



RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1973

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1974

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 1973 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 1973 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*.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1973

In 1973 the membership of the Council was as follows:

Australia

Austria

China

France

Guinea

India

Indonesia

Kenya

Panama

Peru

Sudan

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Yugoslavia

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1973

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 the 1684th meeting, on 16 January 1973, the President informed the Council that, as a result of consultations held among members of the Council, a consensus had been reached to appoint the representatives of Peru and the Sudan to fill the vacancies that had occurred in the Group established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972) as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of the delegations of Argentina and Somalia.

At its 1756th meeting, on 10 December 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Niger and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"(a) Letter dated 4 December 1973 from the Permanent Representatives of Guinea, Kenya and the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11145);²

"(b) Report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 323 (1972) concerning the question of Namibia (S/10921 and Corr.1)."³

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to extend an invitation under rule 39 of

the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the representatives of Burundi, Indonesia and Mexico.

At its 1757th meeting, on 11 December 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1758th meeting, on 11 December 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Kenya and the Sudan,⁴ to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to Mr. Mishake Muyongo.

Resolution 342 (1973) of 11 December 1973

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 309 (1972) of 4 February 1972, 319 (1972) of 1 August 1972 and 323 (1972) of 6 December 1972,

⁴ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1973 (document S/11153).

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.*

³ *Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1973.*

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/10921 and Corr.1),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Decides*, in the light of the report and the documents attached thereto, to discontinue further efforts on the basis of resolution 309 (1972);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of any new important developments concerning the question of Namibia.

Adopted unanimously at the 1758th meeting

REQUEST OF PANAMA CONCERNING THE HOLDING OF MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN PANAMA CITY

A. LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1973 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PANAMA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/10858)⁵

Decisions

At its 1685th meeting, on 16 January 1973, the Council decided:

(a) To accede in principle to the invitation to meet in Panama City from 15 to 21 March 1973;

(b) To ask the Committee on Security Council Meetings away from Headquarters, established on 11 January 1972, to consider all aspects of the necessary arrangements—technical, administrative, financial, legal, political and other. The Council further agreed that the Committee should conclude its work and report to the Security Council not later than 26 January.

B. SECOND REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS (S/10868)⁵

Resolution 325 (1973)

of 26 January 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 9 January 1973 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10858) by which the Security Council was informed, on behalf of the Government of Panama, that the latter had decided, on the basis of Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to propose that the Security Council should meet at Panama City, from 15 to 21 March 1973,

Taking note of the unanimous support of the Latin

American Group (S/10859)⁵ for the proposal of the Government of Panama,

Recalling the decisions taken at its 1685th meeting on 16 January 1973, in particular the decision to accept in principle the proposal of Panama to meet at Panama City between 15 and 21 March 1973,

Taking note, with gratitude, of the offer by the Government of Panama, in acting as host to the Security Council, to place at the Council's disposal whatever technical facilities and services might be necessary to ensure the success of the Council's meetings to be held at Panama City and to contribute appropriately to the costs arising therefrom,

Having discussed the second report of the Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters (S/10868),

Taking note, in particular, of the information preliminary cost estimates as contained in the annex to the Committee's report,

Bearing in mind the recommendations submitted by the Committee in chapter VII of its report,

1. *Decides* to hold meetings at Panama City, beginning on Thursday, 15 March, and ending on Wednesday, 21 March 1973, and that the agenda for these meetings shall be the "Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter;

2. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of Panama for its stated readiness to act as host to the Security Council meetings and to provide certain facilities without cost to the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into immediate negotiations with the Government of Panama with a view to concluding an appropriate conference agreement in accordance with the Committee's relevant recommendations.

Adopted at the 1686th meeting⁶

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1973.

⁶ In the absence of objections, the President declared the draft resolution adopted unanimously.

CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN LATIN AMERICA IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER

Decisions and resolutions adopted at the 1695th to 1704th meetings of the Security Council held in Panama City from 15 to 21 March 1973

Decisions

At its 1695th meeting, on 15 March 1973, the Council heard a statement by General Omar Torrijos, Head of the Government of Panama.

