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**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1970**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1971

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1970 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1970 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/ . . .) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.I.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council*.

S/INF/25

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1970

In 1970 the membership of the Council was as follows:

Burundi

China

Colombia

Finland

France

Nepal

Nicaragua

Poland

Sierra Leone

Spain

Syria

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Zambia

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL in 1970

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA¹

Decisions

At its 1527th meeting, on 28 January 1970, the Council decided to invite the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 26 January 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/9616 and Add.1)."²

At its 1529th meeting, on 30 January 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1968 and 1969.

² On 28 January 1970, Ghana and Yemen were added to the list of signatories of the present letter (S/9616/Add.2), and on 29 January 1970, Cameroon was added (S/9616/Add.3): see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970*.

Resolution 276 (1970)

of 30 January 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided that the Mandate for South West Africa was terminated and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 in which the Council recognized the termination of the Mandate and called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory,

Reaffirming that the extension and enforcement of South African laws in the Territory together with the continued detentions, trials and subsequent sentencing of Namibians by the Government of South Africa constitute illegal acts and flagrant violations of the rights of the Namibians concerned, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international status of the Territory, now under direct United Nations responsibility,

Recalling Security Council resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969,

1. *Strongly condemns* the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions

of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia;

2. *Declares* that the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia is illegal and that consequently all acts taken by the Government of South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate are illegal and invalid;

3. *Declares further* that the defiant attitude of the Government of South Africa towards the Council's decisions undermines the authority of the United Nations;

4. *Considers* that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the Charter of the United Nations has grave consequences for the rights and interests of the people of Namibia;

5. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those which have economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain from any dealings with the Government of South Africa which are inconsistent with paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including the present resolution, can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970;

7. *Requests* all States, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant organs of the United Nations, to give the Sub-Committee all the information and other assistance it may require in pursuance of the present resolution;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its task;

9. *Decides* to resume consideration of the question of Namibia as soon as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been made available.

Adopted at the 1529th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

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In connexion with the implementation of the above resolution, the President of the Security Council announced, in notes circulated as Security Council documents, the following measures which had been approved by the Council:

On 30 January 1970, the President issued a note^a stating that, after consultations among all the mem-

^a See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970, document S/9632.*

bers of the Council, it was decided that the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) would be composed of all the members of the Council.

On 15 May 1970, the President issued a note⁴ stating that, after consultations with all the members of the Council, they had taken note of the interim report⁵ submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) and it was agreed that the Sub-Committee would continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference in order to be in a position to formulate its recommendations to the Council by the end of June 1970 at the latest.

Decision

At its 1550th meeting, on 29 July 1970, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"(a) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) (S/9863);⁶

"(b) Letter dated 22 July 1970 from the Permanent Representatives of Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9886)."⁶

Resolution 283 (1970)

of 29 July 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming once more the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 in which the Council recognized the decision of the General Assembly to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence and in which the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia, as well as all acts taken by that Government on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate, were declared illegal and invalid,

Recalling its resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969,

Noting with great concern the continued flagrant refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council demanding

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1970, document S/9803.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/9771.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1970.

the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory,

Deeply concerned that the enforcement of South African laws and juridical procedures in the Territory have continued in violation of the international status of the Territory,

Reaffirming its resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory and people of Namibia,

Recalling the decision taken by the Security Council on 30 January 1970 to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including resolution 276 (1970), could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations to the Council,

Having examined the report submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee⁷ and the recommendations contained in that report,

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

1. *Requests* all States to refrain from any relations—diplomatic, consular or otherwise—with South Africa implying recognition of the authority of the Government of South Africa over the Territory of Namibia;

2. *Calls upon* all States maintaining diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa to issue a formal declaration to the Government of South Africa to the effect that they do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that they consider South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal;

3. *Calls upon* all States maintaining such relations to terminate existing diplomatic and consular representation as far as they extend to Namibia, and to withdraw any diplomatic or consular mission or representative residing in the Territory;

4. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia;

5. *Calls upon* all States to withhold from their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with Namibia;

6. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that companies and other commercial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all further investment activities, including concessions in Namibia;

7. *Calls upon* all States to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, and to this end to withhold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

