircraft registered in Southern Rhodesia shall be prohibited from overflying the territory of the Republic of the Niger or landing at its airports. This prohibition shall also apply to aircraft of other nationalities which are under charter to Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of transporting war material or munitions or goods originating in or proceeding to that country.

ARTICLE 2 - The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Interior, Public Works, Mines and Town Planning shall be responsible, within his respective field of competence, for implementing the present decree which shall be given high priority and shall be published in the Journal Officiel of the Republic of the Niger

/...

Copies to:

- The Office of the President of the Republic
- All Ministries
- The General Board for Development
- The Journal Officiel
- Information services

Done at Niamey, 24 March 1966

TRUE COPY

DIORI HAMANI

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE GOVERNMENT

(signed)

L. IMBERT

NORWAY

[Original: English]  
1 June 1970

Norway has since 1965 consistently implemented the policy of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

By Royal Decree of 26th July, 1968, the mandatory parts of Security Council resolution 253 of 29 May 1968, were given effect in Norwegian law. The terms of that Decree and the authority given, are considered sufficient to assure the full implementation by the Government of Norway also of the mandatory parts of Security Council resolution 277 of 18 March 1970.

Norway maintains no diplomatic, consular, trade, military or other relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The Honorary Norwegian Consulate in Salisbury was closed on 4 March 1970, following the proclamation of the Republic by the illegal régime.

Norway maintains no means of transportation to or from Southern Rhodesia.

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PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]  
7 April 1970

The Ministry for Foreign Relations thanks the United Nations Secretary-General for his extremely important note verbale, of which it has taken due account.

/...

PORTUGAL

[Original: English/Portuguese]  
14 April 1970  
S/9753

In letters addressed to Your Excellency on 27 April 1966 and on 3 February 1967, the Portuguese Government had occasion to express certain doubts of a juridical and procedural nature which were raised in connexion with resolutions emanating from the Security Council on the question of Rhodesia. The observations and comments which we felt called upon to make regarding those resolutions and our request for clarification of them have not thus far elicited any reply from the United Nations Security Council, despite the fact that this matter has been pressed by us on various occasions.

As the present resolution adopted by the Security Council results from the above-mentioned earlier resolutions, which are moreover reaffirmed in its preambular part, the Portuguese Government cannot refrain from recalling that it continues to await the clarifications referred to above, which may possibly enlighten it on the many diverse aspects of a very complex problem concerning which the most well-founded doubts have been raised.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency would have the text of this letter distributed to all members of the Security Council as a document of the Council, in the usual manner.

SAUDI ARABIA

Original: English  
30 April 1970

All the action taken by the Government of Saudi Arabia and reported to His Excellency by the Permanent Mission in its notes dated 5 August 1968 and 31 January 1969, is still being rigidly observed.

Furthermore, the Government of Saudi Arabia has already implemented operative paragraphs 3, 8 and 9 of the aforementioned resolution and intends to avail itself of the appropriate opportunity to implement operative paragraphs 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17, and hereby declares its readiness to co-operate fully with the Committee established by Security Council resolution 253 (1968) in implementation of operative paragraph 24 of resolution 277 (1970).

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SINGAPORE

[Original: English]  
29 April 1970

The Permanent Representative of Singapore has the honour to state that the Government of Singapore will not recognize the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Furthermore, the Singapore Government has imposed complete ban on imports from and exports to Southern Rhodesia since 1 December 1965.

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SUDAN

[Original: English]  
27 May 1970

In implementing operative paragraph 2, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has already issued a statement which is enclosed herewith.

In implementing the provisions of operative paragraphs 8 and 9, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has enacted Rhodesia Boycott Act since 1966, and we are pleased to enclose copy of same.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will abide by operative paragraphs 12 and 13, and will co-operate with other States to give them proper implementation.

In relation to operative paragraph 14, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan would like to reaffirm its unstinted moral and material support to the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to achieve their self-determination and independence. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan channels its financial and other contributions through the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan stands ready to furnish the committee established by resolution 253 (1968) with relevant information which may be available.

