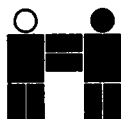


UNITED NATIONS



**Decade for Action to
Combat Racism and
Racial Discrimination**

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SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Geneva, 1-12 August 1983

PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED FOR THE
INFORMATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Compilation of United Nations resolutions and decisions relevant to
the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

Security Council resolutions

134 (1960). Resolution of 1 April 1960

[S/4300]

The Security Council,

Having considered the complaint of twenty-nine Member States contained in document S/4279 and Add.1¹ concerning "the situation arising out of the large-scale killings of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa",

Recognizing that such a situation has been brought about by the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa and the continued disregard by that Government of the resolutions of the General Assembly calling upon it to revise its policies and bring them into conformity with its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the strong feelings and grave concern aroused among Governments and peoples of the world by the happenings in the Union of South Africa,

1. *Recognizes* that the situation in the Union of South Africa is one that has led to international friction and if continued might endanger international peace and security;

2. *Deplores* that the recent disturbances in the Union of South Africa should have led to the loss of life of so many Africans and extends to the families of the victims its deepest sympathies;

3. *Deplores* the policies and actions of the Government of the Union of South Africa which have given rise to the present situation;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation does not continue or recur, and to abandon its policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of the Union of South Africa, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate.

Adopted at the 856th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

¹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Fifteenth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1960.

163 (1961). Resolution of 9 June 1961

[S/4835]

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Angola,

Deeply deploring the large-scale killings and the severely repressive measures in Angola,

Taking note of the grave concern and strong reactions to such occurrences throughout the continent of Africa and in other parts of the world,

Convinced that the continuance of the situation in Angola is an actual and potential cause of international friction and is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, declaring Angola among others a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared without dissent that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation, and asked for immediate steps to be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom,

1. *Reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) of 20 April 1961 and calls upon Portugal to act in accordance with the terms of that resolution;

2. *Requests* the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola, appointed under the terms of the aforesaid General Assembly resolution, to implement its mandate without delay;

3. *Calls upon* the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from repressive measures and further to extend every facility to the Sub-Committee to enable it to perform its task expeditiously;

4. *Expresses the hope* that a peaceful solution will be found to the problem of Angola in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Sub-Committee to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Adopted at the 956th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

² Ibid., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

180 (1963). Resolution of 31 July 1963

[S/5380]

The Security Council,

Having examined the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration as submitted by the thirty-two African Member States,⁴

Recalling its resolution 163 (1961) of 9 June 1961 and General Assembly resolutions 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1819 (XVII) of 18 December 1962,

*Recalling General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, which declares the Territories under Portuguese administration to be Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declares *inter alia* that immediate steps shall be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed wishes, without distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete freedom and independence,*

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Eighteenth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1963*, document S/5347.

1. *Confirms* General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Affirms* that the policies of Portugal in claiming the Territories under its administration as "overseas territories" and as integral parts of metropolitan Portugal are contrary to the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

3. *Deprecates* the attitude of the Portuguese Government, its repeated violations of the principles of the Charter and its continued refusal to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

4. *Determines* that the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration is seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa;

5. *Urgently calls upon* Portugal to implement the following:

(a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence;

(b) The immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose;

(c) The promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that will allow the free functioning of political parties;

(d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right to self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the Territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

(e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the Territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;

6. *Requests* that all States should refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution, to furnish such assistance as he may deem necessary and to report to the Security Council by 31 October 1963.

Adopted at the 1049th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

181 (1963). Resolution of 7 August 1963

[S/5386]

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as submitted by the thirty-two African Member States,⁷

Recalling its resolution 134 (1960) of 1 April 1960,

Taking into account that world public opinion has been reflected in General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, and particularly in its paragraphs 4 and 8,

Noting with appreciation the interim reports adopted on 6 May and 16 July 1963 by the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,⁸

Noting with concern the recent arms build-up by the Government of South Africa, some of which arms are being used in furtherance of that Government's racial policies,

Regretting that some States are indirectly providing encouragement in various ways to the Government of South Africa to perpetuate, by force, its policy of *apartheid*,

Regretting the failure of the Government of South Africa to accept the invitation of the Security Council to delegate a representative to appear before it,

Being convinced that the situation in South Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security,

1. *Strongly deprecates* the policies of South Africa in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and contrary to its obligations as a Member of the United Nations;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to abandon the policies of *apartheid* and discrimination, as called for in Security Council resolution 134 (1960), and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of *apartheid*;

3. *Solemnly calls upon* all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in South Africa under observation and to report to the Security Council by 30 October 1963.

Adopted at the 1056th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/5348.

⁸ See documents S 5310 and S/5353 (mimeographed). The reports are reproduced as annexes to a later report of the Special Committee (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 30, documents A/5497 and Add.1, annexes III and IV).

182 (1963). Resolution of 4 December 1963

[S/5471]

The Security Council,

Having considered the race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Recalling previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly which have dealt with the racial policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and in particular Security Council resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report contained in document S/5438 and addenda,¹⁰

Deploing the refusal of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as confirmed in the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa to the Secretary-General received on 11 October 1963,¹¹ to comply with Security Council resolution 181 (1963) and to accept the repeated recommendations of other United Nations organs,

Noting with appreciation the replies to the Secretary-General's communication to the Member States on the action taken and proposed to be taken by their Governments in the context of paragraph 3 of that resolution, and hoping that all the Member States as soon as possible will inform the Secretary-General about their willingness to carry out the provisions of that paragraph,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,¹²

Noting with deep satisfaction the overwhelming support for resolution 1881 (XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 11 October 1963,

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, document S/5438, para. 5.

¹² Documents S/5426 and Add.1 (mimeographed). Also issued as General Assembly documents: see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 30, documents A/5497 and Add.1. (A document distributed as S/5426/Add.2 and A/5497/Add.2 (mimeographed) contained an index to the reports.)

Taking into account the serious concern of the Member States with regard to the policy of *apartheid*, as expressed in the general debate in the General Assembly as well as in the discussions in the Special Political Committee,

Being strengthened in its conviction that the situation in South Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security, and strongly deprecating the policies of the Government of South Africa in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and with its obligations as a Member of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need to eliminate discrimination in regard to basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals within the territory of the Republic of South Africa without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Expressing the firm conviction that the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination as practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa are abhorrent to the conscience of mankind and that therefore a positive alternative to these policies must be found through peaceful means,

1. *Appeals* to all States to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963;

2. *Urgently requests* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to cease forthwith its continued imposition of discriminatory and repressive measures which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter and which are in violation of its obligations as a Member of the United Nations and of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Condemns* the non-compliance by the Government of the Republic of South Africa with the appeals contained in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

4. *Again calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of *apartheid*;

5. *Solemnly calls upon* all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish under his direction and reporting to him a small group of recognized experts to examine methods of resolving the present situation in South Africa through full, peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the territory as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed, and to consider what part the United Nations might play in the achievement of that end;

7. *Invites* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to avail itself of the assistance of this group in order to bring about such peaceful and orderly transformation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the situation under observation and to report to the Security Council such new developments as may occur and in any case, not later than 1 June 1964, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1078th meeting.