At its 1696th meeting, on 15 March 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Panama and Peru,⁷ to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and to the delegation accompanying him.

At its 1697th meeting, on 16 March 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria and El Salvador to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1698th meeting, on 16 March 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Honduras, Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1699th meeting, on 19 March 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada and the Dominican Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Kenya and

the Sudan,⁸ to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to His Excellency Mamadou Diarra, Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity.

At the same meeting, invitations were also extended, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, and at their request, to the Chairman 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, and to the Chairman of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*.

At its 1700th meeting, on 19 March 1973, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of the Sudan,⁹ to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to His Excellency Ambassador Talib El-Shibib, observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

**Resolution 330 (1973)
of 21 March 1973**

The Security Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, which states that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2993 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 on implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, in particular paragraph 4 thereof,

⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1973* (document S/10892).

⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/10930.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10933.

Noting with deep concern the existence and use of coercive measures which affect the free exercise of permanent sovereignty over the natural resources of Latin American countries,

Recognizing that the use or encouragement of the use of coercive measures may create situations likely to endanger peace and security in Latin America,

1. *Urges* States to adopt appropriate measures to impede the activities of those enterprises which deliberately attempt to coerce Latin American countries;

2. *Requests* States, with a view to maintaining and strengthening peace and security in Latin America, to refrain from using or encouraging the use of any type of coercive measures against States of the region.

Adopted at the 1704th meeting by 12 votes to none with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

Decision

At the 1704th meeting, on 21 March 1973, the representative of Guinea, with the authorization of the members of the Council, made the following statement of consensus on behalf of the Council expressing gratitude to the host country:

"On 2 February 1973, the Security Council adopted resolution 325 (1973) in which it decided to hold meetings in Panama City from 15 to 21 March 1973 devoted to the consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace

and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.

"In accordance with that resolution, the Security Council held its 1695th to 1704th meetings in Panama City. During the course of these meetings, the members of the Security Council have listened with great interest to addresses by His Excellency General Omar Torrijos, Head of the Government of Panama, by representatives of Member States of the United Nations invited to participate in the Council's discussions pursuant to Article 31 of the Charter, and by several spokesmen for other United Nations bodies or intergovernmental organizations to whom invitations were extended in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

"Before concluding their meetings in Panama City, the members of the Security Council wish to convey to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama and to the Head and other members of the Government of Panama their deep gratitude for the invitation issued to the Security Council and for the generous hospitality and unfailing courtesy and helpfulness extended to them at all times during their visit to Panama. They further wish to assure the Government and the people of Panama and in particular the authorities and population of Panama City, that the delegations of the members of the Council who came from New York and all those who accompanied them carry away with them an abiding memory of the warm welcome extended to them.

"In addition, the members of the Security Council express to the Secretary-General of the United Nations their sincere appreciation for the outstanding contribution made by him and his staff to ensure a smooth and efficient functioning of the services required for the meetings of the Council."

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA¹⁰

Decisions

At its 1687th meeting, on 29 January 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Zambia, Algeria, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Complaint by Zambia:

"(a) Letter dated 24 January 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10865);¹¹

"(b) Letter dated 23 January 1973 from the Representatives of Guinea, Kenya and the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10866);¹¹

"(c) Letter dated 26 January 1973 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10869).¹¹"

¹⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1973*.