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA BOYCOTT ACT 1966

An Act to provide for the boycott and the prohibition of trade and other international intercourse with Southern Rhodesia.

Be it hereby enacted by the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Sudan Transitional Constitution (Amended 1964) as follows:

TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as "The Southern Rhodesia Boycott Act 1966".

INTERPRETATION

2. The provisions of this Act shall be interpreted in the sense and spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity; and notwithstanding anything

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hereinafter contained the prohibition shall not include African nationals of African origin and their interests whether resident in or outside Southern Rhodesia.

#### PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTS

3. No person shall enter into any contract directly or indirectly with any person or body of persons resident in Southern Rhodesia or whom he knows to be a Southern Rhodesian subject or works for Southern Rhodesian interests.

#### PROHIBITION ON IMPORT

4. (1) No person shall import into the Sudan or trade therein in any Southern Rhodesian goods, articles or products of any kind or of liquid assets originating directly or indirectly from Southern Rhodesia.

(2) Southern Rhodesian goods shall include all goods and articles manufactured or prepared in Southern Rhodesia or all goods in the manufacture and preparation of which Southern Rhodesian products have been used.

#### PROHIBITION ON EXPORT

5. No person shall export from the Sudan any goods, articles or products to Southern Rhodesia, or to any other country knowing that such goods, articles or products shall be re-exported to Southern Rhodesia.

#### GOODS IN TRANSIT

6. No person shall cause any goods, articles or products to enter the Sudan or pass in transit through its territory which he knows to be destined to Southern Rhodesia.

#### PROHIBITION OF CARRIAGE OF GOODS ON SHIPS

7. No person shall cause to be carried or agree to be carried any goods, articles or products to be loaded or unloaded in any Sudan harbour on any ship registered in Southern Rhodesia or which he knows to be owned by a person or body of persons resident in Southern Rhodesia. And no such ship shall be permitted to enter any Sudan Harbour or the Sudan territorial waters.

#### PROHIBITION OF USING AIRCRAFTS

8. No person shall use or agree to use by being a passenger or by carriage of cargo of any description from or to any airport in the Sudan in any aircraft registered in Southern Rhodesia or which he knows to be owned by a person or body of persons resident in Southern Rhodesia. And no such aircraft shall be permitted to land in or fly over Sudan territory.

#### EFFECT ON CONTRACTS, DEALINGS OR TRANSACTIONS

9. Any contract, dealing or transaction of import or export or of carriage by sea or air, made or entered into contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be null and void, except that such contract, dealing or transaction made or entered into before the coming into force of this Act shall if not before discharged, be and remain liable for discharge by performance or otherwise, if the consent of the Council of Ministers has been obtained thereto on the submission of the matter by the Minister of Commerce and Supply.

#### PENALTIES

10. Any contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be an offence and any person committing such offence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and with fine. Any goods, articles or products and any means of conveyance being the subject-matter of the offence and seized shall be forfeited.

#### COURT TRYING OFFENCES

11. An offence under this Act shall be tried by a court of a magistrate of the first class or by any higher court.

#### SANCTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

12. No magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act without obtaining the previous sanction of the Attorney-General.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN ON THE ILLEGAL PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC IN  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan considers the Proclamation of the Republic by the minority illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in direct contravention to the rights and interests of the African majority in Zimbabwe. This act, that is directed essentially against the interests of the African population, should be condemned by all as it will inevitably result in the deprivation of the people of Zimbabwe of their political and human rights. The Proclamation of the Republic in Southern Rhodesia is an affront to the Africans who have been endeavouring to restore their dignity and meet the challenge of attaining a decent standard of living in their homeland.

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan maintains that the Government of the United Kingdom must be held responsible for the serious deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. It was the abdication of its moral responsibility and constitutional right by the Government of the United Kingdom that led to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia by an illegal minority régime.

The Government of the United Kingdom did not heed the warning of the Organization of African Unity against the extension to other parts of Africa of the system of apartheid and racial discrimination enforced by minority régimes in South Africa and by Portugal in her African colonies and fostered by the inter-related foreign financial and economic interests of neo-colonialism.

