

**REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL**

16 June 1977-16 June 1978

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-THIRD SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/33/2)



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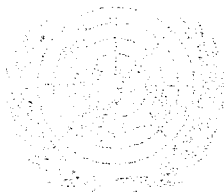
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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report¹ is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter.

2. As in previous years, the report is not intended as a substitute for the records of the Security Council, which constitute the only comprehensive and authoritative account of its deliberations, but as a guide to the activities of the Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connexion, that once again the present report has been prepared in accordance with the Council's decision in December 1974 to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure.

¹ This is the thirty-third annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the *Official Records* of each regular session of the General Assembly.

3. With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period covered, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at its 43rd plenary meeting on 24 October 1977, elected Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1977, of the terms of office of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama and Romania.

4. The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978. The Council held 69 meetings during that period.

5. One member of the Council is not in a position to agree to the Russian language version of this report for the reasons referred to in the first paragraph of chapter 23 (para. 495) of the report of the Security Council for the period 16 June 1976-15 June 1977 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/32/2)*).

Part I

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Chapter I

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST

A. The situation in the Middle East

1. UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Extension of the mandate of the Force until 24 October 1978

(i) *Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 October 1977*

6. As the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was due to expire on 24 October 1977, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 17 October (S/12416) on the activities of the Force for the period from 19 October 1976 to 17 October 1977.

7. In that report, the Secretary-General observed that since his report of 18 October 1976 (S/12212), the functions and responsibilities of UNEF had not changed, the situation in the area had remained stable and the Force had continued efficiently to discharge its mandate. With the consent of the Security Council, Major-General Rais Abin had been appointed Commander of UNEF. He and the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo, had continued the practice of separate meetings with the military authorities of Egypt and Israel concerning the implementation of the terms of reference of the Force and the inspections carried out by UNEF in the areas of limited forces and armaments; in addition, the Chief Co-ordinator had maintained contact with the parties at the ministerial level on important issues.

8. With regard to the implementation of the Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General noted that intensive efforts had been made at various levels to promote an early resumption of the negotiating process aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the area, as called for in that resolution and as described in his report to the Council of 28 February 1977 (S/12290 and Corr.1) and in a further report submitted to the General Assembly on 3 October 1977 and circulated to the members of the Council in document S/12417.

9. The Secretary-General emphasized that the situation in the area would be unstable and increasingly dangerous unless and until a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem could be reached. In conclusion, the Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant factors involved and considering the continued presence of UNEF in the area to be essential, recommended the extension of the mandate for one year.

(ii) *Consideration at the 2035th meeting (21 October 1977)*

10. At its 2035th meeting on 21 October, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/12416)."

11. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12419) which had been drawn up during consultations among the members of the Council, who had agreed that statements on it should be made after the vote. Additionally, the President made the following complementary statement (S/PV.2035) on behalf of the Council regarding the draft resolution:

"Under the provisions of operative paragraph 1 c, the Security Council would request the Secretary-General to submit by 24 October 1978 a report on the developments in the situation and on the steps taken to implement Council resolution 338 (1973). Members of the Council have asked me to make it clear that, should developments occur which would lead the Secretary-General to consider it appropriate to report to the Council at an earlier date, they would of course expect him to do so, and that he will continue his efforts to assist the early resumption of the negotiations for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East."

The President added that he had been asked by the delegations of China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to say that they would not participate in the vote on the draft resolution and that, as a result, they did not subscribe to the agreed statement which he had just read.

12. The Secretary-General made a statement.

Decision: *At the 2035th meeting on 21 October 1977, the draft resolution (S/12419) was adopted by 13 votes to none as resolution 416 (1977). Two members (China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) did not participate in the voting.*

13. Resolution 416 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October, 340 (1973) of 25 October and 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April and 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April, 371 (1975) of 24 July and 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975, and 396 (1976) of 22 October 1976,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/12416),

"Having noted the developments in the situation in the Middle East (S/12417),

"Recalling the Secretary-General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be dangerous and his hope that urgent efforts would be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

"Noting that the Secretary-General recommends the extension of the mandate of the Force for one year,

"1. *Decides:*

"(a) To call upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

"(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of one year, that is, until 24 October 1978;

"(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and on the steps taken to implement resolution 338 (1973);

"2. *Expresses its confidence* that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy."

14. Following the vote, the Council heard statements by the representatives of China, Benin, the United States, Canada, the USSR, Romania, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Venezuela, Panama, Mauritius and Pakistan, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of India.

2. UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT
OBSERVER FORCE

(a) *Extension of the mandate of the Force until
31 May 1978*

(i) *Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November 1977*

15. As the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was due to expire on 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 23 November (S/12453), giving an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 24 May to 23 November 1977. The Secretary-General stated that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. He further observed that during the period under review, the situation in the area had remained quiet, except for the incident mentioned in paragraph 21 of his report.

16. Concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General repeated that intensive efforts towards a just and durable settlement were continuing at various levels. He hoped that they would contribute to an early resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference.

17. The Secretary-General noted that the prevailing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector should not obscure the fact that the main elements of the Middle East

problem remained unresolved and that the situation in the area would continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress could soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects.

18. The Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential in the prevailing circumstances and recommended that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months until 31 May 1978.

(ii) *Consideration at the 2051st meeting (30 November 1977)*

19. At its 2051st meeting on 30 November, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12453)."

20. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12459) which had been prepared during consultations among the members of the Council

21. The Secretary-General made a statement informing the Council that since the circulation of his report, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic had agreed to the extension of the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months and that the Government of Israel had also conveyed its agreement.

Decision: *At the 2051st meeting on 30 November 1977, the draft resolution (S/12459) was adopted by 12 votes to none as resolution 420 (1977). Three members (Benin, China and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) did not participate in the voting.*

22. Resolution 420 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12453),

"Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

"Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

"Decides:

"(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

"(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1978;

"(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973)."

23. In accordance with the agreement reached in consultations, the President made the following complementary statement (S/12460) on behalf of the Council regarding resolution 420 (1977):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12453) states in paragraph 32 that 'the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector should not obscure the fact that the main elements of the Middle East problem remain unresolved and that the situa-

tion in the area will continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress can soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects'. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

24. The President further noted that he had been asked by the delegations of Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to state that as they had not participated in the vote on the resolution, they took the same position with regard to the statement he had just read.

25. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of China, the USSR, the United States, Venezuela, Romania, Mauritius, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Pakistan, Benin, India and the Federal Republic of Germany, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(b) *Communication received in April 1978*

26. In a letter dated 17 April 1978 (S/12650), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic charged that Israeli elements had infiltrated through the zone disengaging the forces in the Golan Heights in late March and had planted booby-trap mines, with a receiver-transmitter radio set connected to the telephone cable between Damascus and Amman, near the main highway that linked the town of Deraa with Damascus. Syrian experts had reported that the set was equipped with nuclear cells manufactured in the United States and operating through radio-active substances whose use for military purposes was prohibited because of their damaging effect on human life.

(c) *Extension of the mandate of the Force until 30 November 1978*

(i) *Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 May 1978*

27. As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 31 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 17 May (S/12710), giving an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 30 November 1977 to 17 May 1978. The Secretary-General stated that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties, and that during the period under review the situation in the Israel-Syria sector had remained quiet and there had been no incidents of a serious nature.

28. The Secretary-General also noted that efforts to promote an early resumption of the negotiating process aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East had continued at various levels.

29. The Secretary-General stated that the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector was basically precarious, that the main elements of the Middle East problem remained unresolved and that the situation in the area as a whole would continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress could soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects. He stressed that it was important and urgent that a determined effort be made to achieve progress in the search for such a settlement and, as a first step to that end, to promote an early resumption of the negotiating process in accordance with resolution 338 (1973).

30. In the prevailing circumstances, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF

in the area to be essential and therefore recommended that the Security Council should extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months until 30 November 1978. He added that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic had given its assent to the proposed extension and that the Government of Israel had also expressed its agreement.

(ii) *Consideration at the 2079th meeting (31 May 1978)*

31. At its 2079th meeting on 31 May, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12710)."

32. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12721) before the Council.

Decision: *At the 2079th meeting on 31 May 1978, the draft resolution (S/12721) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 429 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

33. Resolution 429 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12710),

"Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

"Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

"Decides:

"(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

"(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1978;

"(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and on the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973)."

34. The President made the following complementary statement (S/12724) on behalf of the Council regarding resolution 429 (1978):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12710) states in paragraph 36 that 'the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector is, however, basically precarious. The main elements of the Middle East problem remain unresolved and the situation in the area as a whole will continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress can soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects'. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

35. The President added that he had been asked by the delegation of China to state that, as it had not participated in the vote on the resolution, it took the same position with regard to the statement he had just read on behalf of the members of the Council.

36. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of China, Kuwait, Czechoslovakia, Canada, the USSR, Bolivia, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Gabon, Nigeria, India and France, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Venezuela.

3. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ISRAEL-LEBANON SECTOR

(a) *Reports of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization on the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector*

37. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector continued to be the subject of periodic reports on the status of the cease-fire in the sector submitted by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). From 16 June 1977 to 15 March 1978, the Chief of Staff issued monthly reports, assessing the frequency of incidents in the sector, the number of incidents of firing across or of crossing of the armistice demarcation line as reported by UNTSO observation posts, the frequency of jet flights over Lebanese territory, the complaints submitted by the parties and the results of UNTSO investigations. These reports were issued as addenda 40 to 53 to document S/11663.

38. The Chief of Staff reported that Israeli forces personnel had continued to occupy six positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line in the period between June 1977 and February 1978.

39. In the months of June and July 1977, according to the reports (S/11663/Add.40 and 41), ground and air activity had increased, with 37 cases of firing across the armistice demarcation line, 5 crossing violations and 27 reported overflights by Israeli jets. One naval violation by Israel had been observed during July.

40. In reports covering the months of August and September (S/11663/Add.42 and 45), it was indicated that ground activity had increased significantly along the entire armistice demarcation line and remained at a high level. There had been 137 cases of firing across the line, 4 crossing violations and 30 reported overflights by Israeli aircraft. On 20 and 23 September, the Chief of Staff submitted two special reports (S/11663/Add.43 and 44) concerning intensified fighting between *de facto* forces in the area of El Khiam and ground activity along the entire armistice demarcation line and the line between Lebanese territory and Israel-occupied Syrian territory. On 26 September, a general cease-fire in the region of Southern Lebanon had been reached in agreement with all the parties.

41. In reports covering the months of October and November (S/11663/Add.46 and 49), the Chief of Staff of UNTSO indicated that ground and air activity had been at a low level, with 10 cases of firing across the armistice demarcation line and 37 overflights by Israeli jet aircraft. However, events from 5 to 13 November had been the subject of two special reports (S/11663/Add.47 and 48), in which it was indicated that violations of the general cease-fire had increased in intensity and number in Southern Lebanon. The Secretary-General expressed his concern at the continuing escalation of tension and violence in the Israel-Lebanon sector and reiterated his appeal to all parties to exercise restraint and to co-operate with efforts to re-establish peaceful conditions in the area.

42. In reports covering the months of December 1977 and January and February 1978 (S/11663/Add.50-52), it was observed that all types of activity had been at a moderate level. There had been 5 cases of firing across the armistice demarcation line, 43 crossing violations and 38 reported overflights by Israeli jet aircraft during that period. UNTSO operations in Lebanon continued to be hindered by incidents with *de facto* forces, involving vehicle hijackings, denial of freedom of movement, forced entry into observation posts, mined roads and shooting at the immediate vicinity of observation posts, mostly in areas assumed to be controlled by the Christian *de facto* forces.

43. On 15 March (S/11663/Add.53), the Chief of Staff reported that early that morning United Nations military observers had noted that a tank force of unknown size coming from the south had passed the frontier heading north. In addition, mortar and artillery fire initiated from Israeli territory, as well as Israeli air attacks, had been reported by United Nations observation posts. The Israeli Defence Forces had issued a statement, announcing that it had begun a mopping-up operation along the Lebanese frontier. According to UNTSO, the Israeli forces had launched a military operation with ground and armoured forces, supported by naval vessels and jet aircraft using shells and bombs. United Nations military observers had been evacuated from some posts and their buildings destroyed.

44. No further reports were received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO on the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector after 15 March.

(b) *Communications received between November 1977 and 16 March 1978 and requests for a meeting*

45. In a letter dated 10 November 1977 (S/12443), the representative of Lebanon charged that between 5 and 9 November, Israeli forces had sunk a fishing boat inside Lebanese territorial waters, shelled the town of Tyre and several villages in Southern Lebanon, inflicting a number of casualties, and bombarded several other Lebanese towns, leaving at least 60 Lebanese civilians dead and 120 injured.

46. In a letter dated 11 November (S/12444), the representative of Israel charged that PLO had launched eight rocket attacks across the Israeli border from Southern Lebanon from the end of September to the beginning of November, and that in the preceding 10 days, PLO attacks against Christians in Southern Lebanon and the Israeli town of Nahariya had been intensified. He stated that as a result of those attacks, Israel had had no alternative but to strike, with a view to preventing further escalation of violence, and had carried out aerial bombardment of six localities on 9 November.

47. By a letter dated 14 November (S/12446), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted a letter dated 10 November from the Permanent Observer of PLO concerning the Israeli attack on 9 November against a number of peaceful towns, villages and refugee camps in Southern Lebanon.

48. In a letter dated 15 November (S/12448), the representative of Lebanon noted that a document not originating from the Government of Lebanon concerning the events on the southern frontier of Lebanon had been circulated to the members of the Security

Council and stated that that document represented a deliberate interference in a matter pertaining exclusively to Lebanese sovereignty.

49. By a letter dated 10 January 1978 (S/12521), the representative of Lebanon transmitted excerpts from an address made by the President of Lebanon on 6 January concerning Lebanon's official position on the solutions under consideration regarding the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question.

50. In a letter dated 13 March (S/12598), the representative of Israel charged that on 11 March a PLO squad had killed 37 Israeli civilians and wounded 76 in attacks on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway.

51. In letters dated 15 March (S/12600 and S/12602) addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, the representative of Lebanon charged that at midnight on 14/15 March, a massive number of Israeli troops had invaded Lebanon along the Lebanese frontiers from several axes; Israeli patrol vessels had penetrated Lebanese territorial waters, and Israeli warplanes were continuing to fly in Lebanese air space and bombard the area, causing many casualties and enormous property damage. The Lebanese Government was convinced that the only solution to the problem would lie in putting an end to Israeli aggression and in Israel's withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.

52. By a note issued on 16 March (S/12604), the President of the Security Council circulated the text of a letter dated 16 March from the Secretary-General, in which he drew the attention of members of the Council to a number of communications relating to the situation in Lebanon which he had received suggesting action by the Secretary-General and the Security Council. The Secretary-General observed that he had already been in touch with a number of the representatives most directly concerned and that he stood ready to lend any assistance in helping to overcome the difficulties. He also noted that until a comprehensive peace settlement was reached that met the legitimate aspirations of all the Governments and peoples of the area, the cycle of violence was likely to continue. The Secretary-General observed that in the Lebanese context or in the wider context of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, which was a priority objective as far as international peace and security were concerned, he was ready to help in any possible way. He had drawn the Council's attention to the communications and expressed his concern because of the implications of developments in the Middle East for the future of world peace.

53. The following communications were annexed to the Secretary-General's letter: (a) a note verbale dated 15 March from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in which he cited a telegram from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of his Government; (b) a note verbale dated 15 March from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, transmitting the text of a statement by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Government; (c) a letter dated 14 March from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who transmitted a message from the Executive Committee of PLO; (d) a letter dated 15 March from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States; (e) a letter dated 15 March from the representative of Algeria, transmitting the text of a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria.

54. In a letter dated 17 March (S/12606), the representative of Lebanon requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council, pursuant to his letter of 15 March (S/12600).

55. In a letter dated 17 March (S/12607), the representative of Israel also requested the President of the Security Council to convene a meeting of the Council to consider the acts of terror and violence against Israeli civilians being perpetrated from Lebanese territory, as referred to in his letter of 13 March (S/12598).

(c) *Consideration at the 2071st to 2074th meetings (17-19 March 1978)*

56. At its 2071st meeting on 17 March, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606);

"Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607)."

57. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President then informed the Council of a letter dated 17 March (S/12608) from the representative of Kuwait, requesting that the representatives of PLO should be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that that proposal had not been made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation to participate in the debate would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

58. The representative of the United States made a statement.

Decision: At the 2071st meeting on 17 March 1978, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom).

59. The President also informed the Council of a proposal made during consultations that the representative of PLO should be seated at the Council table for the duration of the Council's deliberations in the item.

60. The representative of the United States made a further statement.

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom).

61. The Council then began its discussion of the question, hearing statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Kuwait, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representative of Kuwait made a further statement.

62. At the 2072nd meeting on 18 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the rep-

representative of Viet Nam, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

63. The Council continued its discussion, hearing statements by the representatives of Egypt, Kuwait, France, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Yemen and Lebanon.

64. At the 2073rd meeting on 18 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Sudan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council continued its consideration of the question inscribed on the agenda. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12610) submitted by the United States. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, India and the USSR.