At its 1689th meeting, on 31 January 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Cuba to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1690th meeting, on 1 February 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cameroon and Guyana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

**Resolution 326 (1973)
of 2 February 1973**

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 24 January 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations (S/10865), and having heard the statement made by the Permanent Representative of Zambia concerning recent acts of provocation against Zambia by the illegal régime in Salisbury,¹²

Gravely concerned at the situation created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and economy of Zambia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the recent provocative and aggressive acts perpetrated by the illegal régime against Zambia aggravate the situation,

Deeply concerned that measures approved by the Council have failed to terminate the illegal régime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to the illegal régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

Deeply disturbed by the continued illegal presence and by the intensified military intervention of South Africa in Southern Rhodesia, contrary to Security Council resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, and also by the deployment of South African armed forces on the border with Zambia, which seriously threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia and other neighbouring African States,

Deeply shocked and grieved at the loss of human life and damage to property caused by the aggressive

acts of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and its collaborators against Zambia,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over its colony of Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. *Condemns* all the acts of provocation and harassment, including economic blockade, blackmail and military threats, against Zambia by the illegal régime in collusion with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Condemns* all measures of political repression that violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), in particular, the recent measures of collective punishment.

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all effective measures to put an end to such actions by the illegal and racist régime of Southern Rhodesia and that of South Africa;

4. *Regrets* that measures so far taken have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to an end;

5. *Condemns* the continued presence of South African military and armed forces in Southern Rhodesia, contrary to Security Council resolution 277 (1970);

6. *Demands* the immediate and total withdrawal of South African military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and from the border of that Territory with Zambia;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the effective implementation of paragraph 6 of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to expedite the preparation of its report undertaken under Security Council resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972, taking into account the recent developments in Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Decides* to dispatch immediately a special mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Security Council after consultations with the members, to assess the situation in the area, and requests the mission so constituted to report to the Council not later than 1 March 1973;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Zambia, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of South Africa to provide the special mission with the necessary co-operation and assistance in the discharge of its task;

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

Adopted at the 1691st meeting by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth year, 1687th meeting.

Resolution 327 (1973)

of 2 February 1973

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations,¹³

Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 imposing mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, particularly the respective provisions therein requesting the international community to extend assistance to Zambia in view of such special economic problems as it may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council,

Taking into account the decision of the Government of Zambia to sever immediately all remaining trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia in compliance with the decisions of the Security Council and in strict observance of economic sanctions,

Recognizing that such a decision by the Government of Zambia will entail considerable special economic hardships,

1. *Commends* the Government of Zambia for its decision to sever all remaining economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia in compliance with the decisions of the Security Council;

2. *Takes cognizance* of the special economic hardships confronting Zambia as a result of its decision to carry out the decisions of the Security Council;

3. *Decides* to entrust the Special Mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council, referred to in paragraph 9 of resolution 326 (1973), assisted by a team of six United Nations experts, to assess the needs of Zambia, in maintaining alternative systems of road, rail, air and sea communications for the normal flow of traffic;

4. *Further requests* the neighbouring States to accord the Special Mission every co-operation in the discharge of its task;

5. *Requests* the Special Mission to report to the Security Council not later than 1 March 1973.

Adopted at the 1691st meeting by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Decisions

In connexion with the implementation of Security Council resolution 326 (1973), the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/10880)¹⁴ on 5 Feb-

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1973.

ruary 1973 indicating that following consultations with the members of the Council agreement had been reached that the Security Council Special Mission to Zambia would be composed of the representatives on the Security Council of Austria, Indonesia, Peru and the Sudan.

On 21 February 1973, the President of the Security Council issued a further note (S/10886)¹⁵ indicating that after consultations with the members of the Council it had been agreed that the time-limit fixed in resolutions 326 (1973) and 327 (1973) for the submission of a report by the Security Council Special Mission to Zambia had been extended to 8 March 1973.

At its 1694th meeting, on 10 March 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Spain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question entitled "Complaint by Zambia: Report of the Security Council Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973) (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1)."¹⁶

Resolution 328 (1973)

of 10 March 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Security Council Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973) of 2 February 1973 (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Having heard further the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations,¹⁶

Recalling its resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 326 (1973),

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

Gravely concerned at the persistent refusal of the régime of South Africa to respond to the demands contained in resolutions 277 (1970) and 326 (1973) for the immediate withdrawal of its military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and convinced that this constitutes a serious challenge to the authority of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule,

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 (S/10896/Rev.1).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1692nd meeting.