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan considers the Proclamation of the Republic in Southern Rhodesia as an act of aggression against the people of Zimbabwe and a denial of their inalienable rights to freedom and self-determination.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan believes that the illegal Proclamation of the so-called Republic constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of the whole of southern Africa. This Proclamation places the security and sovereignty of all the independent neighbouring African countries in grave jeopardy. The Government of the United Kingdom must bear the responsibility for this grave injustice inflicted upon the people of Zimbabwe and neighbouring African countries.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan calls on the United Nations to take immediate and effective measures to defend the rights of the people of Zimbabwe against racial discrimination and oppression.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will always extend its unqualified support to the liberation movement in Zimbabwe and will abide by the decisions of the Organization of African Unity aiming at strengthening the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to attain their human and political rights and to achieve freedom and independence based on majority rule.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]  
1 June 1970

By letters of 1 August 1968, and 13 June 1969, I had the honour to inform you of the measures taken by the Swedish Government in implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) relating to Southern Rhodesia.

As was stated in those letters, the necessary measures in order to implement the Security Council resolution had in the main been taken by my Government either before that resolution was passed or were taken shortly afterwards. An Act on Sanctions against Southern Rhodesia was passed on 28 May 1969, which supplemented the measures taken on some remaining points and brought Swedish legislation into full accordance with the provisions of the Security Council resolution. The provisions of Security Council resolution 277 (1970) have, as far as it has been possible to ascertain at the present time, been implemented already in the Swedish legislation mentioned.

However, as was further stated in the communications referred to above, the present Act on Southern Rhodesia is provisional pending Swedish legislation of a general nature concerning United Nations sanctions. Preparations for such legislation are now far advanced, and it is expected that a Bill on United Nations Sanctions will be introduced in Parliament in the autumn of this year intended to replace the provisional act as from 1 January 1971. In the preparations for this Bill, careful attention is being given to the provisions of Security Council resolution 277. Should this further scrutiny reveal any need for additional measures on the part of the Swedish Government, such measures will be included in the planned legislation.

UGANDA

Original: English  
30 June 1970

The Permanent Representative has been directed to inform the Secretary-General that the Security Council resolution 277 (1970) has already been implemented by the Uganda Government. The Uganda Government has never recognized the illegal racist régime of Rhodesia and condemns the illegal proclamation of the so-called Republic of Rhodesia. Furthermore the Uganda Government wishes to refer to the Permanent Representative's letter to the Secretary-General dated 8 July 1969, a copy of which is attached herewith for easy reference.<sup>1/</sup> The Permanent Representative reiterates that the Uganda Government policy on any dealings with the illegal racist régimes, nationals or institutions thereof remains the same.

The Government of the Republic of Uganda, prior to the Security Council resolution in question, was and still is actively giving both moral and material assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

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<sup>1/</sup> See S/9252/Add.1, annex III.

UKRAINIAN SSR

Original: Russian  
28 May 1970

The Ukrainian SSR, which is convinced of the need for the earliest possible elimination of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, is consistently pursuing a policy of non-recognition of the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, is not maintaining any relations with it and is strictly complying with the United Nations decisions on Southern Rhodesia. The Ukrainian SSR does not have any diplomatic, consular, trade, military or other relations with Southern Rhodesia. Furthermore, the Ukrainian SSR does not maintain trade, political, economic or military relations with South Africa and Portugal, which are openly violating the decisions of the United Nations aimed at ensuring the earliest possible application to the peoples of southern Africa of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In all United Nations specialized agencies of which it is a member, the Ukrainian SSR is opposing and will continue to oppose the granting of any membership or associate membership in the specialized agencies to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Ukrainian SSR has always provided and will continue to provide moral and material assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in its legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence.