65. At its 2074th meeting on 19 March, the Council continued its consideration of the item. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Mongolia, Pakistan, Qatar and Iraq, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

66. Before the vote on the draft resolution (S/12610), it was agreed that statements would be made following the voting. The representatives of China, Gabon, the USSR, Bolivia and Mauritius made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

Decision: *At the 2074th meeting on 19 March 1978, the United States draft resolution (S/12610) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR), as resolution 425 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

67. Resolution 425 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/12600 and S/12606) and from the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/12607),

"Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

"Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

"Convinced that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

"1. Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"2. Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

"3. Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for Southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of the present resolution."

68. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, France, the United States and Venezuela, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom. A statement was then made by the Secretary-General. The discussion continued with statements by the representatives of China, the Sudan, Mongolia, Israel, Pakistan, Qatar, Iraq, India, Jordan and Lebanon, as well as by the representative of PLO.

(d) *Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 March 1978 on the implementation of resolution 425 (1978)*

69. In pursuance of resolution 425 (1978) concerning the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report dated 19 March (S/12611), in which he outlined the terms of reference of the Force, general considerations related to its effective functioning, a proposed plan of action and the estimated cost and method of financing it.

(e) *Consideration at the 2075th meeting (19 March 1978)*

70. At its 2075th meeting on 19 March, the Security Council continued its discussion and included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606);

"Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607);

"Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) (S/12611)."

71. The President drew the attention of the Council to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) (S/12611) and to the draft resolution (S/12612) submitted by the President of the Council in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom.

72. The representatives of China and the USSR made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

Decision: *At the 2075th meeting on 19 March 1978, the United Kingdom draft resolution (S/12612) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR), as resolution 426 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

73. Resolution 426 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council

"1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) contained in document S/12611 dated 19 March 1978;

"2. Decides that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 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."

74. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, the United States, France and Canada made statements following the vote. A statement was made by the Secretary-General. Further statements were made by the representative of Lebanon and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom.

(f) *Communications and reports of the Secretary-General submitted up to 1 May 1978*

75. In a letter dated 21 March (S/12616), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council about his contacts with a number of Governments in all the different geographical regions concerning the provision of contingents for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and stated that he had received offers of one contingent from Nepal and another from Norway. The Government of France had also offered a contingent which was available for immediate service. The Government of Iran had consented to the temporary use of a detachment from its contingent already in the Middle East. The Secretary-General further informed the members of the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to proceed with the arrangements he had outlined.

76. In a letter dated 22 March (S/12618), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had considered his letter (S/12616) in informal consultations on 21 March and had agreed with the proposals contained therein. China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), had dissociated itself from the matter.

77. In a progress report dated 23 March (S/12620), the Secretary-General stated that he had appointed Major-General E. A. Erskine, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Interim Commander of UNIFIL. He reported further that Iranian, Swedish and Canadian contingents had been transferred to UNIFIL from UNDOF and UNEF and that he had accepted the offers of the French, Nepalese and Norwegian Governments to provide contingents totalling 1,350 for UNIFIL.

78. In accordance with the Secretary-General's instructions, Lieutenant-General E. Siilasvuo, Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, had had contacts with all the parties concerned on the steps to be taken for the speedy implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and on the arrangements to facilitate the return of the displaced persons who had fled Southern Lebanon during the military operations.

79. In a progress report dated 2 April (S/12620/Add.1), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the strength, composition and deployment of UNIFIL as of that date, as well as arrangements for the arrival of the Nepalese and Norwegian contingents. Senegal had agreed to provide a battalion of about 600 men, and France and Norway had agreed to provide the necessary logistic elements. The Secretary-General stated that he had maintained contact with Lebanese and Israeli Governments and with PLO, with a view to the rapid implementation of resolution 425 (1978), especially in respect of the cease-fire and withdrawal of the Israeli forces. According to Major-General Erskine, the situation in the area had remained gen-

erally quiet, although there had been a number of firing incidents.

80. In a progress report dated 8 April (S/12620/Add.2), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the strength, composition and deployment of the Force as of that date.

81. With regard to the general situation in Southern Lebanon the Secretary-General reported the situation generally quiet, with certain local exceptions. In the western sector, considerable tension, with occasional exchanges of fire, had continued to prevail, and in the eastern section there had been repeated exchanges of fire, mainly involving Christian *de facto* armed elements south of the Litani River and PLO armed elements north of the river. The Secretary-General also described the contacts he and the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East had had with the parties, with a view to the speedy implementation of resolution 425 (1978), especially in respect of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

82. In a letter dated 10 April (S/12641), the Secretary-General recalled that the Government of Senegal had agreed to provide a contingent for UNIFIL and expressed his intention to proceed with arrangements for it to arrive in the area at the earliest possible moment. He noted that the Governments of France and Norway had agreed to share responsibility for logistic support for the Force. Details of those proposals had been provided in his progress reports of 2 and 8 April (S/12620/Add.1 and 2). He also informed the Council of his intention to appoint Major-General Erskine, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Commander of the Force, subject to the consent of the Council.

83. In a letter dated 12 April (S/12642), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had considered the matter in consultations and had agreed with the proposals contained in his letter (S/12641). China had dissociated itself from the matter, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

84. In a progress report dated 17 April (S/12620/Add.3), the Secretary-General informed the Council that according to reports submitted by UNIFIL, the general situation in Southern Lebanon had remained quiet and there had been no serious incidents. On 11 and 14 April, Israeli forces had withdrawn from two areas east and south of the Litani River under the plan submitted to Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo on 6 April, and their positions had been taken over by troops of the Norwegian battalion. Traffic of returning refugees had continued heavy throughout the area. The Secretary-General set out the strength, composition and deployment of the Force as of 17 April and described the continuing contacts of Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo with all the parties concerned with regard to the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and the further withdrawal of Israeli forces. The Secretary-General indicated that he would visit the area from 17 to 19 April to meet with the parties concerned at the highest level, as well as with Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo and Major-General Erskine and the UNIFIL contingents in the area of operations.

85. In a letter dated 19 April (S/12657), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council, on completion of his visit to the area, about the state of

affairs concerning the implementation of resolution 425 (1978), especially in relation to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. He had had extensive talks with the President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Lebanon, with Mr. Arafat, and with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Defence Minister of Israel. He had been assured of the firm intention of Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanese territory and indicated that Israel had proposed that that withdrawal take place in two phases. Israel Defence Forces would be completely withdrawn from a central area by 30 April, followed by withdrawal from a belt along the armistice demarcation line in the south and to the north which would be arranged in the near future.

86. In a letter dated 25 April (S/12666), the Secretary-General informed the Council that when the Senegalese battalion and the remainder of the logistic units arrived by the end of April, UNIFIL would have a total strength of about 3,500, excluding the Iranian and Swedish companies on temporary assignment with UNIFIL.

87. The Government of Nigeria had also agreed to make a battalion available for service with UNIFIL, which it was his intention to accept, subject to the usual consultations. Inclusion of the Nigerian battalion would bring the Force to the total "in the order of 4,000" authorized by the Security Council. He indicated that he would report to the Council in the near future regarding the possible need to increase the strength of the Force to 6,000.

88. In a letter dated 26 April (S/12667), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that he had consulted the members of the Council regarding his letter dated 25 April (S/12666) and that they agreed with the proposal concerning the Nigerian contingent contained therein. China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), had dissociated itself from the matter.

89. In a letter dated 1 May (S/12675), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that both the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Siilasvuo, and the Force Commander of UNIFIL, Major-General Erskine, had reported to him that in view of the very difficult conditions on the ground, and in the light of the experience so far acquired, they felt strongly that the total strength of the Force should be brought to about 6,000. During his visit to the area, the Secretary-General had observed the delicacy and difficulty of the tasks of UNIFIL, which had to operate over extensive areas in rugged terrain and in dangerous situations. He considered it necessary to increase the strength of UNIFIL to the level of about 6,000 if the Force was to be in a position to carry out the tasks entrusted to it effectively, and he so recommended to the Council. He added that the Governments of Fiji, Iran and Ireland had indicated that they would each be prepared to make a battalion available for service with UNIFIL and that if the Council should agree to the proposed increase in the Force, he intended to seek additional contingents from those Governments.

(g) *Consideration at the 2076th meeting
(3 May 1978)*

90. At its 2076th meeting on 3 May, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/12675)."

91. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12679) sponsored by Bolivia and India and announced that Mauritius had become an additional sponsor.

Decision: *At the 2076th meeting on 3 May 1978, the three-Power draft resolution (S/12679) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with two abstentions (Czechoslovakia, USSR), as resolution 427 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

92. Resolution 427 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/12675),

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

"1. Approves the increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon requested by the Secretary-General from 4,000 to approximately 6,000 troops;

"2. Takes note of the withdrawal of Israeli forces that has taken place so far"

"3. Calls upon Israel to complete its withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without any further delay;

"4. Deplores the attacks on the United Nations Force that have occurred and demands full respect for the United Nations Force from all parties in Lebanon."

93. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement. Statements were also made by the representatives of China, the United Kingdom, Kuwait, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, the USSR, the United States, Mauritius, Canada, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Bolivia and Nigeria, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Venezuela.

(h) *Reports of the Secretary-General submitted
between 3 May and 16 June 1978*

94. On 5 May, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on UNIFIL (S/12620/Add.4), in which he informed the Council that according to reports submitted by UNIFIL, the situation had remained stable in the central and western sectors but that tension had increased significantly in the Tyre area. On 30 April, the third phase of the withdrawal of Israeli forces had taken place, and the positions vacated had been taken over by UNIFIL units. Following the adoption of resolution 427 (1978), the Secretary-General had accepted the offers of Fiji, Iran and Ireland to provide a battalion each for service with UNIFIL. With the completion of the third phase of Israeli withdrawal, the Secretary-General added, UNIFIL was deployed in a much more extensive area, extending roughly from the Litani River in the north to a line running about 18 kilometres from the river in the western and central sectors and about 2 to 7 kilometres in the eastern area. After indicating the deployment of the Force as of 5 May, the Secretary-General described a number of serious incidents that had occurred in the Tyre area at the beginning of the month during

which six UNIFIL soldiers had been killed and a number wounded. An urgent message had been addressed to the Chairman of PLO, asking him to take all possible measures to avoid the risk of confrontation with UNIFIL, and the Chairman had given assurances of his co-operation in attempting to resolve the situation. United Nations troops, the Secretary-General stressed, were provided only with weapons of a defensive character and were authorized to use force only in self-defence when attacked or when attempts were made to prevent them from performing their duties under the Security Council's mandate. Accordingly, he had appealed to all the Governments and other parties concerned to extend all possible support and co-operation to UNIFIL.

95. In a further progress report on UNIFIL (S/12620/Add.5), submitted on 13 June, the Secretary-General stated that the fourth and last phase of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon had taken place on that date and had been completed according to schedule. The strength of the Force was then 6,100, the deployment of which the Secretary-General described. At his request, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Guyer, had visited the area from 19 to 24 May to discuss certain problems with the parties concerning the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) which required urgent clarification. Mr. Guyer had been informed of the decision of the Government of Israel to withdraw its forces completely from Lebanon by 13 June. The President of Lebanon had emphasized to Mr. Guyer that the objective of UNIFIL was to assist ultimately in the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in Southern Lebanon, which presupposed both total withdrawal of Israeli forces and prevention of armed elements not under the command of the Lebanese Government from infiltrating into or undertaking hostile activities in the UNIFIL area of operations. Mr. Arafat had confirmed that, pursuant to the PLO commitment to co-operate fully with UNIFIL, it would not initiate hostile acts against Israel from Southern Lebanon and would refrain from infiltrating armed elements into the UNIFIL area of operations. The Secretary-General set out the position taken by the Lebanese Government pending the full establishment of Lebanese authority in the UNIFIL area, and discussions were taking place, with a view to working out practical arrangements for the Force's deployment and the fulfilment of its mission. By 1700 hours on 13 June, the Commander of UNIFIL had confirmed to the Secretary-General that the Israeli forces had completely withdrawn from Southern Lebanon. Five of the positions evacuated had been taken over by UNIFIL, and discussions were continuing on practical arrangements for deployment in additional positions. The first part of the mandate entrusted to UNIFIL had thus been fulfilled, and the second phase had begun in the entire area of operations.

(i) *Other communications received before
16 June 1978*

96. By a letter dated 17 March 1978 (S/12609), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, condemning the act of aggression by Israel against Lebanon.

97. In a letter dated 20 March (S/12614), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People charged that the Israeli invasion in Southern Lebanon had been

directed mainly against the Palestinians. The Committee supported the Security Council's request that Israel should immediately cease its military action against the territorial integrity of Lebanon and withdraw its forces without delay from all Lebanese territory, and considered it imperative that the Council should take more energetic and determined action to bring about the urgent establishment of peace in the Middle East.

98. By a letter dated 20 March (S/12615), the representative of Mongolia transmitted a text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia concerning Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

99. By a letter dated 13 June (S/12736), the representative of Israel transmitted a letter to the Secretary-General from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, stating that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Southern Lebanon had been completed on 13 June. The Foreign Minister stated that in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal, members of PLO had returned to the area and that UNIFIL was permitting the transit of supplies to them. He charged that some units of UNIFIL treated the PLO elements with indulgence and even co-operated with them, having official PLO liaison officers in touch with UNIFIL. The Foreign Minister charged further that the situation was not only in violation of the Secretary-General's statement made at the meeting at Jerusalem but also boded ill for the future.

100. By a letter dated 14 June (S/12738) to the representative of Israel, the Secretary-General transmitted his reply to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel. The Secretary-General expressed surprise at the allegations made in the letter of the Foreign Minister (S/12736) and, referring to his report to the Security Council (S/12620/Add.5), stated that there were PLO liaison officers with UNIFIL, as well as liaison officers of all parties concerned. He noted that PLO had undertaken to co-operate with UNIFIL in the implementation of resolution 425 (1978). The Secretary-General expressed his assurance that UNIFIL would continue to discharge in good faith its responsibilities under resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). Its task, the Secretary-General stressed, had not been facilitated by the Israeli decision not to turn over control of the remainder of the area of operations to UNIFIL, and he was trying to deal satisfactorily with the consequences of that development in co-operation with the Lebanese Government.

4. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS CONCERNING
OTHER ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE
EAST

101. By a letter dated 31 August 1977 (S/12392), the representative of Israel transmitted the text of the statement issued after a meeting of the Palestine Central Council held at Damascus on 25 and 26 August which, he stated demonstrated once again that that grouping of Arab terrorists could not be a partner to any steps leading to a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

102. In pursuance of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 31/61 of 9 December 1976, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/12417) to the Security Council on 18 October 1977, in which he pointed out that the implementation of resolution 31/61 was closely related to that of resolution 31/62 calling for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the

United Nations and the Co-Chairmanship of the United States and the USSR not later than the end of March 1977. The Secretary-General observed that the obstacles in the way of overcoming the Geneva Conference could not be overcome by purely procedural means, as changes of attitude on all sides were necessary.

103. The Secretary-General also referred in his report to the fighting between *de facto* forces which had flared up again in Southern Lebanon and noted that a deterioration of that situation might have considerable implications in the wider context of the Middle East problem.

104. In conclusion, the Secretary-General expressed his hope that it would prove possible to bring about an early resumption of the negotiations as a first step towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He stressed that if it were not to happen the world would be facing a major international crisis in the not too distant future.

105. In a letter dated 8 December (S/12478), the representative of Egypt referred to the letter dated 5 December 1977 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/32/411), transmitting the text of the "Tripoli Declaration", and set forth the position of Egypt with regard to that Declaration.

106. By a letter dated 8 December (S/12486), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977 entitled "The situation in the Middle East" and drew particular attention to paragraph 5, in which the General Assembly had requested the Security Council to take all necessary measures for the implementation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and achievement of a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

107. By a letter dated 4 January 1978 (S/12517), the representative of Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau concerning the assassination of the representative of PLO in London.

108. In a letter dated 27 January (S/12545), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the speech made on 21 January in which the President of Egypt had stated that Egypt was requesting arms because of its great responsibilities to all of Africa and said that the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya considered the implications of that statement a threat to the peace and security of the African continent.

109. By a letter dated 15 February (S/12562), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in his capacity as Chairman of the thirtieth session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, concerning the decision of the South African Government to give Israel a large loan and other forms of co-operation.

110. In a letter dated 6 June (S/12730), the representative of Israel charged that on 2 June a public bus had been blown up in Jerusalem, killing five Israeli children and a young visitor. He added that an organization called General Command for the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces had published a statement at Beirut, taking responsibility for that act.

B. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL RECEIVED BETWEEN JULY AND OCTOBER 1977

111. In a letter dated 28 July 1977 (S/12377), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed his concern regarding the decision of the Israeli Government to establish three Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. That decision, he stated, constituted a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

112. In a letter dated 13 September (S/12399), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People requested, on behalf of the Committee, that a meeting of the Security Council should be convened before the General Assembly considered item 30 of its provisional agenda entitled "Question of Palestine", in order that the Committee might submit its conclusions concerning the discussion in the Council to the Assembly.

113. By a letter dated 30 September (S/12410), the representative of Sri Lanka, in his capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of the Declaration on the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in the light of recent developments, adopted on that date by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2041ST MEETING (27 OCTOBER 1977)

114. At its 2041st meeting on 27 October, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights:

"Letter dated 13 September 1977 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council (S/12399)."

115. The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The President also drew attention to the request of the representative of Senegal that the representative of PLO should be invited to participate in the debate on the item. He added that the proposal was not being put forward under rule 37 or 39, but, if approved by the Council, it would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate in the debate under rule 37.