8. *Requests* all States to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all bilateral treaties between themselves and South Africa in so far as these treaties contain provisions by which they apply to the Territory of Namibia;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all multi-lateral treaties to which South Africa is a party and which, either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law, might be considered to apply to the Territory of Namibia;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to make available to the Security Council the results of its study and proposals with regard to the issuance of passports and visas for Namibians, and to undertake a study and make proposals with regard to special passport and visa regulations to be adopted by States concerning travel of their citizens to Namibia;

11. *Calls upon* all States to discourage the promotion of tourism and emigration to Namibia;

12. *Requests* the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, to set up a United Nations fund for Namibia to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory;

13. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they have taken in order to give effect to the provisions set forth in the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to re-establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia and to request the Sub-Committee to study further effective recommendations on ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia;

15. *Requests* the Sub-Committee to study the replies submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 13 of the present resolution and to report to the Council as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its tasks;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Adopted at the 1550th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/9863.

In connexion with the implementation of the above resolution, the President of the Security Council announced, in a note circulated as a Security Council document, the following measures which had been approved by the Council:

On 18 August 1970, the President issued a note⁸ stating that, after consultations among the members of the Council, it had been agreed that the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia re-established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) would be composed of all the members of the Council and would work under the same procedures as those followed by the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970).

Resolution 284 (1970)
of 29 July 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the special responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory and the people of Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking note of the report and recommendations⁹ submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970),

⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/9911.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/9863.

Taking further note of the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on the possibility of requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice,

Considering that an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice would be useful for the Security Council in its further consideration of the question of Namibia and in furtherance of the objectives the Council is seeking,

1. *Decides* to submit, in accordance with Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the following question to the International Court of Justice, with the request for an advisory opinion which shall be transmitted to the Security Council at an early date:

“What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)?”;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Adopted at the 1550th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA¹⁰

In connexion with the implementation of resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, the President of the Security Council announced, in notes circulated as Security Council documents, the following measures which had been approved by the Council:

On 10 April 1970, the President issued a note¹¹ stating that, after consultations with the members of the Council, it had been agreed that until a further decision was reached the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) would be composed of: France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.¹²

On 30 September 1970, the President issued a note¹³ stating that, after consultations, it had been agreed that as of 1 October 1970 the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) would be composed of all the members of the Council, and that the Chairmanship of

¹² The composition of the Committee, as originally established, is given in documents S/8697 of 31 July 1968 and S/8697/Add.1 of 27 January 1969: see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1968*, and *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969*.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1970*, document S/9951.

¹⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968 and 1969.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970*, document S/9748.

the Committee would rotate every month in the English alphabetical order according to the Presidency of the Council.

Decisions

At its 1531st meeting, on 11 March 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Senegal and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

“Letter dated 3 March 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9675);¹⁴

“Letter dated 6 March 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia (S/9682).”¹⁵

At its 1532nd meeting, on 12 March 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Yugoslavia and India¹⁶ to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1534th meeting, on 17 March 1970, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 277 (1970)

of 18 March 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming 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 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

Reaffirming that, to the extent not superseded in the present resolution, the measures provided for in resolutions 217 (1965), 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), as well as those initiated by Member States in implementation of those resolutions, shall continue in effect,

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1970.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*; at the 1531st meeting, Gabon was added to the list of signatories of the present letter.

¹⁶ The representative of India took a place at the Council table at the 1533rd meeting, on 13 March 1970.

Taking into account the reports¹⁷ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

Noting with grave concern that:

(a) The measures so far taken have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end,

(b) Some States, contrary to resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) of the Security Council and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, have failed to prevent trade with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia,

(c) The Governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal have continued to give assistance to the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, thus diminishing the effects of the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

(d) The situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to deteriorate as a result of the introduction by the illegal régime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, aimed at repressing the African people in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

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),

Reaffirming that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Condemns* the illegal proclamation of republican status of the Territory by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Decides* that Member States shall refrain from recognizing this illegal régime or from rendering any assistance to it;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures, at the national level, to ensure that any act performed by officials and institutions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia shall not be accorded any recognition, official or otherwise, including judicial notice, by the competent organs of their State;

4. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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), and urges that Government to discharge fully its responsibility;

5. *Condemns* all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions, which violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Condemns* the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which continue to maintain political, economic, military, and other relations with