183 (1963). Resolution of 11 December 1963

[S/5481]

The Security Council,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report as contained in document S/5448 and addenda,⁵

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General in establishing contact between representatives of Portugal and representatives of African States,

1. *Regrets* that this contact has not achieved the desired results, because of failure to reach agreement on the United Nations interpretation of self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* all States to comply with paragraph 6 of resolution 180 (1963);

3. *Deprecates* the non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with resolution 180 (1963);

4. *Reaffirms* the interpretation of self-determination laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as follows:

"All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development";

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1963, documents S/5448 and Add.1-3.

5. Notes General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, which enumerated, *inter alia*, Territories under Portuguese administration as falling in the category of Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Believes that action by the Government of Portugal to grant an amnesty to all persons imprisoned or exiled for advocating self-determination in these Territories will be an evidence of its good faith;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and report to the Security Council not later than 1 June 1964.

Adopted at the 1083rd meeting by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (France).

Noting with great concern that the arbitrary Rivonia trial instituted against the leaders of the anti-apartheid movement has been resumed, and that the imminent verdict to be delivered under arbitrary laws prescribing long terms of imprisonment and the death sentence may have very serious consequences,

Noting with regret that the Government of South Africa has rejected the appeal of the Secretary-General of 27 March 1964,

1. Urges the Government of South Africa:

(a) To renounce the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

(b) To end forthwith the trial in progress, instituted within the framework of the arbitrary laws of apartheid;

(c) To grant an amnesty to all persons already imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid, and particularly to the defendants in the Rivonia trial;

2. Invites all States to exert all their influence in order to induce the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council at the earliest possible date.

Adopted at the 1128th meeting by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Brazil, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

190 (1964). Resolution of 9 June 1964

[S/5761]

The Security Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963, which condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its failure to comply with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and which requests it to abandon the arbitrary trial in progress and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid,

Further recalling that the Security Council in its resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963 and 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963 called upon the Government of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid,

191 (1964). Resolution of 18 June 1964

[S/5773]

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, brought to the attention of the Security Council by fifty-eight States Members of the United Nations in their letter of 27 April 1964,²⁰

Being gravely concerned with the situation in South Africa arising out of the policies of apartheid, which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and inconsistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as South Africa's obligations under the Charter,

²⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Nineteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1964, document S/5674.

Taking note with appreciation of the reports²¹ of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the report²² of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963 and 190 (1964) of 9 June 1964,

Convinced that the situation in South Africa is continuing seriously to disturb international peace and security,

Deploing the refusal of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with pertinent Security Council resolutions,

Taking into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Group of Experts,

1. *Condemns* the *apartheid* policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the legislation supporting these policies, such as the General Law Amendment Act, and in particular its ninety-day detention clause;

2. *Urgently reiterates* its appeal to the Government of the Republic of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policies of *apartheid*;

3. *Notes* the recommendations and the conclusions in the report of the Group of Experts;²²

4. *Urgently appeals* to the Government of the Republic of South Africa:

(a) To renounce the execution of any persons sentenced to death for their opposition to the policy of *apartheid*;

(b) To grant immediate amnesty to all persons detained or on trial, as well as clemency to all persons sentenced for their opposition to the Government's racial policies;

(c) To abolish the practice of imprisonment without charges, without access to counsel or without the right of prompt trial;

5. *Endorses* and subscribes in particular to the main conclusion of the Group of Experts that "all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider what assistance the United Nations may offer to facilitate

such consultations among representatives of all elements of the population in South Africa;

7. *Invites* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to accept the main conclusion of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 5 above, to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to submit its views to him with respect to such consultations by 30 November 1964;

8. *Decides* to establish an expert committee, composed of representatives of each present member of the Security Council, to undertake a technical and practical study and report to the Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Council under the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the expert committee the Secretariat's material on the subjects to be studied by the committee, and to co-operate with the committee as requested by it;

10. *Authorizes* the expert committee to request all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with it and to submit to it their views on such measures no later than 30 November 1964, and requests the committee to complete its report not later than three months thereafter;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate United Nations specialized agencies, to establish an educational and training programme for the purpose of arranging for education and training abroad for South Africans;

12. *Reaffirms* its call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa;

13. *Requests* all Member States to take such steps as they deem appropriate to persuade the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1135th meeting by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

²¹ Documents S/5426 and Add.1, S/5621 and S/5717 (mimeographed). Also issued as General Assembly documents: see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 30, documents A/5497 and Add.1; and *ibid.*, *Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, annex No. 12, documents A/5692 and A/5707.

²² *Official Records of the Security Council, Nineteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June, 1964*, document S/5658, annex.

Resolution 277 (1970)
of 18 March 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

Reaffirming that, to the extent not superseded in the present resolution, the measures provided for in resolutions 217 (1965), 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), as well as those initiated by Member States in implementation of those resolutions, shall continue in effect,

Taking into account the reports¹⁷ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

Noting with grave concern that:

(a) The measures so far taken have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end,

(b) Some States, contrary to resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) of the Security Council and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, have failed to prevent trade with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia,

(c) The Governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal have continued to give assistance to the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, thus diminishing the effects of the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

(d) The situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to deteriorate as a result of the introduction by the illegal régime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, aimed at repressing the African people in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Reaffirming that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enable 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 maintain political, economic, military, and other relations with

the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

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 the 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* the 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 it solve such special economic problems as it may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council on this question;

17. *Calls upon* Member States, 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;

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1968*, document S/8954, and *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969*, document S/9252 and Add.1.

ment of South Africa, in particular the neighboring States,

1. *Reiterates* its total opposition to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 181 (1963), 182 (1963) and 191 (1964);

3. *Condemns* the violations of the arms embargo called for in resolutions 181 (1963), 182 (1963) and 191 (1964);

4. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen the arms embargo

(a) By implementing fully the arms embargo against South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever;

(b) By withholding the supply of all vehicles and equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(c) By ceasing the supply of spare parts for all vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(d) By revoking all licences and military patents granted to the South African Government or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft and naval craft or other military vehicles and by refraining from further granting such licences and patents;

(e) By prohibiting investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft, or other military vehicles;

(f) By ceasing provision of military training for members of the South African armed forces and all other forms of military co-operation with South Africa;

(g) By undertaking the appropriate action to give effect to the above measures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council from time to time;

6. *Calls upon* all States to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa and to assist effectively in the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1549th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Resolution 283 (1970)

of 29 July 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming once more the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 in which the Council recognized the decision of the General Assembly to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence and in which the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia, as well as all acts taken by that Government on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate, were declared illegal and invalid,

Recalling its resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969,

Noting with great concern the continued flagrant refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council demanding

the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory,

Deeply concerned that the enforcement of South African laws and juridical procedures in the Territory have continued in violation of the international status of the Territory,

Reaffirming its resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory and people of Namibia,

Recalling the decision taken by the Security Council on 30 January 1970 to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including resolution 276 (1970), could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations to the Council,

Having examined the report submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee⁷ and the recommendations contained in that report,

Bearing in mind the special responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

1. *Requests* all States to refrain from any relations—diplomatic, consular or otherwise—with South Africa implying recognition of the authority of the Government of South Africa over the Territory of Namibia;

