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The Security Council,

Having heard the statements by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and President Ould Daddah, Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned by the dangerous political situation in Southern Rhodesia, including the recent killings, woundings and detention of many Africans by the security forces of the illegal régime,

Noting 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,

Noting further General Assembly resolution 2877 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971,

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),

Noting with grave concern that the measures taken so far have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end,

Further noting with grave concern that some States, contrary to Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, have failed to prevent trade with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia,

Considering the overwhelming opposition of the African people of Southern Rhodesia to the proposals for a "settlement" relating to the future of the territory of Southern Rhodesia agreed upon between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom 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),

1. Reaffirms that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

2. Regrets the failure of the United Kingdom, as the Administering Power, to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end;

3. Condemns the recent killings, wounding and detention of civilians carried out by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

4. Calls upon the United Kingdom, as the Administering Power, to take all appropriate measures to safeguard the lives and welfare of the African people of Southern Rhodesia against further brutal acts and repressive measures by the illegal rebel régime;

5. Urges the United Kingdom Government, as a matter of urgency, to desist from implementing the "settlement" proposals agreed upon between the United Kingdom Government and the illegal rebel régime, taking into account the overwhelming African opposition to those proposals;

6. Firmly believes that a solution to the situation in Southern Rhodesia requires that a constitutional conference should be convened, without delay, in which the African people, through their genuine representatives, would be able to participate in the formulation of new proposals for the political and constitutional advancement of their country;