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Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered 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 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter,

Deeply concerned by the fact that measures approved by the Council have failed so far to terminate the illegal régime,

Having noted the rejection by the African population of Zimbabwe of the "settlement proposals" agreed upon between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the illegal régime,

Mindful that those "settlement proposals" had been negotiated without consulting the genuine political leaders of the African population of Zimbabwe,

Reaffirming that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of that Territory and contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Mindful of the conditions necessary to permit the free and full 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,

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

2. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to transfer or accord, under any circumstance, to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and urges it 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;

3. Urges the United Kingdom, as administering Power, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference in which the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the Territory for subsequent endorsement by the people through free and democratic processes;

4. Calls upon the United Kingdom Government to create the conditions necessary to permit the free expression of the right to self-determination, including:

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

(b) The repeal of all repressive discriminatory legislation;

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

5. Further calls on the United Kingdom Government to ensure that in any exercise to ascertain the wishes of the people of Zimbabwe as to their political future, the procedure to be followed should be in accordance with the principle of universal adult suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of one-man one-vote without regard to race, colour or to educational property or income consideration;

6. Condemns the United Kingdom Government for its failure to take effective measures to bring an end to the illegal régime in Zimbabwe;

7. Calls upon all States to give full support and co-operation to the United Nations in all measures designed to enforce strictly the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations.