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1968*, document S/R934, and *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969*, document S/9252 and Add.1.

the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of South African police and armed personnel from the Territory of Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to take more stringent measures in order to prevent any circumvention by their nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of their nationality, of the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), all provisions of which shall fully remain in force;

9. *Decides*, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter and in furthering the objective of ending the rebellion, that Member States shall:

(a) Immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, trade, military and other relations that they may have with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and terminate any representation that they may maintain in the Territory;

(b) Immediately interrupt any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to rescind or withdraw any existing agreements on the basis of which foreign consular, trade and other representation may at present be maintained in or with Southern Rhodesia;

11. *Requests* Member States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter to deal with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, not excluding any of the measures provided in that Article;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has in the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

13. *Urges* member States of any international or regional organizations to suspend the membership of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia from their respective organizations and to refuse any request for membership from that régime;

14. *Urges* Member States to increase moral and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence;

15. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to give aid and assistance to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;

16. *Requests* Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system to make an urgent effort to increase their assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority with a view to helping it solve such special economic problems as it may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council on this question;

17. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular those with primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution;

18. *Urges*, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to report to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1970 on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted no later than 1 July 1970;

21. *Decides* that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, shall be entrusted with the responsibility of:

(a) Examining such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) Seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;

(c) Studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Council;

22. *Requests* the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to continue to give maximum assistance to the Committee and to provide the Committee with any information it may receive in order that the measures envisaged in the present resolution as well as resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) may be rendered fully effective;

23. *Calls upon* Member States, as well as the specialized agencies, to supply such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to maintain this item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

Adopted at the 1535th meeting by 14 votes to none, with one abstention (Spain).

Decision

At its 1556th meeting, on 10 November 1970, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"(a) Letter dated 6 November 1970 from the Permanent Representatives of Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9975/Rev.1);¹⁹

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970.

"(b) Third report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/9844 and Add.1-3)."¹⁹

Resolution 288 (1970)
of 17 November 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming 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 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and 277 (1970), contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular their responsibility of bringing the illegal declaration of independence to an end,

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1970.

Taking into account the third report²⁰ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

Acting in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms* its condemnation of the illegal declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power in the discharge of its responsibility, 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;

3. *Decides* that the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain in force;

4. *Urges* all States to fully implement all Security Council resolutions pertaining to Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, and deplores the attitude of those States which have persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal régime;

5. *Further urges* all States, in furtherance of the objectives of the Security Council, not to grant any form of recognition to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 1557th meeting.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/9844 and Add.1-3.

THE QUESTION OF BAHRAIN

Decision

At its 1536th meeting, on 11 May 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iran, Southern Yemen and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question of Bahrain:

"(a) Letter dated 4 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9779);"²¹

"(b) Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United King-

dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9783);"²¹

"(c) Note by the Secretary-General (S/9772)."²¹

Resolution 278 (1970)

of 11 May 1970

The Security Council,

Noting the communication from the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 28 March 1970,²¹

Noting also the statements made by the representatives of Iran and the United Kingdom of Great Britain

²¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1970.

and Northern Ireland in their letters to the Secretary-General of 9 and 20 March 1970, respectively;²³

1. *Endorses* the report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, which has been circulated to the Security Council, under cover of a note from the Secretary General, on 30 April 1970;²⁴

²² *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1970, document S/9726.

²³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1970, document S/9772.

2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and findings of the report, in particular that "the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wish to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign State free to decide for itself its relations with other States".²⁴

Adopted unanimously at the 1536th meeting

²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 57

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST²⁵

Decision

At its 1537th meeting, on 12 May 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Morocco and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9794);²⁶

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9795)."²⁶

Resolution 279 (1970)

of 12 May 1970

The Security Council

Demands the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

Adopted unanimously at the 1537th meeting.

Resolution 280 (1970)

of 19 May 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1537,

²⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1967, 1968 and 1969.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970.*

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon²⁷ and the Permanent Representative of Israel,²⁸

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting from violations of resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968 and 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969,

Convinced that the Israeli military attack against Lebanon was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned in nature,

Recalling its resolution 279 (1970) of 12 May 1970 demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory,

1. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to abide by resolutions 262 (1968) and 270 (1969);

2. *Condemns* Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Declares* that such armed attacks can no longer be tolerated and repeats its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated the Security Council would, in accordance with resolution 262 (1968) and the present resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter to implement its resolutions;

4. *Deplores* the loss of life and damage to property inflicted as a result of violations of resolutions of the Security Council.