2. *Calls upon* all States maintaining diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa to issue a formal declaration to the Government of South Africa to the effect that they do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that they consider South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal;

3. *Calls upon* all States maintaining such relations to terminate existing diplomatic and consular representation as far as they extend to Namibia, and to withdraw any diplomatic or consular mission or representative residing in the Territory;

4. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia;

5. *Calls upon* all States to withhold from their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with Namibia;

6. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that companies and other commercial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all further investment activities, including concessions in Namibia;

7. *Calls upon* all States to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, and to this end to withhold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

8. *Requests* all States to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all bilateral treaties between themselves and South Africa in so far as these treaties contain provisions by which they apply to the Territory of Namibia;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all multi-lateral treaties to which South Africa is a party and which, either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law, might be considered to apply to the Territory of Namibia;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to make available to the Security Council the results of its study and proposals with regard to the issuance of passports and visas for Namibians, and to undertake a study and make proposals with regard to special passport and visa regulations to be adopted by States concerning travel of their citizens to Namibia;

11. *Calls upon* all States to discourage the promotion of tourism and emigration to Namibia;

12. *Requests* the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, to set up a United Nations fund for Namibia to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory;

13. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they have taken in order to give effect to the provisions set forth in the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to re-establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia and to request the Sub-Committee to study further effective recommendations on ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia;

15. *Requests* the Sub-Committee to study the replies submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 13 of the present resolution and to report to the Council as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its tasks;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Adopted at the 1550th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/9863.

18. *Urges*, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the 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 the present resolution, the first report to be submitted no later than 1 July 1970;

21. *Decides* that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the 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) Seeking 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) Studying 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 making recommendations to the 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 it may receive in order that the measures envisaged in the present 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 the present resolution;

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

Adopted at the 1535th meeting by 14 votes to none, with one abstention (Spain).

Resolution 282 (1970)

of 23 July 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as submitted by forty Member States,⁴⁰

Reiterating its condemnation of the evil and abhorrent policies of *apartheid* and the measures being taken by the Government of South Africa to enforce and extend those policies beyond its borders,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Gravely concerned by the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to abandon its racist policies and to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this question and others relating to southern Africa,

Gravely concerned by the situation arising from violations of the arms embargo called for in its resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the arms embargo called for in the above resolutions,

Convinced further that the situation resulting from the continued application of the policies of *apartheid* and the constant build-up of the South African military and police forces, made possible by the continued acquisition of arms, military vehicles and other equipment and of spare parts for military equipment from a number of Member States and by local manufacture of arms and ammunition under licences granted by some Member States, constitutes a potential threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces of South Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to the racial policies of the Govern-

⁴⁰ *Idem*, document S/9867.

Resolution 288 (1970)
of 17 November 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and 277 (1970), contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular their responsibility of bringing the illegal declaration of independence to an end,

Taking into account the third report²⁰ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

Acting in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms* its condemnation of the illegal declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power in the discharge of its responsibility, to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and enable the people to exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. *Decides* that the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain in force;

4. *Urges* all States to fully implement all Security Council resolutions pertaining to Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, and deplores the attitude of those States which have persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal régime;

5. *Further urges* all States, in furtherance of the objectives of the Security Council, not to grant any form of recognition to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the
1557th meeting.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/9844 and Add.1-3.

Resolution 301 (1971)
of 20 October 1971

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recognizing that the United Nations has direct responsibility for Namibia, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, and that States should conduct any relations with or involving Namibia in a manner consistent with that responsibility,

Reaffirming its resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970, in which it requested the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the question:

“What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)?”

Gravely concerned at the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council pertaining to Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and stressing the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory of Namibia,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the movement of the people of Namibia against the illegal occupation of their Territory by the South African authorities and their right to self-determination and independence,

Taking note of the statements of the delegation of the Organization of African Unity,⁴⁰ led by the President of Mauritania in his capacity as current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization,

Noting further the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁴¹

Having heard the statements of the delegation of the Government of South Africa,⁴²

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Subcommittee on Namibia,⁴³

1. *Reaffirms* that the Territory of Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that this responsibility includes the obligation to support and promote the rights of the people of Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia;

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year*, 1583rd, 1585th, 1587th, 1588th and 1594th meetings.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 1584th meeting.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 1584th and 1594th meetings.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 5*.

3. *Condemns* all moves by the Government of South Africa designed to destroy that unity and territorial integrity, such as the establishment of Bantustans;

4. *Declares* that South Africa's continued illegal presence in Namibia constitutes an internationally wrongful act and a breach of international obligations and that South Africa remains accountable to the international community for any violations of its international obligations or the rights of the people of the Territory of Namibia;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;⁴⁴

6. *Agrees* with the Court's opinion, as expressed in paragraph 133 of its advisory opinion:

"(1) that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory;

"(2) that States Members of the United Nations are under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia, and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration;

"(3) that it is incumbent upon States which are not Members of the United Nations to give assistance, within the scope of subparagraph (2) above, in the action which has been taken by the United Nations with regard to Namibia.";

7. *Declares* that all matters affecting the rights of the people of Namibia are of immediate concern to all Members of the United Nations and, as a result, the latter should take this into account in their dealings with the Government of South Africa, in particular in any dealings implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such illegal presence and administration;

8. *Calls once again* upon South Africa to withdraw from the Territory of Namibia;

9. *Declares* that any further refusal of the South African Government to withdraw from Namibia could create conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

10. *Reaffirms* the provisions of resolution 283 (1970), in particular paragraphs 1 to 8 and 11;

11. *Calls upon* all States, in the discharge of their responsibilities towards the people of Namibia and

⁴⁴ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraphs 122 and 125 of the advisory opinion of 21 June 1971:

(a) To abstain from entering into treaty relations with South Africa in all cases in which the Government of South Africa purports to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia;

(b) To abstain from invoking or applying those treaties or provisions of treaties concluded by South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which involve active intergovernmental co-operation.

(c) To review their bilateral treaties with South Africa in order to ensure that they are not inconsistent with paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(d) To abstain from sending diplomatic or special missions to South Africa that include the Territory of Namibia in their jurisdiction;

(e) To abstain from sending consular agents to Namibia and to withdraw any such agents already there;

(f) To abstain from entering into economic and other forms of relationship or dealings with South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which may entrench its authority over the Territory;

12. *Declares* that franchises, rights, titles or contracts relating to Namibia granted to individuals or companies by South Africa after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) are not subject to protection or espousal by their States against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia;

13. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to it under paragraphs 14 and 15 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) and, in particular, taking into account the need to provide for the effective protection of Namibian interests at the international level, to study appropriate measures for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia;

14. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia to review all treaties and agreements which are contrary to the provisions of the present resolution in order to ascertain whether States have entered into agreements which recognize South Africa's authority over Namibia, and to report periodically thereon;

15. *Calls upon* all States to support and promote the rights of the people of Namibia and to this end to implement fully the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report periodically on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1598th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 309 (1972)
of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Having examined further the question of Namibia, and without prejudice to other resolutions adopted by the Security Council on this matter,

Recognizing the special responsibility and obligation of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

Reaffirming once again the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming also the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

1. *Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with a group of the Security Council, composed of the representatives of Argentina, Somalia and Yugoslavia, to initiate as soon as possible contacts with all parties concerned, with a view to establishing the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;*