116. The representative of the United States made a statement concerning the proposal.

Decision: *At the 2041st meeting on 27 October 1977, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom).*

117. In accordance with the Council's decision, the representative of PLO was invited to participate in the debate.

118. The President, with the consent of the Council, also invited the representatives of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

119. The Council then began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Romania, the USSR, China, Venezuela, Panama, Benin and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of India.

120. The President then announced that the members of the Council had agreed to adjourn the debate for the time being.

3. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

121. By a letter dated 13 January 1978 (S/12534), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 32/40 A of 2 December 1977, concerning the question of Palestine, and drew particular attention to paragraphs 3 and 4, in which the Assembly had noted with satisfaction that all members of the Council who had participated in the discussion at the 2041st meeting of the Council on 27 October 1977 had reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the area could not be established without the achievement, in particular, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The Assembly had further urged the Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the recommendations endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 31/20 as a basis for the solution of the problem of Palestine.

122. In a letter dated 18 January (S/12531), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People drew attention to the fundamental principles relating to the question contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly, which should be applied in any effort to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

C. The situation in occupied Arab territories

123. By a letter dated 30 June 1977 (S/12356), the representative of the Sudan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June, requested the circulation of a text of an article entitled "Israel tortures Arab prisoners" and a related editorial that had appeared in *The Sunday Times* (London) on 19 June.

124. In a letter dated 28 July (S/12377), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed concern over a decision taken by the Prime Minister of Israel on 25 July, approving the establishment of three Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

125. By a letter dated 29 July (S/12376), the representative of Oman, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of July, drew attention to the decision of Israel to establish three Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory and recalled the terms of the consensus statement adopted by the Security Council on 11 November 1976 at its 1969th meeting.

126. By a note verbale dated 10 August (S/12378), the representative of Jordan referred to General Assembly resolution 31/110 of 16 December 1976 entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people" and enclosed a report prepared by his Government on the situation in the occupied part of Jerusalem.

127. By a note dated 11 August (S/12379), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 1 (XXXIII) entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East", adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its 1390th meeting on 15 February 1977.

128. By a note verbale dated 17 August (S/12384), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of an official declaration issued by a spokesman of his Government concerning the recent announcement by the Israeli Government that Israeli laws and regulations would be imposed on the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

129. By a letter dated 19 August (S/12382), the representative of Egypt requested the circulation of a statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt concerning the latest illegal and aggressive Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories, which, he declared, constituted a dangerous escalation in the situation in violation of Israel's international obligations.

130. In a letter dated 19 August (S/12386), the representative of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of August, charged that the enforcement of Israeli laws in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip was a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter, the Geneva Conventions and all relevant United Nations resolutions. He forwarded a message to the Secretary-General from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, asking his intervention to put an end to such aggressive actions by Israel.

131. By a letter dated 26 August (S/12388), the representative of Cyprus transmitted the text of a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus concerning Israel's new arbitrary and unlawful act on the West Bank of the Jordan.

132. By a letter dated 6 September (S/12396), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a document entitled "Memorandum issued by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Jordan concerning the consequences of the decision taken by the Government of Israel in regard to the equalization of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, as far as services are concerned, with the inhabitants of Israel".

133. By a letter dated 30 September (S/12410), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a declaration that had been adopted on the same day at an extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, in New York, on the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in the light of recent developments, especially with regard to the extension of Israeli laws to and the establishment of new settlements in the occupied territories.

134. By a note verbale dated 20 October (S/12428), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a telegram addressed to the Secretary-General by Moslem and Christian religious leaders in Jordan, requesting his intervention on behalf of Archbishop Capucci.

135. On 30 December (S/12512), the Secretary-General submitted a report in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/5 of 28 October regarding the contacts he had made and the reply received from the Government of Israel relevant to the implementation of that resolution, which was entitled "Recent illegal Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories in contravention of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of Israel's international obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of United Nations resolutions, and obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East".

136. By a letter dated 9 February 1978 (S/12563), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of a letter dated 6 February addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer of PLO concerning Israel's decision to convert three new military installations on the West Bank into permanent civilian settlements.

137. By a note verbale dated 21 February (S/12575), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a memorandum from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan, seeking efforts by the United

Nations to secure the cessation of Israeli diggings, sequestrations and demolitions which, it was charged, were threatening four Arab quarters adjacent to the Western Wall of the Haram Esh-Sharif Sanctuary.

138. In a letter dated 11 April (S/12640), the representative of Morocco charged that Israel, in carrying out its policy of judaization of the Holy City of Jerusalem, intended to destroy two historic monuments situated near the west wall of the Aqsa Mosque, part of the Moroccan *waqf* foundations, by constructing a road through those historic monuments.

139. By a note verbale dated 12 April (S/12669), the representative of Jordan transmitted a document entitled "Communication from the Government of Jordan concerning new Israeli attempts to evacuate and demolish the Zawiyah of Abu-Median al-Ghouth, adjacent to the Al Aqsa Mosque at Jerusalem".

140. In a letter dated 31 May (S/12725), the representative of Israel denied the charges contained in the communications from Jordan dated 21 February (S/12575) and 12 April (S/12669) and in the Moroccan letter dated 11 April (S/12640) and stated that the diggings cited in those documents had been conducted at a distance of 20 metres from the site in question and would not cause it any injury.

Chapter 2

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

141. In accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 6 June 1977 (S/12344/Rev.1) 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 and the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May, was circulated as a document of the Security Council, together with the annexes to that report, including the Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

142. By a letter dated 9 August (S/12380), the Acting 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 transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Committee on 8 August concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia. In that letter, the Acting Chairman quoted paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution, which dealt with financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; a periodic review by the Security Council of economic assistance to the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia; and the widening of the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter.

143. By a letter dated 17 August (S/12381), 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 transmitted the text of a Committee resolution adopted on 2 August concerning activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination. In his letter, the Chairman quoted paragraph 10 of the resolution, by which the Committee reiterated its position that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter.

144. By a letter dated 1 September (S/12393), the representative of the United Kingdom, on instructions from his Government's Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, transmitted the text of a paper entitled "Rhodesia: proposals for a Settlement", which contained certain proposals for the restoration of legality in Southern Rhodesia and the settlement of the Southern Rhodesia problem. In the letter, the representative stated that the proposals set out in the enclosed paper had been drawn up by the Government of the United Kingdom with the full agreement of the Government of the United States and after consulting all the parties concerned.

145. By a further letter dated 8 September (S/12395), the representative of the United Kingdom, on instructions from his Government, transmitted the text of a statement which had been issued by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs at Salisbury on 1 September in connexion with the issuance of the proposals for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia.

146. In a letter dated 23 September (S/12402), the representative of the United Kingdom, referring to his letters of 1 and 8 September concerning his Government's proposals for the settlement of the Southern Rhodesian problem, recalled paragraph 11 c of those proposals, whereby the Secretary-General would be invited to appoint a representative to enter into discussions, before the transition period, with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties, with a view to establishing in detail the respective roles of all the forces in Southern Rhodesia. His Government wished to extend that invitation to the Secretary-General through the Security Council, and he therefore requested that the Council should be convened to consider the matter.

147. In accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 28 September (S/12406) from the representative of Benin, a paper issued at Maputo on 12 September by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe on the British proposals for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia was issued as a document of the Security Council.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2033RD AND 2034TH MEETINGS (28 AND 29 SEPTEMBER 1977)

148. At its 2033rd meeting on 28 September, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"Letter dated 23 September 1977 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/12402)."

149. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 28 September (S/12405) from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Nkomo.

150. The President called attention to a draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/12404) which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letters to the President of the Security Council dated 1 September (S/12393) and 8 September 1977 (S/12395) from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

"Noting also the invitation to the Secretary-General, in the letter dated 23 September 1977 (S/12402) to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, to appoint a representative,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements that are considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit a report on the result of these discussions to the Security Council as soon as possible;

"3. Calls upon all parties to co-operate with the representative of the Secretary-General in the conduct of the discussions referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution."

151. The Security Council then began consideration of the item with a statement by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom.

152. In accordance with the Council's decision, Mr. Joshua Nkomo made a statement.

153. Statements were also made by the representatives of Benin, the United States, India, Mauritius, Canada, Romania, France, Panama, Venezuela and Pakistan.

154. At the 2034th meeting on 29 September, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Gabon and Kenya, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

155. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 29 September (S/12407) from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Mr. Callistus Ndlovu, representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Ndlovu.

156. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of the USSR, China, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kenya and Gabon, and by the President of the Council, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

157. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on behalf of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, introduced the following oral amendments to the United Kingdom draft resolution (S/12404): (a) the addition of a new preambular paragraph reading *"Having heard the statement of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe"*; (b) the insertion after the word *"appoint"* in operative paragraph 1 of the words *"in consultation with the members of the Security Council"*.