Adopted at the 1542nd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, United States of America).

²⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/9794.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/9795.

Decision

At its 1551st meeting, on 5 September 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 5 September 1970 from the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9925)".²⁹

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1970.

Resolution 285 (1970)

of 5 September 1970

The Security Council

Demands the complete and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory

Adopted at the 1551st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

THE CYPRUS QUESTION³⁰

Decision

At its 1543rd meeting, on 9 June 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):³¹ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/9814)".³²

Resolution 281 (1970)

of 9 June 1970

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 June 1970³³ that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 June 1970,

Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 Sep-

³⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.*

³² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970.

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/9814.

tember and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, and 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1543rd meeting.

Decision

At its 1564th meeting, on 10 December 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):³⁴ report of the Secretary General on

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.

Resolution 291 (1970)
of 10 December 1970

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 2 December 1970⁸⁶ that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1970,

Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June,

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/10005.

193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969 and 281 (1970) of 9 June 1970, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1971, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1564th meeting.

**PERIODIC MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 28,
PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Decisions

At its 1544th meeting, on 12 June 1970, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled: "The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter: letter dated 5 June 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9824)."⁸⁷

At the same meeting, the Council approved the following statement, expressing the consensus of the views of the members of the Council, as read out by the President:

"The members of the Security Council have considered the question of initiating periodic meetings in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter. They consider that the holding of periodic meetings, at which each member of the Council would

be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative, could enhance the authority of the Security Council and make it a more effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. As to the date and other practical aspects of the first such meeting, these will be considered later in consultations.

"It is understood that periodic meetings, the purpose of which would be to enable the Security Council to discharge more effectively its responsibilities under the Charter, would provide members with an opportunity for a general exchange of views on the international situation, rather than for dealing with any particular question, and that such meetings would normally be held in private, unless it were otherwise decided.

"The provisional agenda of periodic meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Council and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the provisional rules of procedure."

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1970.

Pursuant to the decision taken on 12 June 1970, the first periodic meeting of the Security Council (1555th meeting) was held in private on 21 October 1970. The following communiqué was issued by the Secretary-General at the close of that meeting in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"1. The first periodic meeting of the Security Council envisaged in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter was held on 21 October 1970 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. The meeting was presided over by the Foreign Minister of Spain and attended by the Foreign Ministers of China, Colombia, Finland, France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Syria, and the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Zambia.

"2. At the meeting the Secretary-General delivered a statement on the international situation. The representatives of the member States of the Security Council had a general exchange of views on current issues affecting international peace and security. They pledged their full support for seeking peaceful solutions to outstanding international disputes and conflicts in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

"3. In reviewing issues currently before the Security Council, members of the Council also consulted on how to contribute to a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their conviction that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be supported and carried out in all its parts, and that to this end all concerned should fully co-operate in a concerted

effort to promote the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"4. With regard to the problems of southern Africa which have been considered by the Security Council, members of the Council reaffirmed their determination to continue their search for practicable means in conformity with the Charter, which would enable the peoples of that area to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and to enjoy their fundamental human rights in freedom and dignity.

"5. Members of the Security Council declared that the capability of the Council to act effectively for the maintenance of international peace and security should be further strengthened. They agreed that the holding of periodic meetings in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter was an important step in that direction. They also agreed to examine possibilities for further improvements in the methods of work of the Security Council in promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter.

"6. In view of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, members of the Council emphasized the importance of reaching early agreement on guidelines for future peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter.

"7. It was agreed that the date of the next periodic meeting of the Security Council will be determined through consultations between the members of the Council.

"8. The representatives of Burundi, Sierra Leone and Zambia reserved their position on paragraph 4. The representative of Syria stated that his Government's position was reflected in his delegation's statement made at the meeting."

THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE POLICIES OF *APARTHEID* OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA⁸⁸

Decisions

At its 1545th meeting, on 17 July 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mauritius, Somalia and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: letter dated 15 July 1970 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Democratic Republic of),

Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/9867)."⁸⁹

At its 1546th meeting, on 20 July 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ghana and

⁸⁸ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1963 and 1964.