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. **Endorses** the assessment and conclusions of the Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973);

2. **Affirms** that the state of tension has been heightened following the recent provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against Zambia;

3. **Declares** that the only effective solution to this grave situation lies in the exercise by the people of Zimbabwe of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. **Strongly condemns** the racist régime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia;

5. **Reiterates** its demand for the immediate withdrawal of South African military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and from the border of that Territory with Zambia;

6. **Urges** the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to expedite the preparation of its report undertaken under Security Council resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972, taking into account all proposals and suggestions for extending the scope and improving the effectiveness of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe);

7. **Requests** all Governments to take stringent measures to enforce and ensure full compliance by all individuals and organizations under their jurisdiction with the sanctions policy against Southern Rhodesia and calls upon all Governments to continue to treat the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia as wholly illegal;

8. **Urges** the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference where genuine representatives of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the Territory;

9. **Calls upon** the Government of the United Kingdom to take all effective measures to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence including:

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

(b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation;

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

10. **Decides** to meet again and consider further actions in the light of future developments.

Adopted at the 1694th meeting by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

**Resolution 329 (1973)
of 10 March 1973**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 requesting assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority,

Recalling further its resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, as well as resolutions 326 (1973) and 327 (1973) of 2 February 1973 by which it decided to dispatch a special mission to assess the situation in the area and the needs of Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Special Mission (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia,¹⁷

Affirming that Zambia's action to divert its trade from the southern route reinforces Security Council decisions on sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. **Commends** the Government of Zambia for deciding to abandon the use of the southern route for its trade until the rebellion is quelled and majority rule is established in Southern Rhodesia;

2. **Takes note** of the urgent economic needs of Zambia as indicated in the report of the Special Mission and the annexes thereto;

3. **Appeals** to all States for immediate technical, financial and material assistance to Zambia in accordance with resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) and the recommendations of the Special Mission, so that Zambia can maintain its normal flow of traffic and enhance its capacity to implement fully the mandatory sanctions policy;

4. **Requests** the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization and

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to assist Zambia in the fields identified in the report of the Special Mission and the annexes thereto;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia to enable it to carry out its policy of economic

independence from the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia.

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Zambia as envisaged in the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1694th meeting

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST¹⁸

Decisions

At its 1705th meeting, on 12 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 12 April 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10913)".¹⁹

At its 1706th meeting, on 13 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1708th meeting, on 17 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1710th meeting, on 20 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 331 (1973) of 20 April 1973

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt,²⁰

¹⁸ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.
¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June, 1973*.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1710th meeting.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council as early as possible a comprehensive report giving full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967;

2. *Decides* to meet, following the submission of the Secretary-General's report, to examine the situation in the Middle East;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Mr. Gunnar Jarring, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to be available during the Council's meetings in order to render assistance to the Council in the course of its deliberations.

Adopted at the 1710th meeting²¹

Resolution 332 (1973) of 21 April 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1705,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations (S/10913)

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,²²

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation resulting from the violation of Security Council resolutions,

Deeply deploring all recent acts of violence resulting in the loss of life of innocent individuals and the endangering of international civil aviation,

²¹ In the absence of objections, the President declared the draft resolution adopted unanimously.

²² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1705th meeting*.

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949 and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) of 6 June 1967 and 234 (1967) of 7 June 1967,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968, 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969, 280 (1970) of 19 May 1970 and 316 (1972) of 26 June 1972,

1. **Expresses deep concern** over and condemns all acts of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives;

2. **Condemns** the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and of the Council's cease-fire resolutions;

3. **Calls upon** Israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on Lebanon.

Adopted at the 1711th meeting by 11 votes to none with 4 abstentions (China, Guinea, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America)

Decisions

At its 1717th meeting, on 6 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Chad, the Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria and Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Security Council resolution 331 (1973)

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 331 (1973) (S/10929)"²⁸

At its 1718th meeting, on 7 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1719th meeting, on 8 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²⁸ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.