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Original: Russian  
2 June 1970

The position of the Soviet Union on the question of Southern Rhodesia has already been set forth in detail in notes of the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations, particularly its note of 28 February 1969, published as document A/AC.109/308, in statements of the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), particularly the TASS statement of 8 March 1970, issued on 12 March 1970 as a Security Council document (S/9700) and as a General Assembly document (A/7959), and in statements made by the delegation of the USSR in the Security Council and in sessions of the General Assembly during discussion of the question of Southern Rhodesia.

In the above-mentioned documents and statements it was stressed that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the racist Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia and its protectors and does not recognize that régime since all its activities are directed towards consolidating the rule of the white minority over the people of Zimbabwe. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the adoption of measures to eliminate the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It expresses its complete solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe, who are waging a just struggle for national independence and freedom.

There is no doubt that the racists of Southern Rhodesia would be unable to resist the force of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for their national independence and freedom if they did not have the political, financial, economic and military support of certain countries of the West.

The Soviet Union has taken the necessary steps to ensure strict compliance with all the requests of the Security Council concerning sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Soviet Union does not maintain with the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia either economic, trade, diplomatic or any other relations. The USSR has refused to maintain postal communications and telecommunications with Southern Rhodesia. It has taken all necessary measures within its power to ensure that commodities exported from the Soviet Union whose shipment to Southern Rhodesia is prohibited do not reach Southern Rhodesia through third countries and, similarly, that commodities whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited do not reach the Soviet Union through third countries.

/...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Original: English  
8 June 1970

Concerning the mandatory provisions of resolution 277 (1970), the United States draws attention to the following: (1) The United States has not recognized and has no intention of recognizing, the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, nor does it render any assistance to that régime. (2) The United States has no diplomatic, consular, military or other relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, does not permit any trade with Southern Rhodesia which has been prohibited by the Security Council resolution, and does not maintain any representation in the Territory. In this connexion, it should be noted that the United States announced on 9 March 1970 that it would close its consulate in Salisbury. The consulate was in fact closed on 17 March. (3) There are no direct means of transportation between the United States and Southern Rhodesia.

Executive Order 11419 of 29 July 1968 and Executive Order 11322 of 5 January 1967 (as modified by Sections 2, 3 and 4 and Executive Order 11419) which implemented Security Council resolutions 253 and 232 respectively, as well as the regulations implementing the travel controls called for in Security Council resolution 253, continue in effect.

ANNEX III

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

S/9853  
English  
Annex III  
Page 2

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]  
7 April 1970

I wish to thank you for your letter mentioned above and to say that the matter is receiving attention; a further communication will follow as soon as possible.

/...

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

[Original: English]  
9 April 1970

We have taken note of the contents of this resolution.

/...

S/9853  
English  
Annex III  
Page 4

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]  
1 May 1970

The resolution is being brought to the attention of the Bank's Executive Directors.

With particular reference to operative paragraph 16 of the resolution, I wish to inform you that the Bank Group is currently engaged in providing technical and financial assistance to Zambia for economic development projects of high priority.

/...

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Original: English  
26 June 1970

The Council of ICAO considered that resolution at its meeting on 10 June 1970. It directed me to inform you that, "as stated on previous occasions, ICAO is willing to render assistance in civil aviation training to refugees from Southern Rhodesia": and that "ICAO is ready to offer Zambia technical assistance in civil aviation within its terms of reference and policies, utilizing funds available for this purpose under the United Nations Development Programme or under resolution A 16-8 of the ICAO Assembly."

It also directed me to inform the Organization of African Unity of these decisions and to indicate ICAO's readiness to enter into consultation with the Organization of African Unity regarding any assistance rendered under paragraph 15 of resolution 277 (1970).

Appropriate letters are being sent to the Government of Zambia and to the Organization of African Unity.

/...

S/9853  
English  
Annex III  
Page 6

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]  
9 April 1970

I have noted the contents of operative paragraphs 15 and 16 of this resolution and I wish to assure you that the activities in the field of our competence will certainly be guided by them.

/...



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

[Original: English]  
15 June 1970

The current provisions regarding membership of the International Telecommunication Union are set out in article 1 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965, which provides inter alia that:

"A Member of the Union shall be:

(a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention by it or on its behalf."