158. The representative of the United Kingdom accepted those amendments.

159. The Council then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (S/12404/Rev.1).

Decision: *At the 2034th meeting on 29 September 1977, the revised draft resolution (S/12404/Rev.1) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention (USSR), as resolution 415 (1977). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

160. Resolution 415 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letters dated 1 September (S/12393) and 8 September 1977 (S/12395) from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council,

"Noting also the invitation to the Secretary-General, in the letter dated 23 September 1977 (S/12402) from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the President of the Security Council, to appoint a representative,

"Having heard the statement of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the members of the Security Council, a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements that are considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

"2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit a report on the results of these discussions to the Security Council as soon as possible;

"3. *Calls upon* all parties to co-operate with the representative of the Secretary-General in the conduct of the discussions referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution."

161. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement.

162. The representative of the United Kingdom also made a statement.

163. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Callistus Ndlovu, in accordance with its earlier decision.

3. REPORTS AND FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

164. In a note dated 4 October (S/12411), the President of the Security Council stated that on 30 September he had received a communication from the Secretary-General, informing him of the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand as his representative in terms of Security Council resolution 415 (1977) and requesting the President to so inform the members of the Council and to let the Secretary-General know any views they might have on the matter. The President then noted that in his reply of 4 October he had informed the Secretary-General that the consultations which he had held with the members of the Council on the matter had indicated that the appointment proposed by the Secretary-General was acceptable to 14 members of the Council and that China dissociated itself from the matter. The President also noted that he had received a further communication on the same day from the Secretary-General, informing him that in the light of the President's consultations, the Secretary-General had appointed Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand as his representative and had asked Lieutenant-General Prem Chand to come to United Nations Headquarters to consult with the Secretary-General and to organize his mission.

165. By a letter dated 5 October (S/12412), the representative of Sri Lanka, in his capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in southern Africa issued by the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries at their extraordinary meeting held in New York on 30 September.

166. On 18 November, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia submitted an interim report (S/12450) to the Council regarding the implementation of paragraph 3 of Council resolution 409 (1977) and paragraph 12 of resolution 411 (1977). According to the report, the Committee had considered the questions of expansion of

sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, together with the item entitled "Implementation of paragraphs 3 and 12 of resolutions 409 (1977) and 411 (1977), respectively". Proposals which had been submitted in that connexion by the delegations of the USSR, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Benin were set out in the annex to the interim report. The report indicated that although all the delegations shared the conviction that an expansion of sanctions was an important weapon against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, no consensus had, as yet, been achieved on any of the proposals submitted. The Committee had achieved consensus, however, to the effect that it should submit to the Council an interim report which would reflect the status of the Committee's deliberations at the time in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it. Consequently, it had been agreed that the interim report would indicate all the proposals then under consideration, as well as the positions of delegations in the Committee with reference to consideration of those proposals and on the timing of the submission of a full report.

167. By a letter dated 9 January 1978 (S/12522), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 32/116 B concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, adopted on 16 December 1977. The Secretary-General drew particular attention to paragraphs 5 to 8, by which the General Assembly had requested all States and the various programmes within the United Nations system to extend to the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance; deemed it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter; requested the Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, in view of the fact that those products were transported from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia.

168. On 24 January, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia submitted its tenth report (S/12529) covering its work during the period from 16 December 1976 to 15 December 1977. The Committee reported that since the issuance of its ninth report (S/12265), it had held 18 meetings and had established a Working Group, consisting of five delegations from its membership, for the purpose of examining pending cases and making recommendations to the Committee. The Working Group had held six meetings in 1977. During the period under review, the Committee had continued its examination of 90 cases of suspected violation of sanctions carried over from the previous reports, had examined 37 new cases and had decided that 27 cases should be closed. The report contained an account of the actions taken by Government: to ensure implementation of sanctions, the actions taken by Governments and the Committee with respect to resolution 409 (1977), and the activities of the Committee aimed at promoting more effective implementation of sanctions through continuing co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Commonwealth Secretariat. In addition to the question of expansion of sanctions and the implementation of paragraphs 3 and 12 of resolutions 409 (1977) and 411 (1977), on which it had submitted an interim report (S/12450), the Committee had also considered matters relating to consular and other representation in Southern Rhodesia and representation of the illegal régime abroad, the

question of airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia, immigration and tourism.

169. The Committee's tenth report included five annexes, which were issued in an addendum on 1 March (S/12529/Add.1). Annex 1 contained the report of the Chairman on his personal meetings with the representatives of Governments in default of reply after three reminders from the Committee. Annexes II-V contained reports on cases carried over from previous reports, new cases and correspondence conducted with Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals concerning all the cases considered. Annex VI, which would reproduce a note and statistical data prepared by the Secretariat on Southern Rhodesian trade for the year 1976, was still in preparation.

170. By a letter dated 26 January (S/12540), the representative of the United Kingdom informed the President of the Security Council that the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom had announced, on 25 January in the House of Commons, that further talks, pursuant to the proposals contained in the annex to the United Kingdom representative's letters of 1 and 8 September 1977 (S/12393 and S/12395), would be held in Malta, beginning on 30 January. The representative of the United Kingdom enclosed the texts of the announcement and some of the replies to supplementary questions put to the Secretary of State.

171. By a note dated 24 February (S/12576), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique with reference to the so-called internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia. The statement emphasized the apprehension and concern of the Government of Mozambique over the consequences which the so-called internal settlement would generate, bearing in mind the primordial importance of guaranteeing and ensuring a stable future of an independent and free Zimbabwe and the preservation of international security and order as espoused by United Nations principles.

172. By a letter dated 1 March (S/12578), the representative of the Upper Volta, in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Group for the month of March, requested the President of the Security Council to convene a meeting of the Council as soon as possible to discuss the deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia because of the manoeuvring of the illegal régime, which intended to conclude a so-called internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia.

173. By a letter dated 6 March (S/12583), the representative of Algeria transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria in connexion with the initiatives of the Ian Smith régime for a so-called internal settlement.

174. In a letter dated 7 March (S/12599), the representative of Ghana communicated the text of a statement issued by the Government of Ghana in connexion with the so-called internal settlement of the question of Southern Rhodesia.

175. By a letter dated 9 March (S/12588), the representative of the Upper Volta, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, transmitted a copy of the Emergency Powers Regulations enacted by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, prohibiting publication of any statement or information concerning the activities of organizations or associations opposed to that régime.

176. In a letter dated 9 March (S/12590), the representative of Liberia set out the text of a message to the Secretary-General from the President of Liberia with regard to the developments in southern Africa and, in particular, in Zimbabwe.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2061ST TO 2067TH MEETINGS (6-10 AND 13-14 MARCH 1978)

177. At its 2061st meeting on 6 March, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"Letter dated 1 March 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Upper Volta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12578)."

178. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Benin, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

179. The Council then began consideration of the item, hearing a statement by the representative of the Upper Volta in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Group for the month of March.

180. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

181. At the 2062nd meeting on 7 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Kenya, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

182. At the same meeting, the President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 7 March 1978 (S/12585) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Co-leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo.

183. The Council continued its debate with statements by the representatives of Mozambique, Angola, Benin and Kenya.

184. At the 2063rd meeting on 8 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sierra Leone and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

185. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Venezuela and Bolivia.

186. At the same meeting, the President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 8 March (S/12586) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Canon Burgess Carr, Secretary-General of the All Africa Conference of Churches. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Canon Carr.

187. Canon Carr then made a statement.

188. At the 2064th meeting on 9 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the repre-

sentative of Botswana, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

189. The Council continued its debate with statements by the representatives of Gabon, Kuwait, India, the Sudan, Sierra Leone and Botswana. The Council also heard statements by Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, in conformity with the decision taken at the 2062nd meeting.

190. At the 2065th meeting on 10 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Saudi Arabia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

191. The discussion was continued with statements by the representatives of Nigeria, China, the USSR, Mauritius and Saudi Arabia.

192. At the 2066th meeting on 13 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

193. The Council continued its discussion of the question with statements by the representatives of Canada, Czechoslovakia and France.