At its 1720th meeting, on 11 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1721st meeting, on 11 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1722nd meeting, on 12 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iran and Bahrain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the close of the 1726th meeting, on 14 June 1973, the President read the following statement:

"Some tentative suggestions have been made to me concerning the desirability of suspending for a reasonably short period the formal Security Council meetings dealing with the examination of the situation in the Middle East. Among delegations which have informed me that they think such a suspension might be appropriate are those of Austria, France and the United Kingdom.

"The exchange of views on this matter with the members of the Security Council has revealed a common view that such a suspension would be useful. It can be used for further pondering on the results of the discussion of the question in the Security Council by both the members of the Council and the representatives of the States participating in the consideration of this question. In the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the efforts undertaken by his Special Representative and the statements made by all States participating in the present debate, the suspension could also be used for further unofficial consultations among the members of the Security Council as to the next steps of the Council.

"There is a general understanding that the Security Council would resume its examination of the situation in the Middle East, for which purpose a meeting of the Council will be convened in the middle of July on a date to be determined following consultations among the members of the Council."

At its 1734th meeting, on 25 July 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question entitled "Examination of the situation in the Middle East", in addition to those representatives similarly invited during the period between 6 and 12 June.

At its 1736th meeting, on 13 August 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 11 August 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10983)".²⁴

At its 1737th meeting, on 14 August 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Democratic Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 337 (1973)

of 15 August 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1736,

Having noted the contents of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10983),

Having heard the statement of the representative of Lebanon concerning the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the hijacking, by the Israeli air force, of a Lebanese civilian airliner on lease to Iraqi Airways,²⁵

Gravely concerned that such an act carried out by Israel, a Member of the United Nations, constitutes a serious interference with international civil aviation and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that such an act could jeopardize the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violates the provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968 and 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970,

1. *Condemns* the Government of Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the Israeli air force of a Lebanese airliner from Lebanon's air space;

2. *Considers* that these actions by Israel constitute a violation of the Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Agreement of 1949, the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council of 1967, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the international conventions on civil aviation and the principles of international law and morality;

3. *Calls* on the International Civil Aviation Organization to take due account of this resolution when considering adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation against these actions;

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1736th meeting.

4. *Calls* on Israel to desist from any and all acts that violate Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and endanger the safety of international civil aviation and solemnly warns Israel that, if such acts are repeated, the Council will consider taking adequate steps or measures to enforce its resolutions.

Adopted unanimously at the 1740th meeting

Decisions

At its 1743rd meeting, on 8 October 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 7 October 1973 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11010)".²⁶

At its 1745th meeting, on 11 October 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nigeria and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

Resolution 338 (1973)

of 22 October 1973

The Security Council

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy;

2. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts;

3. *Decides* that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations shall start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Adopted at the 1747th meeting by 14 votes to none²⁷

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.

²⁷ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 339 (1973)
of 23 October 1973

The Security Council,

Referring to its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

1. *Confirms* its decision on an immediate cessation of all kinds of firing and of all military action, and urges that the forces of the two sides be returned to the positions they occupied at the moment the cease-fire became effective;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the United Nations now in the Middle East and first of all the personnel now in Cairo.

Adopted at the 1748th meeting by 14 votes to none²⁸

Resolution 340 (1973)
of 25 October 1973

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October and 339 (1973) of 23 October 1973.

Noting with regret the reported repeated violations of the cease-fire in non-compliance with resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973),

Noting with concern from the Secretary-General's report²⁹ that the United Nations military observers have not yet been enabled to place themselves on both sides of the cease-fire line,

1. *Demands* that immediate and complete cease-fire be observed and that the parties return to the positions occupied by them at 1650 hours GMT on 22 October 1973;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations military observers on both sides;

3. *Decides* to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Emergency Force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations except the permanent members of the Security Council, and requests the Secretary-General to report within 24 hours on the steps taken to this effect;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on an urgent and continuing basis on the state of implementation of the present resolution, as well as resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973);

²⁸ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1749th meeting.*

5. *Requests* all Member States to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution, as well as resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973).