2. *Calls upon the Government of South Africa to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 31 July 1972.*

*Adopted at the 1638th
meeting by 14 votes to
none.¹⁵*

Resolution 310 (1972)
of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Taking note of the statement of the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,¹⁶ in his capacity as current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Taking note of the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,¹⁷

Gravely concerned over the present situation in Namibia and the repressive measures of the South African Government, following the strike of the African contract labourers in the country and the widespread and increasing manifestations of African resistance to the illegal occupation of the Territory by the South African Government,

Convinced that the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, should find ways and means to enable the people of the Territory to achieve self-determination and independence,

Conscious of the need for full co-operation of all Member States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council and the main trading partners of South Africa, for this purpose,

Recalling its previous resolutions and those of the General Assembly pertaining to Namibia,

Conscious of the special responsibilities of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

Mindful of its responsibility to take necessary action to secure strict compliance with the obligations entered into by Member States under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

1. *Strongly condemns the refusal of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council pertaining to Namibia;*

2. *Reaffirms that the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities is illegal and detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia;*

3. *Declares that the defiant attitude of South Africa towards the decisions of the Security Council undermines the authority of the United Nations;*

4. *Strongly condemns the recent repressive measures against the African labourers in Namibia, and calls upon the Government of South Africa to end immediately these repressive measures and to abolish any labour system which may be in conflict with the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;*

5. *Calls upon all States whose nationals and corporations are operating in Namibia notwithstanding the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) to use all available means to ensure that such nationals and corporations conform, in their policies of hiring Namibian workers, to the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;*

6. *Considers that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and*

¹⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1627th meeting.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1628th meeting.

of the Charter creates conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

7. *Calls upon* South Africa to withdraw immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel from the Territory of Namibia;

8. *Decides* that, in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the present resolution, the Security Council shall meet immediately to decide upon effective steps or measures, in accordance with the relevant Chapters of the Charter, to secure the full and speedy implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 31 July 1972.

Adopted at the 1638th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 311 (1972)
of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Noting with grave concern the aggravation of the situation in South Africa resulting from the continued intensification and expansion of the policies of *apartheid* and repression by the Government of South Africa,

Having heard the statements of those individuals invited to address the Council on this question,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,⁴²

Deploring the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to implement the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in order to promote a peaceful solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned that the situation in South Africa seriously disturbs international peace and security in southern Africa,

Noting the continued military build-up and strengthening of its military capability by the Government of South Africa,

Convinced that urgent measures must be taken by the Security Council to secure implementation of its resolutions and thereby promote a solution to the grave situation in South Africa and southern Africa,

1. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for continuing its policies of *apartheid* in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reiterates* its total opposition to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa;

3. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights, as set forth in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Urgently calls upon* the Government of South Africa to release all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions as a result of the policies of *apartheid*;

5. *Calls upon* all States to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa;

6. *Urges* Governments and individuals to contribute generously and regularly to the United Nations funds which are used for humanitarian and training purposes to assist the victims of *apartheid*;

7. *Commends* the inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals for assisting in the education and training of South Africans and urges those who do not to begin and those who do to expand their efforts in this field;

8. *Decides*, as a matter of urgency, to examine methods of resolving the present situation arising out of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

Adopted at the 1639th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (France).

Resolution 312 (1972)
of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Having reviewed the situation in the African territories under Portuguese administration,

⁴² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1628th meeting.*

Having heard the statements of those individuals invited to address the Council on this question,

Taking note of the statement of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁴⁵

Gravely concerned that the Government of Portugal is continuing its measures of repression in its military operations against the African peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in order to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the peoples for self-determination and independence,

Deploing the refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, adopted on the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Further deploring the policies and actions of those States which continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance, which it uses to pursue its colonial and repressive policies against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Seriously concerned at the repeated violations by the armed forces of Portugal of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States,

Deeply disturbed at the reported use of chemical substances by Portugal in its colonial wars against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in their demand for the achievement of self-determination and independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

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

3. *Again affirms* that the situation resulting from the policies of Portugal both in its colonies and in its constant provocations against the neighbouring States seriously disturbs international peace and security in the African continent;

4. *Calls upon Portugal:*

(a) To recognize immediately the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

(b) To cease immediately the colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

(c) To withdraw all its armed forces as presently employed for the purpose of the repression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

(d) To promulgate an unconditional political amnesty and the restoration of democratic political rights;

(e) To transfer power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Again calls upon* Portugal to refrain from any violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of African States;

6. *Calls upon* all States to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and to take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for this purpose, including the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition to be used in the Territories under Portuguese administration;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council from time to time.

Adopted at the 1639th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (Argentina, Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Resolution 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972

The Security Council,

Having considered the recent developments concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965), of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolution 253 (1968),

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1629th meeting.*

contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fourth report⁸¹ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and its interim report⁸² of 3 December 1971,

Acting in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms* its decision that the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain fully in force until the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) are completely achieved;

2. *Urges* all States to implement fully all Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations and deplores the attitude of those States which have persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal régime;

3. *Declares* that any legislation passed, or act taken, by any State with a view to permitting, directly or indirectly, the importation from Southern Rhodesia of any commodity falling within the scope of the obligations imposed by resolution 253 (1968), including chrome ore, would undermine sanctions and would be contrary to the obligations of States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking any measures that would in any way permit or facilitate the importation from Southern Rhodesia of commodities falling within the scope of the obligations imposed by resolution 253 (1968), including chrome ore;

5. *Draws the attention* of all States to the need for increasing vigilance in implementing the provisions of resolution 253 (1968) and, accordingly, calls upon them to take more effective measures to ensure full implementation of the sanctions;

6. *Requests* the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) to meet, as a matter of urgency, to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions may be ensured and to submit to the Council, not later than 15 April 1972, a report contained recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions that the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate assistance to the Committee in the discharge of its task.

Adopted at the 1645th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and Corr.1 and Special Supplement No. 2A.

⁸² *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10408.

Resolution 318 (1972)

of 28 July 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972, in which it requested the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions might be ensured and to submit a report containing recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions that the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work,

Having considered the special report⁸⁷ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

Mindful of the need to strengthen the machinery established by the Security Council in order to ensure proper implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Recalling further that, as stated in previous resolutions of the Security Council, the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain fully in force until the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) are completely achieved,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolution 253 (1968), contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

2. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to secure the enjoyment of their rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the special report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968);

4. *Approves* the recommendations and suggestions contained in section III of the special report;

5. *Calls upon* all States continuing to have economic and other relations with Southern Rhodesia to end such relations immediately;

6. *Demands* that all Member States scrupulously carry out their obligations to implement fully Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 314 (1972);

7. *Condemns* all acts violating the provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972);

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/10632.

8. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the Security Council in the effective implementation of sanctions and to give the Council all the necessary assistance that may be required of them towards the fulfilment of this task;

9. *Again draws the attention* of all States to the need for increasing vigilance in all matters relating to sanctions and, accordingly, urges them to review the adequacy of the legislation and the practices followed so far and, if necessary, to take more effective measures to ensure full implementation of all provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972);

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate assistance to the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia in the discharge of its responsibilities.