Rhodesia is listed in annex 1 to the Montreux Convention. However, at its annual session in 1966 the Administrative Council of the ITU adopted resolution No. 599 (annex 1) which fully responds to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 277 (1970) in preventing the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia from assuming Rhodesia's membership of the ITU either by ratifying or by acceding to the Montreux Convention.

This resolution was confirmed at the twenty-fifth session of the Administrative Council in its resolution No. 676, copy of which is attached (annex 2).

Administrative Council resolution No. 599 also prevents the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia from being represented at conferences and meetings held by the ITU or under its auspices.

Finally, in accordance with a request received in 1965 from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the headquarters of the ITU do not communicate with the illegal régime in Rhodesia.

Resolution No. 599 adopted by the Administrative Council  
of the International Telecommunication Union in 1966

R. No. 599

SITUATION CONCERNING RHODESIA

The Administrative Council,

having examined

Document No. 3525/CA21 containing communications from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland advising that, as a result of the illegal declaration of Rhodesia's independence on 11 November 1965 and the dismissal of former ministers, the authority of the Rhodesian delegation was thus no longer empowered to sign the Final Acts when they were formally presented for signature on 12 November 1965,

considering that

the recommendations of the Administrative Council contained in Circular Telegrams Nos. 44/14 and 45/14 of 14 May 1966 were approved by a majority of the members of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to delete the signatures of the former Rhodesian delegation appended to the copy of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), the Additional Protocols I, II and III, the Final Protocol and the Optional Additional Protocol deposited in the archives of the Union;
2. to notify all members of the Union by circular letter that the signatures have been deleted and invite them to amend their published copies accordingly;
3. to refuse acceptance of any purported instrument of ratification or accession by or on behalf of the existing illegal régime in Rhodesia;
4. to take the necessary steps so that the existing illegal régime in Rhodesia shall not be invited to take part in the work of any conference or meeting called by the Union, or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations, shall find that the conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored.

RESOLUTION

(adopted at the 15th plenary meeting)

R. No. 676

POSITION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA VIS-A-VIS THE ITU

The Administrative Council,

having examined

Document No. 4005/CA25 containing communications from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and particularly with respect to Security Council resolution No. 277 (1970), operative paragraph 12, which calls upon Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has in specialized agencies of the United Nations,

recalling and reaffirming

Resolution No. 599 adopted by the Administrative Council in 1966;

considers

that resolution No. 599 bars the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia from assuming membership of the ITU;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue the strict enforcement of resolution No. 599 and in addition not to have any communication with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;
2. to place all funds contributing to the regular budget which have been received as from the date of resolution No. 599, or which may be received in future, in the name of Rhodesia, in a special account to be established by the Union; such contributions are to be held in abeyance until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations, shall find that the conditions for active membership have been restored;
3. to bring this resolution to the attention of all of the members of the Union;
4. to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the action taken by the ITU under resolution No. 599 adopted in 1966, and the action proposed in this resolution.

S/9853  
English  
Annex III  
Page 10

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
23 April 1970

The text of this resolution will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its coming eighty-fourth session (Paris, 4 May-19 June 1970).

/...

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
10 April 1970

I have duly noted the two operative paragraphs of that said resolution quoted in your letter and pursuant to these provisions I have instructed the Director of the Technical Co-operation Division of UNIDO to take appropriate action.

/...

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]  
29 June 1970

In postal matters, Rhodesia belongs to "the overseas Territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible".

In March this year, the British Postal Administration requested the International Bureau of UPU to issue a circular to all the Postal Administrations of member countries of the Union (copies of which are attached in French and English) reaffirming inter alia that "Her Majesty's Government, acting, where appropriate, through the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and/or Post Office, remain responsible for the international relations, including postal relations, of Southern Rhodesia". The British Postal Administration therefore urged the International Bureau to continue, should the occasion arise, to refuse to accept or act on any communication from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The International Bureau of UPU is acting strictly in accordance with those directives and has no direct relations with the Rhodesian Postal Administration. There are no representatives of Southern Rhodesia present at the meetings of UPU organs and no assistance, either technical or of any other kind, is furnished by the International Bureau of UPU to its Postal Administration.