194. The Council also heard a statement by the representative of Mauritius, who introduced the following draft resolution (S/12597), sponsored by Bolivia, Gabon, India, Kuwait, Mauritius, Nigeria and Venezuela:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia and in particular resolution 415 (1977) of 29 September 1977,

"Reaffirming that the continued existence of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia is a source of insecurity and instability in the region and constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"Gravely concerned over the continued military operations by the illegal régime, including its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States,

"Indignant at the continued executions of freedom fighters by the illegal régime,

"Considering the need for urgent measures to terminate the illegal régime and establish a government based on majority rule,

"1. Condemns all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime aimed at the retention of power by a racist minority and at preventing the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe;

"2. Declares as illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and calls upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement;

"3. Further declares that the speedy termination of the illegal régime and the replacement of its military and police forces constitute the first prerequisite for the restoration of legality in Southern Rhodesia so that arrangements may be made for a peaceful and democratic transition to genuine majority rule and independence in 1978;

"4. Declares also that such arrangements as envisaged in paragraph 3 of the present resolution include the holding of free and fair elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage under United Nations supervision;

"5. Calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all measures necessary to bring to an end the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to effect the genuine decolonization of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other United Nations resolutions;

"6. Considers that, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, should enter into immediate consultations with the parties concerned in order to attain the objectives of genuine decolonization of the Territory through the implementation of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the present resolution;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to report, not later than 15 April 1978, on the results of the implementation of the present resolution."

195. At the 2067th meeting on 14 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

196. The Council concluded its debate with statements by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Liberia, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Mauritius, and by the President of the Council, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom. The representatives of Canada and China spoke in explanation of vote before the vote.

197. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/12597).

Decision: *At the 2067th meeting on 14 March 1978, the draft resolution (S/12597) was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States), as resolution 423 (1978).*

198. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, France, the USSR and Mauritius, and by the President of the Council, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom.

5. FURTHER REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

199. On 1 May, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/12704) on the implementation of resolution 423 (1978). In the report, the Secretary-General stated that he had been kept informed by the administering Power, as well as his own representative, Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand, of all pertinent developments that had taken place during the course of consultations between the United Kingdom as the administering Power and the parties concerned. As those consultations had continued during March and most of April, the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council had delayed the submission of his report in order to cover all developments during that period. The Secretary-General also reported that he had been informed that it remained the stated intention of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States to continue contacts with all the parties in order to define further the issues that could be discussed at the proposed round-table talks. They further intended to pursue the search for a negotiated settlement based on the principles of their proposals and, should the occasion require, they would call upon the Secretary-General to make available his good of-

fices. In this connexion, both Governments, the Secretary-General stated, had found it valuable that the Secretary-General's representative, Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand, had been able to participate in many of the discussions on the subject.

B. The question of South Africa

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

200. By a note dated 19 August 1977 (S/12383), the President of the Security Council brought to the notice of Member States the text of a message which he had sent to the President of the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August.

201. By a letter dated 5 October (S/12412), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in southern Africa issued by the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries at an extraordinary meeting held in New York on 30 September.

202. By a letter dated 20 October (S/12420), the representative of Tunisia, Chairman of the African Group for the month of October, requested the convening of a meeting of the Security Council to resume urgent consideration of the question of South Africa in the light of the series of repressive measures which the racist régime had taken recently against the South African people.

203. By a letter dated 21 October (S/12422), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the most recent repressive measures adopted by the South African régime.

204. By a letter dated 24 October (S/12424), the representative of Finland transmitted the text of a statement by the Government of Finland concerning the repressive measures taken by the South African Government on 19 October.

205. By a letter dated 25 October (S/12425), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of the Freedom Charter, adopted by the Congress of the People at Kliptown, South Africa, on 26 June 1955.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2036TH TO 2040TH AND 2042ND TO 2046TH MEETINGS (24 OCTOBER-4 NOVEMBER 1977)

206. At its 2036th meeting on 24 October, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the question of South Africa and included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 20 October 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12420)."

207. At the 2036th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Nigeria and Tunisia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the same meeting, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 24 October (S/12423) from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and

Mauritius, in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. M. J. Makatini of the African National Congress and to Mr. David Sibeko of the Pan Africanist Congress. In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 to Mr. Makatini and Mr. Sibeko.

208. The President drew attention to four draft resolutions sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, contained in documents S/12309, S/12310, S/12311 and S/12312, which had been submitted on 29 March. (See the report of the Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/32/2)*, chap. 2, sect. E.)

209. The Council began its debate with statements by the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of October, and by Mr. Sibeko, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council earlier at the same meeting.

210. At the 2037th meeting on 25 October, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Togo, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

211. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Nigeria, Benin, China, Saudi Arabia and Mauritius, and by Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at the 2036th meeting. The representatives of Mauritius and Saudi Arabia also spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

212. At the 2038th meeting on 25 October, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria and Senegal, in accordance with their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

213. Statements were made by the representatives of Venezuela, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Romania and Algeria.

214. At the 2039th meeting on 26 October, the President invited the representatives of Botswana, Guinea and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

215. Continuing its discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Senegal, the USSR, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Botswana.

216. At the 2040th meeting on 26 October, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Guyana, Lesotho, the Niger and the United Republic of Cameroon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

217. The President drew the Council's attention to the revised texts of the four draft resolutions sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, contained in documents S/12309/Rev.1, S/12310/Rev.1, S/12311/Rev.1 and S/12312/Rev.1.

218. The Council's debate continued with statements by the representatives of Panama, Guinea, Guyana, Lesotho and Mauritius, who, in the course of his statement, introduced the four revised draft resolutions.

219. Draft resolution S/12309/Rev.1 was subsequently adopted without change as resolution 417. (1977).

220. Draft resolution S/12310/Rev.1 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Gravely concerned over the situation in South Africa and southern Africa as a whole,

"Reaffirming that the imposition of apartheid in South Africa and the massive violence and repression by the racist régime of South Africa against the great majority of the population are seriously disturbing international peace and security,

"Noting that the South African racist régime continues illegally to occupy the Territory of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and has, in particular, failed to implement resolution 335 (1976) of 30 January 1976,--

"Considering that the South African racist régime continues to occupy Namibia illegally and, through its military occupation, forcefully prevents the United Nations from exercising its responsibility for the Territory and people of Namibia and, hence, is in a state of war against the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976) and 393 (1976) of 31 March and 30 July 1976, in which it condemned the aggression of the South African racist régime against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia, respectively,

"Noting that the South African racist régime has failed to implement the provisions of resolutions 387 (1976) and 393 (1976),

"Recognizing that the South African racist régime has continued to assist the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in defiance of resolutions adopted by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in contravention of the provisions of Article 25 of the Charter,

"Considering that these acts of violence, aggression and defiance of the United Nations by the South African racist régime have resulted from its efforts to perpetuate the inhuman policy of apartheid and consolidate oppression of the black majority in South Africa,

"1. Declares that the South African racist régime has flagrantly and persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Further declares that the policies and actions of the South African racist régime have seriously disturbed peace in the region and constitute a grave threat to international peace and security;

"3. Urgently calls upon the South African racist régime to take steps to comply with its obligations under the Charter and the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the situation and report on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 17 February 1978;

"5. Decides that, in case of non-compliance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution, the Security Council shall consider appropriate action under all the provisions of the Charter, including Articles 39 to 46."

221. Draft resolution S/12311/Rev.1 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 31/6 D of 9 November 1976,

"Recalling its resolutions concerning an arms embargo against South Africa,

"Expressing its regret that some Governments have failed to implement the arms embargo fully,

"Recognizing that the arms embargo must be strengthened and universally applied, without any reservations or qualifications whatsoever, in order to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa,

"Taking note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (S/12426),

"Gravely concerned that South Africa is at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recognizing that the military build-up and persistent acts of aggression by the South African racist régime against the neighbouring States pose a grave threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States and to the security of the great majority of the people of South Africa,

"1. Decides that all States shall cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military equipment and vehicles;

"2. Calls upon all States to take measures to revoke contractual arrangements with South Africa and all existing licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles;

"3. Further decides that all States shall:

"(a) Fully implement the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 282 (1970), adopted by the Security Council on 23 July 1970 for the strengthening of the arms embargo;

"(b) Refrain from any co-operation with the South African racist régime in nuclear development;

"(c) Take necessary steps to prevent corporations under their jurisdiction from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance to the South African Government in its military build-up;

"4. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General not later than 1 April 1978 on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"5. 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 made not later than 1 May 1978;

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

222. Draft resolution S/12312/Rev.1 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Considering that the cessation of foreign investment in South Africa and other measures to dis-

courage economic co-operation with South Africa would be an important step in dissuading the South African racist régime from pursuing its abhorrent policy of *apartheid*,

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 31/6 K of 9 November 1976,

"1. *Calls upon* all Governments:

"(a) To refrain from any investments in, loans to, or any export and import credits to the South African racist régime or companies registered in South Africa;

"(b) To take all appropriate steps to ensure that companies and financial institutions within their jurisdiction cease all further investments in, or loans to, the South African racist régime or companies registered in South Africa;

"(c) To refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with South Africa;

"2. *Further calls upon* all the specialized agencies and other international institutions of the United Nations to refrain from any loans, credits or assistance to the South African racist régime or companies registered in South Africa;

"3. *Requests* all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General by 1 April 1978 on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"4. *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 made not later than 1 May 1978;

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

223. At the same meeting the Council decided, on the proposal of the representative of Mauritius, to circulate as a document of the Council the text of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid* (S/12426), referred to in draft resolution S/12311/Rev.1.