Adopted at the 1655th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

3. *Reaffirms also* the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation and close-operation with the group of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972), to continue his contacts with all parties concerned, with a view to establishing the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General to proceed, after necessary consultations, with the appointment of a representative to assist him in the discharge of his mandate as set out in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed as appropriate and in any case to report to it on the implementation of resolution 309 (1972) and of the present resolution not later than 15 November 1972.

Adopted at the 1657th meeting by 14 votes to none.²⁰

²⁰ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 319 (1972) of 1 August 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 309 (1972) of 4 February 1972, and without prejudice to other resolutions adopted on the question of Namibia,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General¹⁹ in accordance with resolution 309 (1972),

1. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 309 (1972);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence;

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10738.

Resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and subsequent resolutions in which all States are required to implement and make effective the economic, political and other sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) decided upon by the Council in furtherance of the objective of ending the rebellion in that territory,

Taking into account its resolutions 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972 and 318 (1972) of 28 July 1972 concerning the co-operation and obligations of States

and the measures necessary to ensure the scrupulous observance and strict implementation of sanctions,

Deeply concerned that, despite their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, several States continue to violate sanctions covertly and overtly in contravention of the provisions of resolution 253 (1968),

Gravely concerned about the detrimental consequences which violations could cause to the effectiveness of sanctions and, in the wider sense, to the authority of the Council,

Deeply concerned by the report of the United States of America that it has authorized the importation of chrome ore and other minerals from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Condemning the refusal of South Africa and Portugal to co-operate with the United Nations in the observance and implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

1. *Reaffirms* its decision that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) shall remain fully in force until the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) are completely achieved;

2. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully all Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* the United States of America to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the effective implementation of sanctions;

4. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to undertake, as a matter of urgency, consideration of the type of action which could be taken in view of the open and persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to implement sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and to report to the Council not later than 31 January 1973;

5. *Further requests* the Committee to examine and submit a report to the Security Council not later than 31 January 1973 on all proposals and suggestions made at the 1663rd to 1666th meetings of the Council for extending the scope and improving the effectiveness of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

Adopted at the 1666th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

(Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique as the legitimate representatives of the peoples of those Territories.

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Member States and of Mr. Marcelino dos Santos,⁴⁹ Mr. Gil Fernandes⁴⁹ and Mr. Manuel Jorge,⁵⁰ who were invited under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to participate in the consideration of the question,

Conscious of the urgent need to avert further human suffering and material losses by the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique and to achieve a negotiated solution to the armed confrontation that exists in those Territories.

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

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to cease forthwith its military operations and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to enter into negotiations with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a solution to the armed confrontation that exists in the Territories of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique and permitting the peoples of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow developments in the situation and to report periodically to the Security Council;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 1677th meeting.

**Resolution 322 (1972)
of 22 November 1972**

The Security Council,

Having examined the situation in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique,

Recalling its resolution 312 (1972) of 4 February 1972,

Also recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2918 (XXVII) of 14 November 1972, on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁴⁸

Considering that the Organization of African Unity recognizes the liberation movements of Angola, Guinea

⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1)*, chaps. II, III and X.

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1673rd meeting.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 1674th meeting.

Resolution 323 (1972)
of 6 December 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling, its resolutions 309 (1972) of 4 February 1972 and 319 (1972) of 1 August 1972, and without prejudice to other resolutions adopted on the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the special responsibility and obligation of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,²³

Reaffirming the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence,

Affirming that the principle of the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia cannot be subject to any conditions,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General²⁴ in accordance with resolution 319 (1972),

1. *Observes with satisfaction* that the people of Namibia have again had an opportunity of expressing their aspirations clearly and unequivocally, in their own Territory, to representatives of the United Nations;

2. *Notes with interest* that the overwhelming majority of the opinions of those consulted by the representative of the Secretary-General categorically stated, *inter alia* that they were in favour of the immediate abolition of the "homelands" policy, withdrawal of the South African administration from the Territory, Namibia's

accession to national independence and the preservation of its territorial integrity, thus further confirming the consistently held position of the United Nations on this question;

3. *Deeply regrets* that there has been no complete and unequivocal clarification of the policy of the Government of South Africa regarding self-determination and independence for Namibia;

4. *Solemnly reaffirms* the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence and the preservation of their territorial integrity, on which any solution for Namibia must be based, and rejects any interpretation, measure or policy to the contrary;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of paragraph 4 above, to continue his valuable efforts, in consultation and close co-operation with the group of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972) and, as appropriate, with the assistance of representatives, to ensure that the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Again calls upon* the Government of South Africa to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution in order to bring about a peaceful transfer of power in Namibia;

7. *Requests* the other parties concerned to continue to extend their valuable co-operation to the Secretary-General with a view to assisting him in the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* that, immediately following the partial renewal of the membership of the Security Council on 1 January 1973, the Council shall appoint representatives to fill the vacancies that will occur in the group established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than 30 April 1973.

Adopted at the 1682nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).²⁵

²³ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

²⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972, document S/10832.*

²⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 326 (1973)
of 2 February 1973

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 24 January 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations (S/10865), and having heard the statement made by the Permanent Representative of Zambia concerning recent acts of provocation against Zambia by the illegal régime in Salisbury,¹²

Gravely concerned at the situation created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and economy of Zambia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the recent provocative and aggressive acts perpetrated by the illegal régime against Zambia aggravate the situation,

Deeply concerned that measures approved by the Council have failed to terminate the illegal régime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to the illegal régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

Deeply disturbed by the continued illegal presence and by the intensified military intervention of South Africa in Southern Rhodesia, contrary to Security Council resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, and also by the deployment of South African armed forces on the border with Zambia, which seriously threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia and other neighbouring African States,

Deeply shocked and grieved at the loss of human life and damage to property caused by the aggressive

acts of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and its collaborators against Zambia,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over its colony of Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. *Condemns* all the acts of provocation and harassment, including economic blockade, blackmail and military threats, against Zambia by the illegal régime in collusion with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Condemns* all measures of political repression that violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), in particular, the recent measures of collective punishment.

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all effective measures to put an end to such actions by the illegal and racist régime of Southern Rhodesia and that of South Africa;

4. *Regrets* that measures so far taken have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to an end;

5. *Condemns* the continued presence of South African military and armed forces in Southern Rhodesia, contrary to Security Council resolution 277 (1970);

6. *Demands* the immediate and total withdrawal of South African military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and from the border of that Territory with Zambia;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the effective implementation of paragraph 6 of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to expedite the preparation of its report undertaken under Security Council resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972, taking into account the recent developments in Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Decides* to dispatch immediately a special mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Security Council after consultations with the members, to assess the situation in the area, and requests the mission so constituted to report to the Council not later than 1 March 1973;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Zambia, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of South Africa to provide the special mission with the necessary co-operation and assistance in the discharge of its task;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 1691st meeting by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth year, 1687th meeting.

Resolution 328 (1973)
of 10 March 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Security Council Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973) of 2 February 1973 (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Having heard further the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations,¹⁶

Recalling its resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 326 (1973),

Reaffirming that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the persistent refusal of the régime of South Africa to respond to the demands contained in resolutions 277 (1970) and 326 (1973) for the immediate withdrawal of its military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and convinced that this constitutes a serious challenge to the authority of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule,

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year*, 1692nd meeting.