I would add that, during the past five years, twelve countries have informed the International Bureau of UPU that they have severed postal relations with Southern Rhodesia and have requested that their communications on this matter should be brought to the notice of all the Postal Administrations of member countries.

Furthermore, on 27 March 1968, the Rhodesian Minister for Foreign Affairs formulated a declaration of continuity with a view to making Rhodesia a separate member country of UPU. This declaration did not take effect because the necessary legal conditions had not been fulfilled. Moreover, it was considered that Rhodesia could not submit an application for admission for the approval of member countries under article 11, paragraphs 2 and 4 of the UPU Constitution because it had not been recognized as a "sovereign country".

/...

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Original : French  
Berne, 23 March 1970

International Bureau Circular 60

Great Britain - Postage stamps of  
Southern Rhodesia

Dear Sir,

The administration of GREAT BRITAIN has sent me the following communication:

"I am directed by Her Majesty's Government to inform you that the illegal régime at present in Southern Rhodesia purported to issue on 17 February 1970 a set of 14 definitive postage stamps bearing denominations in decimal currency.

"I am instructed to say that since these stamps have been issued without compliance with the relevant law of Southern Rhodesia they are not valid in the country of origin and hence are not valid for the prepayment of postage. (Article 20 of the Vienna Convention refers.)

"I am also instructed to reaffirm that notwithstanding the purported assumption of republican status by the illegal régime Her Majesty's Government, acting where appropriate through the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and/or Post Office, remain responsible for the international relations, including postal relations, of Southern Rhodesia; and to invite you accordingly should the occasion arise to continue to refuse to accept or act on any communication from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

"I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the knowledge of all member countries of the Union in order that they may take any appropriate action".

I am, etc.

(Signed) M. RAHI  
Director-General

/...

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
23 June 1970

Thank you for your letter of 7 May 1970 in which you refer to operative paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 277 (1970) and ask to be advised of all relevant information concerning the associate membership of Southern Rhodesia in WHO.

Southern Rhodesia was originally admitted as an associate member of WHO by the Third World Health Assembly (resolution WHA3.77). The individual associate membership of Southern Rhodesia subsequently lapsed when the then Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was admitted as an associate member by the Seventh World Health Assembly (resolution WHA7.13), but was considered as having revived on 1 January 1964 following the dissolution of the Federation (see WHO Official Records, No. 136, page 114).

Since the unilateral declaration of independence no representatives of the territory have participated in any meetings convened by the World Health Organization, whether of a constitutional nature or otherwise.

Subject to what is said below, the organization has ceased to provide technical assistance to the territory.

After 1966, no budgetary contributions have been received from or on behalf of the territory. In response to a letter of 19 March 1969 referring to Southern Rhodesia's arrears of contributions the United Kingdom Ministry of Health by letter of 22 May 1969 requested that the following statement be transmitted to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Executive Board which met immediately prior to the twenty-second World Health Assembly:

"Whilst the territory of Southern Rhodesia remains an Associate Member of the World Health Organization, the illegal declaration of independence in 1965 has had the consequence that the associate membership is in suspense so far as Southern Rhodesia's enjoyment of it is concerned. Financial transactions between the Organization and the regime (including the payment of contributions) have been suspended until the return of legality in Southern Rhodesia."

/...



In the course of the discussion in the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters on the subject of arrears of contributions, the chief delegate of the United Kingdom made a statement, reported in the summary records as follows:

"Sir George GODBER (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) called attention to the letters attached to the report of the Director-General to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Executive Board which set out the position in the view of the United Kingdom Government. Since Southern Rhodesia was an Associate Member and did not therefore have the right to vote, the question of suspension of voting rights did not arise. His delegation regarded the associate membership of Southern Rhodesia as in suspense." (Our underlining)

There was no comment on this statement (see WHO Official Records, No. 177, page 522).

This matter was further considered by the Executive Board at its forty-sixth session, where it adopted resolution EB46.R20 (copy attached as annex A).