Adopted at the 1750th meeting by 14 votes to none³⁰

Decisions

At its 1750th meeting, on 25 October 1973, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to take certain urgent interim measures, as proposed by him (S/11049),³¹ namely, to transfer contingents from the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus to Egypt and to appoint General Siilasvuo, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, as the interim Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force established under resolution 340 (1973).

At its 1751st meeting, on 26 October 1973, the Council decided (a) to authorize the Secretary-General to send an additional force from Cyprus, as an interim measure, should he consider it necessary, and (b) to ask the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to appeal to the parties to co-operate fully and effectively with the International Red Cross.

At the same meeting the Council decided to invite the representative of Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 341 (1973)
of 27 October 1973

The Security Council

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 340 (1973) contained in document S/11052/Rev.1³² dated 27 October 1973;

2. *Decides* that the Force shall be established in accordance with the above-mentioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it shall continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decides.

Adopted at the 1752nd meeting by 14 votes to none³³

³⁰ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Decisions

At the 1754th meeting, on 2 November 1973, the President of the Council made the following statement representing the agreement of the members of the Council:

"United Nations Emergency Force (Security Council resolution 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973): implementation—second phase

"1. The members of the Security Council met for informal consultations on the morning of 1 November 1973 and heard a report from the Secretary-General on the progress so far made in the implementation of Security Council resolution 340 (1973).

"2. After a lengthy and detailed exchange of views it was agreed that in regard to the next stage of implementation of resolution 340 (1973):

"(a) The Secretary-General will immediately consult, to begin with, Ghana (from the African regional group), Indonesia and Nepal (from the Asian regional group), Panama and Peru (from the Latin American regional group), Poland (from the Eastern European regional group) and Canada (from the Western European and other States group), the latter two with particular responsibility for logistic support, with a view to dispatching contingents to the Middle East pursuant to Security Council resolution 340 (1973). The Secretary-General will dispatch troops to the area from these countries as soon as the necessary consultations have been completed. The Council members agreed that at least three African countries are expected to send contingents to the Middle East. The present decision of the Council is intended to bring about a better geographical distribution of the United Nations Emergency Force.

"(b) The Secretary-General will regularly report to the Council on the results of his efforts undertaken pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) so that the question of balanced geographical distribution in the force can be reviewed.

"3. The above-mentioned agreement was reached by members of the Council with the exception of the People's Republic of China which dissociates itself from it."

At its 1755th meeting, on 12 November 1973, the Council considered the item entitled "Letter dated 8 November 1973 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the appointment of the Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (S/11103)",⁸⁴ and authorized the President of the Council to address the following reply to the Secretary-General (S/11104):⁸⁴

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 8 November 1973 by which you informed me of your intention to appoint General Siilasvuo, at present interim Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, as the Force Commander, if the Security Council consents. In accordance with your request I have brought this matter to the attention of the members of the Council.

"In reply I wish to inform you that the members of the Security Council give their consent to this appointment, with the exception of the People's Republic of China which dissociates itself from it."

On 23 November 1973, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11127)⁸⁴ stating that after consultations with all members of the Council, he had addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:

"I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter of 20 November 1973, in which you stated that you had the intention of adding to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East contingents supplied by the Governments of Kenya and Senegal, to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

"In reply, I wish to notify you that the members of the Security Council, with the exception of China which dissociates itself from this agreement, agree with the addition of contingents supplied by the Governments of Kenya and Senegal to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East."

⁸⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST

Decision

At the 1760th meeting, held in private on 15 December 1973, the Security Council approved the text of the following communiqué, issued in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council:

"The Security Council held its 1760th meeting in private on 15 December 1973 at the request of many of its members, to discuss the following item: 'Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East'.