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the assessment and conclusions of the Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973);

2. *Affirms* that the state of tension has been heightened following the recent provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against Zambia;

3. *Declares* that the only effective solution to this grave situation lies in the exercise by the people of Zimbabwe of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Reiterates* its demand for the immediate withdrawal of South African military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and from the border of that Territory with Zambia;

6. *Urges* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to expedite the preparation of its report undertaken under Security Council resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972, taking into account all proposals and suggestions for extending the scope and improving the effectiveness of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe);

7. *Requests* all Governments to take stringent measures to enforce and ensure full compliance by all individuals and organizations under their jurisdiction with the sanctions policy against Southern Rhodesia and calls upon all Governments to continue to treat the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia as wholly illegal;

8. *Urges* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference where genuine representatives of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the Territory;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all effective measures to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence including:

(a) The unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation;

(c) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

10. *Decides* to meet again and consider further actions in the light of future developments.

Adopted at the 1694th meeting by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

Resolution 333 (1973) of 22 May 1973

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972 and 328 (1973) of 10 March 1973,

Noting that measures so far instituted by the Security Council and the General Assembly have not brought to an end the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Reiterating its grave concern that some States contrary to Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, have failed to prevent trade with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Condemning the persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to co-operate with the United Nations in the effective observance and implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the second special report of the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) (S/10920 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the letter dated 27 April from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (S/10923),⁴²

⁴² *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.

1. *Approves* the recommendations and suggestions contained in paragraphs 10 to 22 of the second special report of the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968);

2. *Requests* the Committee, as well as all Governments, and the Secretary-General as appropriate, to take urgent action to implement the recommendations and suggestions referred to above,

3. *Requests* States with legislation permitting importation of minerals and other products from Southern Rhodesia to repeal it immediately;

4. *Calls upon* States to enact and enforce immediately legislation providing for the imposition of severe penalties on persons natural or juridical that evade or commit breach of sanctions by:

- (a) Importing any goods from Southern Rhodesia;
- (b) Exporting any goods to Southern Rhodesia;
- (c) Providing any facilities for transport of goods to and from Southern Rhodesia;
- (d) Conducting or facilitating any transaction or trade that may enable Southern Rhodesia to obtain from or send to any country any goods or services;
- (e) Continuing to deal with clients in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia after it has become known that the clients are re-exporting the goods or components thereof to Southern Rhodesia, or that goods received from such clients are of Southern Rhodesian origin;

5. *Requests* States, in the event of their trading with South Africa and Portugal, to provide that purchase contracts with those countries should clearly stipulate, in a manner legally enforceable, the prohibition of dealing in goods of Southern Rhodesian origin; likewise, sales contracts with these countries should include a prohibition of resale or re-export of goods to Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Calls upon* States to pass legislation forbidding insurance companies under their jurisdiction from covering air flights into and out of Southern Rhodesia and individuals or air cargo carried on them;

7. *Calls upon* States to undertake appropriate legislative measures to ensure that all valid marine insurance contracts contain specific provisions that no goods of Southern Rhodesian origin or destined to Southern Rhodesia shall be covered by such contracts;

8. *Calls upon* States to inform the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) on their present sources of supply and quantities of chrome, asbestos, nickel, pig iron, tobacco, meat and sugar, together with the quantities of these goods they obtained from Southern Rhodesia before the application of sanctions.

Adopted at the 1716th meeting by 12 votes to none with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

Resolution 366 (1974)

of 17 December 1974

The Security Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all subsequent General Assembly resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, 264 (1969) of 20 March and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January, 282 (1970) of 23 July, 283 (1970) and 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970, 300 (1971) of 12 October and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971 and 310 (1972) of 4 February 1972, which confirmed the General Assembly decisions,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971³⁶ that South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its presence from the Territory,

Concerned about South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

1. *Condemns* the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa;

2. *Condemns* the illegal and arbitrary application by South Africa of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia;

3. *Demands* that South Africa make a solemn declaration that it will comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia and that it recognizes the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation,

³⁶ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)*, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

such declaration to be addressed to the Security Council;

4. *Demands* that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) and 269 (1969), of its illegal administration maintained in Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations;

5. *Further demands* that South Africa, pending the transfer of power provided for in paragraph 4 above:

(a) Comply fully, in spirit and in practice, with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) Release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa;

(c) Abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly Bantustans and homelands;

(d) Accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 30 May 1975 for the purpose of reviewing South Africa's compliance with the terms of the present resolution and, in the event of non-compliance by South Africa, for the purpose of considering the appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1811th meeting.

Resolution 385 (1976)

of 30 January 1976

*The Security Council,**Having heard* the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,²⁸*Having considered* the statement by Mr. Moses M. Garoeb, Administrative Secretary of the South West Africa People's Organization,²⁸*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all other subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975,*Recalling* its resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, 264 (1969) of 20 March and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January, 282 (1970) of 23 July, 283 (1970) and 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970, 300 (1971) of 12 October and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, 310 (1972) of 4 February 1972 and 366 (1974) of 17 December 1974,*Recalling* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971²⁹ that South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its presence from the Territory,*Reaffirming* the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,*Concerned* at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,*Gravely concerned* at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, and its aggressive military build-up in the area,*Strongly deploring* the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa,1. *Condemns* the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa,2. *Condemns* the illegal and arbitrary application by South Africa of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia,3. *Condemns* the South African military build-up in Namibia and any utilization of the Territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries,4. *Demands* that South Africa put an end forthwith to its policy of bantustans and the so-called homelands aimed at violating the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia,5. *Further condemns* South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 366 (1974).²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1880th meeting²⁹ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)*, *Advisory Opinion*, ICJ Reports 1971, p. 16

Resolution 392 (1976)

of 19 June 1976

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the African Group at the United Nations, concerning the measures of repression, including wanton killings, perpetrated by the *apartheid* regime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto and other areas in South Africa;³⁹

Having considered also the telegram from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General;⁴⁰

Deeply shocked over large-scale killings and wounding of Africans in South Africa, following the callous shooting of African people including schoolchildren and students demonstrating against racial discrimination on 16 June 1976,

Commends that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African Government of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Strongly condemns* the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination,

2. *Expresses* its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence,

3. *Reaffirms* that the policy of *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security,

4. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Calls upon* the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter

Adopted at the 1930th meeting by consensus

³⁹ *Ibid.* document S 12100.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* document S 12101.

Resolution 417 (1977)
of 31 October 1977

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and wanton killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon the South African racist régime urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Noting with deep anxiety and indignation that the South African racist régime has continued violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of *apartheid* in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council,

Gravely concerned over reports of torture of political prisoners and the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as the mounting wave of repression against individuals, organizations and the news media since 19 October 1977,

Convinced that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime have greatly aggravated the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

Affirming the right to the exercise of self-determination by all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the South African racist régime for its resort to massive violence and repression against the black people, who constitute the great majority of the country, as well as all other opponents of *apartheid*;

2. *Expresses* its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and all victims of violence and repression by the South African racist régime;

3. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa:

(a) End violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*;

(b) Release all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws and all those detained for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(c) Cease forthwith its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against *apartheid*, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(d) Abrogate the bans on organizations and the news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(e) Abolish the "Bantu education" system and all other measures of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

(f) Abolish the policy of bantustanization, abandon the policy of *apartheid* and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality;

4. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate measures to secure the implementation of paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

5. *Further requests* all Governments and organizations to contribute generously for assistance to the victims of violence and repression, including educational assistance to student refugees from South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to follow the situation and report to the Security Council, as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a first report not later than 17 February 1978.