⁸⁹ At the 1545th meeting, Chad was added to the list of signatories of the present letter: see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1970*.

Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 282 (1970)
of 23 July 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as submitted by forty Member States,⁴⁰

Reiterating its condemnation of the evil and abhorrent policies of *apartheid* and the measures being taken by the Government of South Africa to enforce and extend those policies beyond its borders,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Gravely concerned by the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to abandon its racial policies and to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this question and others relating to southern Africa,

Gravely concerned by the situation arising from violations of the arms embargo called for in its resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the arms embargo called for in the above resolutions,

Convinced further that the situation resulting from the continued application of the policies of *apartheid* and the constant build-up of the South African military and police forces, made possible by the continued acquisition of arms, military vehicles and other equipment and of spare parts for military equipment from a number of Member States and by local manufacture of arms and ammunition under licences granted by some Member States, constitutes a potential threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces of South Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to the racial policies of the Govern-

⁴⁰ *Idem*, document S/9867.

ment of South Africa, in particular the neighboring States,

1. *Reiterates* its total opposition to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 181 (1963), 182 (1963) and 191 (1964);

3. *Condemns* the violations of the arms embargo called for in resolutions 181 (1963), 182 (1963) and 191 (1964);

4. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen the arms embargo

(a) By implementing fully the arms embargo against South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever;

(b) By withholding the supply of all vehicles and equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(c) By ceasing the supply of spare parts for all vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(d) By revoking all licences and military patents granted to the South African Government or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft and naval craft or other military vehicles and by refraining from further granting such licences and patents;

(e) By prohibiting investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft, or other military vehicles;

(f) By ceasing provision of military training for members of the South African armed forces and all other forms of military co-operation with South Africa;

(g) By undertaking the appropriate action to give effect to the above measures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council from time to time;

6. *Calls upon* all States to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa and to assist effectively in the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1549th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

COMPLAINT BY GUINEA⁴¹

Decision

At its 1558th meeting, on 22/23 November 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Saudi Arabia and Mauritania

⁴¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1969.

to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Guinea: letter dated 22 November 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9987)".⁴²

⁴² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970*.

Resolution 289 (1970)

of 23 November 1970

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement made by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guinea,

Having taken note of the request made by the President of the Republic of Guinea,⁴³

1. *Demands* the immediate cessation of the armed attack against the Republic of Guinea;
2. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of all external armed forces and mercenaries, together with the military equipment used in the armed attack against the territory of the Republic of Guinea;
3. *Decides* to send a special mission to the Republic of Guinea to report on the situation immediately;
4. *Decides* that this special mission be formed after consultation between the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;
5. *Decides* to maintain the matter on its agenda.

Adopted unanimously at the 1558th meeting.

Decisions

At its 1559th meeting, on 4 December 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Mauritania, Algeria, Liberia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the People's Republic of the Congo, Yugoslavia, Mauritius, the Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Ethiopia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Complaint by Guinea:

"(a) Letter dated 22 November 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9987);⁴⁴

"(b) Report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 289 (1970) (S/10009 and Add.1)."⁴⁴

At its 1560th meeting, on 5 December 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Southern Yemen and Cuba to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1561st meeting, on 7 December 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Uganda, India and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1562nd meeting, on 7 December 1970, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Haiti and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁴³ Document S/9988, incorporated in the record of the 1558th meeting of the Council.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970.*

Resolution 290

of 8 December 1970

The Security Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report⁴⁵ of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 289 (1970) of 23 November 1970,

Having heard further statements by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guinea,

Gravely concerned that the invasion of the territory of the Republic of Guinea on 22 and 23 November 1970 from Guinea (Bissau) was carried out by naval and military units of the Portuguese armed forces, and by the armed attack against the Republic of Guinea on 27 and 28 November 1970,

Gravely concerned that such armed attacks directed against independent African States pose a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African States,

Mindful of its responsibility to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and 275 (1969) of 22 December 1969 which condemned Portugal and affirmed that the situation resulting from the policies of Portugal both as regards the African population of its colonies and the neighbouring States adversely affects the peace and stability of the African continent,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Grieved at the loss of life and extensive damage caused by the armed attack and invasion of the Republic of Guinea,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions of the report of the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea;

