

from the introduction by the illegal racist minority régime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, for the purpose of entrenching itself as well as repressing the African people in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and at the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory, which poses a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Noting with deep regret that the sanctions adopted by the Security Council have so far failed to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, owing primarily to the continued assistance that régime receives from some States, in particular South Africa and Portugal, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal,

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 in Southern Rhodesia and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right by all the means at their disposal;

2. *Declares* illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime, including the purported assumption of republican status, to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Affirms* that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal racist minority régime would be contrary to the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Condemns* the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon that Government to take such measures without further delay in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power;

5. *Condemns* the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 277 (1970);

6. *Condemns* the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments that continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thus violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and calls upon those Governments to discontinue all such relations;

7. *Deplores* the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom to report to the Special Committee

on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as requested in paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2508 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, on action taken in the implementation of that resolution, and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to submit the said report to the Special Committee during its next session;

8. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Calls upon* all States to ensure, under the terms of Security Council resolution 277 (1970), the immediate interruption of any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War³ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁴ both dated 12 August 1949;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from the armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

13. *Further draws the attention* of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

(a) Widening the scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(b) Imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;

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

1916th plenary meeting,
3 December 1970.

2678 (XXV). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

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

Deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in Namibia due to the continued illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory in deliberate defiance of the United Nations, a situation which threatens international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the continued refusal of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly seriously undermines and encroaches on the authority of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the fact that South Africa has persistently violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 thereof,

Considering that the basic condition for the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the United Nations towards Namibia is the application of effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of the Territory;

2. *Recommends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, for appropriate action, acting in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to withdraw from the Territory;

4. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for the extension of the internationally condemned policies of *apartheid* to the Territory, and for its policies aimed at destroying the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the creation of the so-called separate "homelands";

5. *Condemns* the support given to South Africa in the pursuit of its repressive policies in Namibia by the allies of South Africa and, in particular, by its major trading partners and financial, economic and other interests operating in the Territory;

6. *Calls upon* the Governments concerned to cease immediately any assistance to, and co-operation with, South Africa;

7. *Invites* the Security Council to consider taking effective measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in view of the continued refusal by the Government of South Africa to comply with Council resolutions 264 (1969) and 269 (1969);

8. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to lend their full support to the Council in the application and implementation of all measures which the Council has decided

or may decide upon to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory;

9. *Appeals* to all States to take appropriate steps, through action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, with a view to discontinuing any collaboration with the Government of South Africa;

10. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and calls upon all States, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide increased moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in their struggle;

11. *Calls again upon* the Government of South Africa to treat the Namibian people captured during their struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁷

12. *Endorses* the measures taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to the issuance of identity certificates and travel documents to Namibians, and appeals to all States which have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their willingness to recognize and accept such documents for purposes of travel to their countries;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to perform the functions entrusted to it in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including consultation, in Africa or at United Nations Headquarters, with the representatives of the Namibian people and of the Organization of African Unity;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the discharge of its duties and functions;

15. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in its efforts to discharge its responsibilities.

1923rd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.

2679 (XXV). United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Recalling further its resolve to discharge that responsibility with respect to the Territory,

Bearing in mind that that responsibility includes the solemn obligation to assist and prepare the people of the Territory for self-determination and independence,

Considering that, in order to discharge its responsibilities under resolution 2145 (XXI), the United Nations should provide comprehensive assistance to the people of the Territory,

Having considered the request made by the Security Council, in its resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8024).

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.