Adopted unanimously at the 2045th meeting.

Resolution 418 (1977)
of 4 November 1977

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Recognizing that the military build-up by South Africa and its persistent acts of aggression against the neighbouring States seriously disturb the security of those States,

Further recognizing that the existing arms embargo must be strengthened and universally applied, without any reservations or qualifications whatsoever, in order to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa,

Taking note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,¹⁶

Gravely concerned that South Africa is at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons,

Strongly condemning the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of *apartheid* and its attacks against neighbouring independent States,

Considering that the policies and acts of the South African Government are fraught with danger to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963 and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa,

Convinced that a mandatory arms embargo needs to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance,

Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Determines*, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related *matériel* constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. *Decides* that all States shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all

types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

3. *Calls upon* all States to review, having regard to the objectives of the present resolution, all existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, with a view to terminating them;

4. *Further decides* that all States shall refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 May 1978.

7. *Decides* to keep this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments.

*Adopted unanimously at the
 2046th meeting.*

¹⁶ United Nations publication. Sales No. E.77.XIV.2, sec. X.

Resolution 423 (1978)**of 14 March 1978***The Security Council,**Recalling* its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia and in particular resolution 415 (1977) of 29 September 1977,*Reaffirming* that the continued existence of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia is a source of insecurity and instability in the region and constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,*Gravely concerned* over the continued military operations by the illegal régime, including its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States,*Indignant* at the continued executions of freedom fighters by the illegal régime,*Considering* the need for urgent measures to terminate the illegal régime and establish a government based on majority rule,*1. Condemns* all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia aimed at the retention of power by a racist minority and at preventing the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe;*2. Declares* illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and calls upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement;*3. Further declares* that the speedy termination of the illegal régime and the replacement of its military and police forces constitute the first prerequisite for the restoration of legality in Southern Rhodesia so that arrangements may be made for a peaceful and democratic transition to genuine majority rule and independence in 1978;*4. Declares also* that such arrangements as envisaged in paragraph 3 of the present resolution include the holding of free and fair elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage under United Nations supervision;*5. Calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all measures necessary to bring to an end the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to effect the genuine decolonization of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other United Nations resolutions;*6. Considers* that, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, should enter into immediate consultations with the parties concerned in order to attain the objectives of genuine decolonization of the Territory through the implementation of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the present resolution;*7. Requests* the Secretary-General to report, not later than 15 April 1978, on the results of the implementation of the present resolution.*Adopted at the 2067th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

Resolution 424 (1978)
of 17 March 1978

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter from the representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/12589,¹⁴

Having considered the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia,¹⁵

Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia, resulting in the death and injury of innocent people, as well as the destruction of property, and culminating on 6 March 1978 in the armed invasion of Zambia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 423 (1978) of 14 March 1978, in which, *inter alia*, it declared as illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and called upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

Further recalling its resolutions 326 (1973) of 2 February 1973, 403 (1977) of 14 January, 406 (1977) of 25 May and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, in which it condemned the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for its acts of aggression against Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique,

Conscious that the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region and in the furtherance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the existence of the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuance of its acts of aggression against Zambia and other neighbouring States constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the recent armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

2. *Commends* the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their continued support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of provocations by the Rhodesian rebels;

3. *Reaffirms* that the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take prompt effective measures to bring to a speedy end the existence of the illegal racist minority régime in the rebel colony of Southern Rhodesia, thereby ensuring the speedy attainment of independence under genuine majority rule and thus contributing to the promotion of durable peace and security in the region;

5. *Decides* that, in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council will meet again to consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof.

Adopted unanimously at the 2070th meeting

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2068th meeting.

Resolution 431 (1978)

of 27 July 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976,

Taking note of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation contained in document S/12636 of 10 April 1978,⁵⁷

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Namibia in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit at the earliest possible date a report containing his recommendations for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

3. *Urges* all concerned to exert their best efforts towards the achievement of independence by Namibia at the earliest possible date.

Adopted at the 2082nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978.*

Resolution 432 (1978)

of 27 July 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978,

Reaffirming in particular the provisions of resolution 385 (1976) relating to the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia,

Taking note of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977, in which the Assembly declares that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia,

1. *Declares* that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory;

2. *Decides* to lend its full support to the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia;

3. *Declares* that, pending the attainment of this objective, South Africa must not use Walvis Bay in any manner prejudicial to the independence of Namibia or the viability of its economy;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until Walvis Bay is fully reintegrated into Namibia.

Adopted unanimously at the 2082nd meeting.

Resolution 435 (1978)

of 29 September 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 431 (1978)⁶¹ and his explanatory statement made in the Security Council on 29 September 1978 (S/12869),⁶²

Taking note of the relevant communications from the Government of South Africa to the Secretary-General,

Taking note also of the letter dated 8 September 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General,⁶³

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia.

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation⁶⁴ and his explanatory statement;

2. *Reiterates* that its objective is the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

3. *Decides* to establish under its authority a United Nations Transition Assistance Group in accordance with the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist his Special Representative to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by the Security Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 431 (1978), namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes* the preparedness of the South West Africa People's Organization to co-operate in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe the cease-fire provisions as manifested in the letter from its President of 8 September 1978;

5. *Calls upon* South Africa forthwith to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Declares* that all unilateral measures taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and the present resolution, are null and void;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council not later than 23 October 1978 on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2087th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).⁶⁵

⁶⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12827.

⁶² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2087th meeting, paras. 11-22.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1978*, document S/12841.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1978*, document S/12636.

Resolution 437 (1978)

of 10 October 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,¹⁰

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, by which it made it mandatory for Member States to prevent the entry into their territories of persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia and connected with the illegal régime there,

Taking note of the statement of the African Group,¹¹

Taking note also of the statement of the Government of the United States of America,¹²

1. *Notes with regret and concern* the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow the entry into the United States of Ian Smith and some members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Considers* that the above-mentioned decision is in contravention of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and of the obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* the United States of America to observe scrupulously the provisions of Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the United States of America will continue to exert its influence in order that genuine majority rule may be achieved without further delay in Southern Rhodesia.

Adopted at the 2090th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1978, document S/12885.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12885, annex II.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex I.

Resolution 439 (1978)

of 13 November 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 435 (1978),⁶⁸

Taking note of the relevant communications addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,⁶⁹

Having heard and considered the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷⁰

Taking note also of the communication dated 23 October 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General,⁷¹

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and its continued commitment to the implementation of resolution 385 (1976), in particular the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control,

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12903.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, documents S/12900 and S/12902.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Year, 2092nd meeting.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1978, document S/12913.

Reiterating the view that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of the above-mentioned resolutions and the present resolution, is null and void.