"The Council voted on the draft resolution (S/11156) submitted by Australia, Austria, Guinea,

India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes in favour to none against with 4 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America) as resolution 344 (1973).

"The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States made statements.

"The representative of China did not take part in the vote and made it clear that China dissociated itself from this resolution."

Resolution 344 (1973) of 15 December 1973

The Security Council,

Considering that it has decided by its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 that talks among the parties to the Middle East conflict for the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be held under "appropriate auspices",

Noting that a peace conference on the Middle East situation is to begin shortly at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the Peace Conference will make speedy progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East;

2. *Expresses its confidence* that the Secretary-General will play a full and effective role at the Conference, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and that he will preside over its proceedings, if the parties so desire;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council suitably informed of the developments in negotiations at the Conference, in order to enable it to review the problems on a continuing basis;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance and facilities for the work of the Conference.

Adopted at the 1760th meeting by 10 votes to none with 4 abstentions (France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)³⁵

Decision

On 19 December 1973, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter (S/11162)³⁶ to the Secretary-General:

"I have been requested by the members of the Security Council to inform you, in response to your letter dated 18 December 1973 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11161)³⁶ that they have taken note of your letter and the documents attached to it,³⁷ which they consider to be in accordance with resolution 344 (1973) adopted without opposition by the Security Council on 15 December 1973.

"I have been informed by the French delegation that it reaffirms the reservations it expressed at the Security Council meeting of 15 December³⁸ which led it to abstain in the vote on resolution 344 (1973).

"The Chinese delegation, in conformity with its position taken on resolution 338 (1973) and resolution 344 (1973), dissociates itself from what has been mentioned in the first paragraph."

³⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.
³⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

³⁷ Letters dated 18 December 1973 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America concerning certain aspects of the Peace Conference on the Middle East scheduled to begin in Geneva on 21 December 1973.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1760th meeting*.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA³⁹

Decisions

In connexion with the implementation of Security Council resolution 320 (1972), the President of the

³⁹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972.

Security Council issued a note (S/10873),⁴⁰ on 31 January 1973 indicating that following consultations with the members of the Council it had been agreed that the time-limit fixed in resolution 320 (1972) for the submission of reports by the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), had been extended until 28 February 1973.

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1973*.

On 28 February 1973, the President of the Security Council issued a further note (S/10890),⁴⁰ indicating that the members of the Council did not object to a further extension, until 15 April 1973, of the time-limit fixed for the submission of the reports.

At its 1713th meeting, on 16 May 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"(a) Letter dated 8 May 1973 from the representatives of Guinea and Kenya to the President of the Security Council (S/10925),⁴¹

"(b) Second Special Report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia (S/10920 and Corr.1).⁴¹

Resolution 333 (1973) of 22 May 1973

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972 and 328 (1973) of 10 March 1973,

Noting that measures so far instituted by the Security Council and the General Assembly have not brought to an end the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Reiterating its grave concern that some States contrary to Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, have failed to prevent trade with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Condemning the persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to co-operate with the United Nations in the effective observance and implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the second special report of the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) (S/10920 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the letter dated 27 April from the Chairman 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 (S/10923),⁴²

1. *Approves* the recommendations and suggestions contained in paragraphs 10 to 22 of the second special report of the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968);

2. *Requests* the Committee, as well as all Governments, and the Secretary-General as appropriate, to take urgent action to implement the recommendations and suggestions referred to above,

3. *Requests* States with legislation permitting importation of minerals and other products from Southern Rhodesia to repeal it immediately;

4. *Calls upon* States to enact and enforce immediately legislation providing for the imposition of severe penalties on persons natural or juridical that evade or commit breach of sanctions by:

(a) Importing any goods from Southern Rhodesia;

(b) Exporting any goods to Southern Rhodesia;

(c) Providing any facilities for transport of goods to and from Southern Rhodesia;

(d) Conducting or facilitating any transaction or trade that may enable Southern Rhodesia to obtain from or send to any country any goods or services;