With regard to communications with the territory, these were suspended with effect from 11 November 1965. A subsequent request to the same effect from the United Kingdom Government was notified to the members of WHO by letter C.L.36 of 29 November 1965 (copy attached as annex B).

Correspondence relating to Southern Rhodesia is at present addressed to the United Kingdom Department of Health and Social Security. The only matter with respect to which there are any direct communications is routine correspondence arising out of the International Health Regulations and drug informational circulars. Such correspondence is sent to an addressee in the territory designated by the United Kingdom Government. This latter arrangement has been made in the interests of public health, where it may be a matter of urgency that notifications be transmitted without delay.

/...

Forty-sixth session

EB46.R20

26 May 1970

FUTURE TREATMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the future treatment of the assessment of Southern Rhodesia;<sup>1/</sup>

Recognizing that the non-payment of the contributions of Southern Rhodesia results in a reduction in the budgetary income of the Organization; and

Reaffirming the need to continue the prudent financial policies so far followed by the Organization;

1. REQUESTS the Director-General to place the assessed contribution of Southern Rhodesia to the regular budget of the Organization in the Appropriation Section for Undistributed Reserve of the appropriation resolution to be proposed for 1972;

2. DECIDES to recommend to the twenty-fourth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The twenty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Director-General and the Executive Board on the future treatment of the assessment of Southern Rhodesia; and

Recognizing the need to continue the prudent financial policies so far followed by the Organization;

1. DECIDES that in 1972 and future years the amount of the annually assessed contribution of Southern Rhodesia to the regular budget of the Organization shall be placed in the Appropriation Section for Undistributed Reserve of the annual appropriation resolution; and

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to report to the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly any change in the situation concerning the contributions of Southern Rhodesia.

Third meeting, 26 May 1970  
EB46/SR/3

<sup>1/</sup> Document EB46/14.

Ref.: C.L.36.1965

Geneva, 29 November 1965

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a copy of a letter received by me on 16 November 1965 from the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

For your information, all official communications between the World Health Organization and the Territory have been suspended with effect from Thursday, 11 November 1965.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M.G. Candau, M.D.  
Director-General

TEXT OF A LETTER RECEIVED ON 16 NOVEMBER 1965 BY THE  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Sir,

I am directed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the United Kingdom who are responsible for the international relations of Southern Rhodesia to inform you that the declaration purporting to declare Southern Rhodesia independent made by Mr. Smith on 11 November is an illegal act and ineffective in law. Mr. Smith and the other ministers in the former Southern Rhodesia Government have been dismissed. They are now private persons and cannot legally exercise the functions of government. Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn the authority of the Representatives of Southern Rhodesia who were appointed by the former Government to represent Southern Rhodesia at the World Health Organization.

No further communication should be held by the World Health Organization with the illegal régime in Salisbury. I am instructed to request that you will bring this communication to the attention of all member Governments without delay.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Original: English  
24 April 1970

As regards operative paragraph 15 of the resolution which requests the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to give aid and assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia, arrangements have been made, as explained in my letter No. 890/D/IND of 14 January 1970, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the Organization of African Unity for assistance to refugees in Africa in the field of meteorological education and training.

As regards Zambia I am consulting with the Permanent Representative with WMO of that country in order to ascertain the possibility of extending the assistance already provided to this country by WMO.

ANNEX IV

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER BODIES  
TO WHICH THE RESOLUTION WAS TRANSMITTED

h  
IV

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

[Original: English]  
22 April 1970

I have read with particular attention the two operative paragraphs of the resolution and wish to assure you that we will do every effort to comply with them within the directives of the Commission.

/...

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

[Original: English]  
14 April 1970

The International Committee of the Red Cross has been visiting since 1964 political detainees in Southern Rhodesia, with the exception of condemned prisoners who are serving their sentence. Authorization to visit this category has so far been refused.

For Rhodesian refugees abroad, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is competent, as Your Excellency knows.

For the welfare of Rhodesian families in need, the local Red Cross Organization is making considerable efforts.

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