Gravely concerned at the decision of the Government of South Africa to proceed with unilateral elections in Namibia in clear contravention of resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

1. *Condemns* the decision of the South African Government to proceed unilaterally with the holding of elections in the Territory from 4 to 8 December 1978 in contravention of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

2. *Considers* that this decision constitutes a clear defiance of the United Nations and, in particular, the authority of the Security Council;

3. *Declares* those elections and their results null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member States to any representatives or organ established by that process;

4. *Calls upon* South Africa immediately to cancel the elections it has planned in Namibia in December 1978;

5. *Demands once again* that South Africa co-operate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and 435 (1978);

6. *Warns* South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution by 25 November 1978.

Adopted at the 2098th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Resolution 445 (1979)

of 8 March 1979

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 403 (1977) of 14 January and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, 423 (1978) of 14 March, 424 (1978) of 17 March and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Taking note of the statement of the African Group contained in document S/13084,⁵⁰

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Angola⁵² and Zambia,⁵²

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,⁵²

Gravely concerned about the indiscriminate military operations undertaken by the illegal régime and the extension of its premeditated and provocative acts of aggression not only against neighbouring independent countries but also against non-contiguous States, resulting in wanton killings of refugees and civilian populations,

Indignant at the continued executions by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia of persons sentenced under repressive laws,

Reaffirming that the existence of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuance of its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned by the moves within certain States to send missions to observe the so-called elections in April 1979 organized by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of acceding it some legitimacy and thereby eventually lifting sanctions,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 423 (1978), particularly its provisions declaring illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and calling upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/13131.

⁵² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2119th meeting.

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*.

Bearing in mind the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

1. *Strongly condemns* the recent armed invasions perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries;

2. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of serious provocations by the Southern Rhodesian rebels;

3. *Requests* all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of the front-line States to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to prevent further illegal executions in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime, including its so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;

6. *Declares* that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof will be null and void and that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process;

7. *Urges* all States to refrain from sending observers to these elections and to take appropriate action to discourage organizations and institutions within their respective areas of jurisdiction from doing so;

8. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to meet immediately to consider measures for strengthening and widening the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to submit its proposals not later than 23 March 1979;

9. *Decides* to meet, not later than 27 March 1979, to consider the report envisaged in paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2122nd meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Resolution 448 (1979)

of 30 April 1979

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 403 (1977) of 14 January and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, 423 (1978) of 14 March and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978 and 445 (1979) of 8 March 1979 reaffirming the illegality of the Smith régime,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the African Group,⁵⁷

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,⁵⁷

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 445 (1979), particularly its provision declaring that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof would be null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process,

Gravely concerned that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia proceeded with the holding of sham elections in the territory in utter defiance of the United Nations,

Convinced that these so-called elections did not constitute a genuine exercise of the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and national independence and were designed to perpetuate white racist minority rule,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

Bearing in mind the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2142nd meeting.

that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

1. *Strongly condemns* all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime, including the so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;

2. *Reaffirms* the so-called elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof to be null and void;

3. *Reiterates its call* to all States not to accord recognition to any representatives of or organ established by that process and to observe strictly the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Adopted at the 2143rd meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Resolution 460 (1979)

of 21 December 1979

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Noting with satisfaction that the conference held at Lancaster House in London has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV),

Deploping the loss of life, the waste and the suffering caused by the fourteen years of rebellion in Southern Rhodesia,

Conscious of the need to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Decides*, having regard to the agreement reached at the Lancaster House conference, to call upon Member States to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter pursuant to resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Further decides* to dissolve the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council;

4. *Commends* Member States, particularly the front-line States, for their implementation of its resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with their obligation under Article 25 of the Charter;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Calls* for strict adherence to the agreements reached and for their full and faithful implementation by the administering Power and all the parties concerned;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, will remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution, particularly in organizing with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them;

9. *Decides* to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence.

Adopted at the 2181st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Resolution 463 (1980)

of 2 February 1980

*The Security Council,**Having considered the latest developments in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),**Recalling its resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolution 460 (1979),**Noting that the conference held at Lancaster House, in London, has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,**Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,**Concerned at the numerous violations of the terms of the Lancaster House agreement,**Reaffirming the need for strict compliance with the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 460 (1979), which called upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, would remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement.**1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);**2. Calls upon all parties to comply with the Lancaster House agreement;**3. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the full and impartial implementation of the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House agreement;**4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while noting its announcement that the South African troops have been withdrawn from the Beit Bridge, to ensure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of any other South African forces, regular or mercenary, from Southern Rhodesia;**5. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps in order to ensure that eligible Zimbabwe nationals will freely participate in the forthcoming electoral process, including:**(a) The speedy and unimpeded return of Zimbabwe exiles and refugees in conformity with the Lancaster House agreement;**(b) The release of all political prisoners;**(c) The strict compliance by all the forces with the terms of the Lancaster House agreement and the confinement forthwith of the Rhodesian and auxiliary forces to their bases in conformity with that agreement;**(d) The according of equal treatment to all parties to the agreement;**(e) The rescinding of all emergency measures and regulations inconsistent with the conduct of free and fair elections;**6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to create conditions in Southern Rhodesia which will ensure free and fair elections and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the Lancaster House agreement, which could have serious consequences for international peace and security;**7. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to release any South African political prisoners, including captured freedom fighters, in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure their safe passage to any country of their choice;**8. Strongly condemns the racist régime in South Africa for interference in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia;**9. Calls upon all Member States to respect only the free and fair choice of the people of Zimbabwe;**10. Decides to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence under genuine majority rule.**Adopted at the 2196th meeting
by 14 votes to none.¹⁴*

¹⁴ One member (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 473 (1980)

of 13 June 1980

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,⁶⁵

Gravely concerned by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against *apartheid*, as well as the repression directed against churchmen and workers,

Noting also with grave concern that the racist régime has intensified further a series of arbitrary trials under its racist and repressive laws providing for death sentences,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African racist régime of *apartheid* in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 392 (1976), 417 (1977) and 418 (1977),

Recalling further its resolutions 454 (1979) and 466 (1980), in which it condemned South Africa for the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking note of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,

Gravely concerned about reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977).

Taking note of the letter of 27 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning an oil embargo against South Africa,⁶⁷

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of *apartheid*, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 417 (1977);

2. *Expresses its profound sympathy* with the victims of this violence;

3. *Reaffirms* that the policy of *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

4. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate *apartheid*;

6. *Expresses its hope* that the inevitable change in the racial policies of South Africa can be attained through peaceful means and declares, however, that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of the South African people greatly aggravate the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa;

7. *Calls upon* the South African régime to take measures immediately to eliminate the policy of *apartheid* and grant to all South African citizens equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny; these measures should include:

(a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(b) Cessation forthwith of its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against *apartheid*, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(d) Termination of all political trials;

(e) Provision of equal education opportunities to all South Africans;

8. *Urgently calls upon* the South African régime to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

9. *Demands* that the South African racist régime should refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States;

⁶⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/13869.

10. *Calls upon* all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

11. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977), to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending by 15 September 1980 measures to close all loop-holes in the arms embargo, reinforce and make it more comprehensive;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to consider the situation again not later than 30 September 1980.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2231st meeting*