(e) Continuing to deal with clients in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia after it has become known that the clients are re-exporting the goods or components thereof to Southern Rhodesia, or that goods received from such clients are of Southern Rhodesian origin;

5. *Requests* States, in the event of their trading with South Africa and Portugal, to provide that purchase contracts with those countries should clearly stipulate, in a manner legally enforceable, the prohibition of dealing in goods of Southern Rhodesian origin; likewise, sales contracts with these countries should include a prohibition of resale or re-export of goods to Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Calls upon* States to pass legislation forbidding insurance companies under their jurisdiction from covering air flights into and out of Southern Rhodesia and individuals or air cargo carried on them;

7. *Calls upon* States to undertake appropriate legislative measures to ensure that all valid marine insurance contracts contain specific provisions that no goods of Southern Rhodesian origin or destined to Southern Rhodesia shall be covered by such contracts;

8. *Calls upon* States to inform the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) on their present sources of supply and quantities of chrome, asbestos, nickel, pig iron, tobacco, meat and sugar, together with the quantities of these goods they obtained from Southern Rhodesia before the application of sanctions.

Adopted at the 1716th meeting by 12 votes to none with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.

⁴² *Ibid.*

THE CYPRUS QUESTION⁴³

Decision

At its 1727th meeting, on 15 June 1973, 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 to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):⁴⁴ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/10940 and Corr.1)."⁴⁵

Resolution 334 (1973) of 15 June 1973

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1973 (S/10940 and Corr.1) 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 1973,

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 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, 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, 293 (1971) of 26 May and 305 (1971) of 13 December 1971 and 315 (1972) of 15 June and 324 (1972) of 12 December 1972, 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 and accelerate deter-

⁴³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963*.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973*.

mined 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 1973, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted at the 1727th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China)

Decision

At its 1759th meeting, on 14 December 1973, 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):⁴⁴ report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/11137)."⁴⁶

Resolution 343 (1973) of 14 December 1973

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1973 (S/11137) 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 1973,

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 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

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1973*.

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, 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, 293 (1971) of 26 May and 305 (1971) of 13 December 1971 and 315 (1972) of 15 June and 324 (1972) of 12 December 1972 and 334 (1973) of 15 June 1973, 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 and accelerate 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 1974, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted at the 1759th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China)

COMPLAINT BY CUBA

Decisions

At its 1741st meeting, on 17 September 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Chile and Democratic Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Complaint by Cuba:

"(a) Letter dated 13 September 1973 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10995),⁴⁷

"(b) Letter dated 12 September 1973 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10993)."⁴⁷

At its 1742nd meeting, on 18 September 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Senegal, Madagascar and Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1973.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS⁴⁸

Decision

At its 1729th meeting, on 21 June 1973, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the applications of the German Democratic Republic (S/10945)⁴⁹ and the Federal Republic of Germany (S/10949)⁴⁹ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 335 (1973) of 22 June 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered separately the application of the German Democratic Republic (S/10945) and the application of the Federal Republic of Germany (S/10949) for admission to membership in the United Nations,

1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the German Democratic Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the

⁴⁸ 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, 1968, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973*.

Federal Republic of Germany be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted at the 1730th meeting⁵⁰

Decision

At its 1731st meeting, on 17 July 1973, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas (S/10966)⁵¹ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 336 (1973) of 18 July 1973

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/10966),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Commonwealth of the Bahamas be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1732nd meeting

⁵⁰ Adopted without vote.

⁵¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September*.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1973 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1973 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year*, 1684th to 1760th 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 subitems 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 in 1973.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Request of Panama concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in Panama City	1684th	16 January 1973
Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter (in accordance with resolution 325 (1973) of 26 January 1973)	1695th	15 March 1973
Complaint by Cuba	1741st	17 September 1973
Letter dated 8 November 1973 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the appointment of the Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force	1755th	12 November 1973
Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East	1760th	15 December 1973

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1973**

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