

and thus would constitute a serious violation of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America to take the necessary measures, in compliance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 288 (1970) and bearing in mind its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent the importation of chrome into the United States from Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Requests* the Government of the United States to inform the General Assembly at its current session of the action taken or envisaged in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to the urgent need for the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Reminds* all Member States of their obligations under the Charter to comply fully with the decisions of the Security Council on mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Decides* to keep this and other aspects of the question under continuous review.

*1984th plenary meeting,
16 November 1971.*

2769 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having noted the statement made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, 9 November 1971, by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, announcing his Government's decision to hold the talks that are currently under way in Salisbury with the illegal racist minority régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Affirms* that any settlement relating to the future of that Territory must be worked out with the fullest participation of all nationalist leaders representing the majority of the people of Zimbabwe and must be endorsed freely by the people;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

*1991st plenary meeting,
22 November 1971.*

2795 (XXVI). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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,²

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General concerning the item,³

Having heard the statements of the petitioners⁴ and bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,⁵

Reaffirming its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all previous resolutions concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Deploing the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples in the Territories under its domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Gravely concerned at the critical and explosive situation created by that Government's further intensification of its military operations and other oppressive measures against the peoples in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) who are struggling to attain their freedom and independence,

Deeply disturbed by the repeated occurrence of aggressive acts committed by Portugal against independent African States that border the Territories under its domination,

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, are directly and indirectly assisting the Government of Portugal in its colonial wars and impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Deploing the policies of those States which, in disregard of the repeated appeals addressed to them by the United Nations, continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance, which it uses to pursue its policies of colonial domination and oppression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Deeply concerned about any use of chemical substances by Portugal in its colonial wars against the peoples in the Territories under its domination,

Noting with concern that the constitutional changes introduced by the Portuguese Government in 1971 are not intended to lead to the exercise of self-determination and the attainment of independence by the African people of the Territories, but are designed to perpetuate Portuguese domination,

² *Ibid.*, chaps. V and VIII.

³ A/8348 and Add.1.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1930th, 1937th, 1938th and 1946th meetings.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. V, annex.