

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/10489  
30 December 1971

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic:  
draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the 'proposals for a settlement' agreed upon by the Government of the United Kingdom and the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia on the political and constitutional future of the Territory,

Having noted that these proposals were not negotiated in consultation with the accredited political leaders of the majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2877 (XXVI),

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970, and in particular its operative paragraph 2 in which the Council called upon 'the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power, in the discharge of its responsibilities 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,'

Mindful of the conditions necessary to permit the free expression of the right to self-determination,

Recalling Security Council resolution 202 (1965) of 6 May 1965 which endorsed the request of the General Assembly, addressed to the United Kingdom, to obtain:

- (a) the release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees,
- (b) the repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation, and in particular the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and the Land Apportionment Act,
- (c) the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights,

Recognizing, without prejudice to the primary role of the administering Power, the special responsibilities of the United Nations towards the people of Southern Rhodesia in securing their inalienable rights,

1. Decides that the terms of these proposals do not fulfil the conditions necessary to ensure that all the people of Southern Rhodesia would be able to exercise freely and equally their right to self-determination;

2. Rejects the 'proposals for a settlement' as they do not guarantee the inalienable rights of the majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia;

3. Considers that the principle of universal adult suffrage for the people of Southern Rhodesia without regard to colour or race must be the basis for any constitutional and political arrangements for the Territory;

4. Urges the United Kingdom, pursuant to paragraph 3 above, not to accord any form of recognition to an independent State of Southern Rhodesia which is not based on majority rule or on the will of the majority as determined by universal adult suffrage;

5. Calls on the United Kingdom to ensure that in any exercise to ascertain the wishes of the people of Southern Rhodesia as to their political future, the procedure to be followed will be by secret referendum on the basis of one-man-one-vote without regard to race or colour or to educational, property or income considerations;

6. Further calls on the United Kingdom, after having ensured the establishment of conditions under which all the people of Southern Rhodesia are able to exercise freely and equally their right to self-determination on the basis of paragraphs 3 and 5 above, to facilitate the participation of a United Nations team of observers during the preparation for, and in the actual conduct of, any exercise to ascertain the wishes of the people of Southern Rhodesia as to their political future;

7. Decides to continue with the imposition of political, diplomatic and economic sanctions on Southern Rhodesia until the rebellious régime in that territory is brought to an end;

8. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer under any circumstances to its colony of Southern Rhodesia, as at present governed, any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, but to promote the country's attainment of independence by a democratic system of Government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population.

-----