2. *Strongly condemns* the Government of Portugal for its invasion of the Republic of Guinea;

3. *Demands* that full compensation by the Government of Portugal be paid to the Republic of Guinea for the extensive damage to life and property caused by the armed attack and invasion and requests the Secretary-General to assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in the assessment of the extent of the damage involved;

4. *Appeals* to all States to render moral and material assistance to the Republic of Guinea to strengthen and defend its independence and territorial integrity;

5. *Declares* that the presence of Portuguese colonialism on the African continent is a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African States;

6. *Urges* all States to refrain from providing the Government of Portugal with any military and material assistance enabling it to continue its repressive actions against the peoples of the Territories under its domination and against independent African States;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to apply without further delay to the peoples of the Territories

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/10009 and Add.1.

under its domination the principles of self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8. *Solemnly warns* the Government of Portugal that in the event of any repetition of armed attacks against independent African States, the Security Council shall immediately consider appropriate effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular the present resolution, in accordance with its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter;

10. *Requests* all States, in particular Portugal's allies, to exert their influence on the Government of Portugal to ensure compliance with the provisions of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 1563rd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (France, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS⁴⁶

Decision

At its 1554th meeting, on 10 October 1970, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded to discuss the question of the admission of Fiji to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 287 (1970)

of 10 October 1970

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Fiji for admission to the United Nations,⁴⁷

Recommends to the General Assembly that Fiji be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1554th meeting.

⁴⁶ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970, document S/9957.*

THE SITUATION CREATED BY INCREASING INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE HIJACKING OF COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

Decisions

At its 1552nd meeting, on 9 September 1970, the Council included in its agenda, without objection, the item entitled:

"The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft:

"(a) Letter dated 9 September 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9931);⁴⁸

"(b) Letter dated 9 September 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9932)."⁴⁸

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1970.

At the same meeting, the Council decided, without objection, to adopt the following resolution as representing the consensus of the views of its members and to adjourn without any debate.

Resolution 286 (1970)

of 9 September 1970

*The Security Council,
Gravely concerned at the threat to innocent civilian*

lives from the hijacking of aircraft and any other interference in international travel,

1. *Appeals to all parties concerned for the immediate release of all passengers and crews without exception, held as a result of hijackings and other interference in international travel;*

2. *Calls on States to take all possible legal steps to prevent further hijackings or any other interference with international civil air travel.*

Adopted at the 1552nd meeting.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Adopted without vote.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1970 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE. The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1970 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, 1527th to 1564th meetings*.

Once an item is included in the agenda it remains thereafter on the list of matters of which the Council is seized, until the Council agrees to its removal. At subsequent meetings an item may appear in its original form or with the addition of such sub-items as the Council may decide to include.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided to include each matter in its agenda for the first time during 1970.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
The question of Bahrain: (a) letter dated 4 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9779); ⁵⁰ (b) letter dated 5 May 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9783); ⁵⁰ (c) note by the Secretary-General (S/9772). ⁵⁰	1536th	11 May 1970
The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter: letter dated 5 June 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9824). ⁵¹	1544th	12 June 1970
The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft: (a) letter dated 9 September 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9931); ⁵¹ (b) letter dated 9 September 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9932). ⁵¹	1552nd	9 September 1970

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1970*.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1970.

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1970**

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
276 (1970)	30 January 1970	The situation in Namibia	1
277 (1970)	18 March 1970	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	5
278 (1970)	11 May 1970	The question of Bahrain	7
279 (1970)	12 May 1970	The situation in the Middle East	8
280 (1970)	19 May 1970	Ditto	8
281 (1970)	9 June 1970	The Cyprus question	9
282 (1970)	23 July 1970	The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	12
283 (1970)	29 July 1970	The situation in Namibia	2
284 (1970)	29 July 1970	Ditto	4
285 (1970)	5 September 1970	The situation in the Middle East	9
286 (1970)	9 September 1970	The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft	16
287 (1970)	10 October 1970	Admission of new Members to the United Nations	15
288 (1970)	17 November 1970	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	7
289 (1970)	23 November 1970	Complaint by Guinea	13
290 (1970)	8 December 1970	Ditto	13
291 (1970)	10 December 1970	The Cyprus question	10