224. At the 2042nd meeting on 28 October, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ghana, Mauritania, Somalia and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

225. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 26 October from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, containing a request to be invited to participate in the discussion on the item. In accordance with past practice and in the absence of objection, the Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of the Special Committee.

226. Continuing its discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the United Republic of Cameroon, the Niger, Mauritania, Ghana and the United Kingdom, and by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

227. At the 2043rd meeting on 28 October, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 28 October (S/12429) from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, in which they requested that an invitation under rule 39

of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Mr. Horst Gerhard Kleinschmidt, External Representative of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Kleinschmidt.

228. Continuing its debate, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the Sudan, Togo and Canada, by the President of the Council, speaking in his capacity as the representative of India, and by Mr. Kleinschmidt, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council earlier at the meeting.

229. At its 2044th meeting on 31 October, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Somalia, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

230. At the 2045th meeting on 31 October, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 31 October (S/12432) from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, in which they requested that an invitation should be extended to Mr. Elias L. Ntloedibe of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Ntloedibe.

231. The Council then continued its consideration of the question before it, hearing statements by the representatives of the United States and Mauritius.

232. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Canada and the United States.

233. The representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Benin and Mauritius spoke in connexion with a point of procedure.

234. The Council then proceeded to vote on the four draft resolutions.

Decisions: *At the 2045th meeting on 31 October 1977, the four three-Power draft resolutions (S/12309/Rev.1, S/12310/Rev.1, S/12311/Rev.1 and S/12312/Rev.1) were voted on, with the following results:*

(i) *Draft resolution S/12309/Rev.1 was adopted unanimously as resolution 417 (1977).*

235. Resolution 417 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

*"Recalling its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and wanton killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon the South African racist régime urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination,*

*"Noting with deep anxiety and indignation that the South African racist régime has continued violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of *apartheid* in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council,*

"Gravely concerned over reports of torture of political prisoners and the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as the mounting wave of repression against individuals, organizations and the news media since 19 October 1977,

"Convinced that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime have greatly aggravated the situation in South Africa, and will

certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions,

"Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

"Affirming the right to the exercise of self-determination by all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

"Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"1. *Strongly condemns* the South African racist régime for its resort to massive violence and repression against the black people, who constitute the great majority of the country, as well as all other opponents of *apartheid*;

"2. *Expresses* its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and all victims of violence and repression by the South African racist régime;

"3. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa:

"(a) End violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*;

"(b) Release all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws and all those detained for their opposition to *apartheid*;

"(c) Cease forthwith its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against *apartheid*, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

"(d) Abrogate the bans on organizations and the news media opposed to *apartheid*;

"(e) Abolish the 'Bantu education' system and all other measures of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

"(f) Abolish the policy of bantustanization, abandon the policy of *apartheid* and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality;

"4. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate measures to secure the implementation of paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

"5. *Further requests* all Governments and organizations to contribute generously for assistance to the victims of violence and repression, including educational assistance to student refugees from South Africa;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to follow the situation and report to the Security Council, as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a first report not later than 17 February 1978."

(ii) *Draft resolution S/12310/Rev.1 received 10 votes in favour and 5 against (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States). It was not adopted, owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.*

(iii) *Draft resolution S/12311/Rev.1 received 10 votes in favour and 5 against (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United*

States). It was not adopted, owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

(iv) *Draft resolution S/12312/Rev.1 received 10 votes in favour and 5 against (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States). It was not adopted, owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.*

236. The President then suspended the meeting for one hour. When the meeting resumed, he drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/12433) sponsored by Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany.

237. The representative of the USSR made a statement in connexion with his delegation's votes on the four draft resolutions.

238. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced the two-Power draft resolution (S/12433), which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including school-children and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

"Gravely concerned over the severe acts of repression perpetrated by the South African Government on 19 October 1977 in banning individuals and organizations opposed to *apartheid* and struggling for self-determination and in detaining large numbers of persons without trial in disregard of their fundamental rights,

"Strongly condemning the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of *apartheid* and its attacks against neighbouring independent States,

"Considering that the policies and acts of the South African Government are fraught with danger to international peace and security,

"Recalling its resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963 and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa,

"Convinced that a mandatory arms embargo needs to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance,

"Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Determines*, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

"2. *Directs* all States to cease forthwith any provision of arms to South Africa, including the sale and transfer of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles and equipment and material for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned;

"3. *Calls upon* all States not Members of the United Nations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"4. *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 not later than 1 May 1978;

"5. *Decides* to keep this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments."

239. The representatives of Canada, Mauritius, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom, the United States, Panama, Pakistan and the President spoke in connexion with a point of procedure.

240. The representative of Tunisia made a statement in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of October.

241. At the 2046th meeting on 4 November, the President informed the Council that the draft resolution contained in document S/12433 had been withdrawn by the sponsors. He drew the Council's attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/12436) which had been prepared in the course of intensive consultations and indicated a correction which should be made in the text.

242. At the request of the representative of India, the Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2046th meeting on 4 November 1977, the draft resolution (S/12436) was adopted unanimously as resolution 418 (1977).*

243. Resolution 418 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

"Recognizing that the military build-up by South Africa and its persistent acts of aggression against the neighbouring States seriously disturb the security of those States,

"Further recognizing that the existing arms embargo must be strengthened and universally applied, without any reservations or qualifications whatsoever, in order to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa,

"Taking note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid* (S/12426),

"Gravely concerned that South Africa is at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons,

"Strongly condemning the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of *apartheid* and its attacks against neighbouring independent States,

"Considering that the policies and acts of the South African Government are fraught with danger to international peace and security,

"Recalling its resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963 and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa,

"Convinced that a mandatory arms embargo needs to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance,

"Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Determines*, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related *matériel* constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

"2. *Decides* that all States shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to review, having regard to the objectives of the present resolution, all existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, with a view to terminating them;

"4. *Further decides* that all States shall refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons;

"5. *Calls upon* all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"6. *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 not later than 1 May 1978;

"7. *Decides* to keep this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments."

244. Following the vote, statements were made by the Secretary-General and by the representatives of Panama, France, the United States, Venezuela, Romania, the United Kingdom, the USSR, Benin, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, Mauritius and India, by Mr. Ntloedibe, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2045th meeting, and by Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2036th meeting.

245. Statements were made by the President and by the representative of the USSR.

3. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

246. By a letter dated 7 October (S/12434), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted to the Secretary-General the report of the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid* held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977.

247. By a letter dated 27 October (S/12427), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued on 24 October by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China strongly con-

demning the South Africa Vorster régime for its grave new crime of 19 October.

248. By a letter dated 4 November (S/12439), the representative of South Africa communicated the text of a statement issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa on 4 November, in which South Africa strongly protested the adoption of resolutions 417 (1977) and 418 (1977).

249. By a note dated 15 November (S/12363), the Secretary-General transmitted the texts of a letter addressed to him on 1 November by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, forwarding the annual report adopted unanimously by the Committee on the same day and submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 31/6 of 26 October and 9 November 1976. (The report was circulated as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/32/22)*.)

250. Three special reports adopted by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* were submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly. The first, adopted on 21 June, was entitled "Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against *Apartheid*" and was circulated as document S/12363/Add.1. The second, adopted on 28 October, was entitled "International Anti-*Apartheid* Year" and was circulated as document S/12363/Add.2. The third, also adopted on 28 October, was entitled "Relations between Israel and South Africa" and was circulated as document S/12363/Add.3. (The three reports were circulated as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3)*.)

251. By a letter dated 5 December (S/12470), the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon, Chairman of the African Group for the month of December, requested the convening, as soon as possible, of a meeting of the Security Council to consider the establishment of a body to supervise the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) concerning the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

252. In a note verbale dated 25 January 1978 (S/12564), the Permanent Mission of the Maldives stated the position of the Government of the Maldives with regard to resolution 417 (1977).

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2052ND AND 2053RD MEETINGS (9 DECEMBER 1977)

253. At its 2052nd meeting on 9 December, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 5 December 1977 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12470)."

254. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the United Republic of Cameroon and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the same meeting, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 9 December (S/12480) from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya and Mauritius, in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. M. J. Makatini of the African National Congress. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Makatini.

255. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/12477) sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius.

256. The Council opened its debate with statements by the representatives of the United Republic of Cameroon, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of December, Benin, who introduced the three-Power draft resolution (S/12477), and Saudi Arabia.

257. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/12477) before it.

Decision: *At the 2052nd meeting on 9 December 1977, the three-Power draft resolution (S/12477) was adopted unanimously as resolution 421 (1977).*

258. Resolution 421 (1977) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which it determined, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related matériel constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security and establish a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,*

"*Mindful of the need to have appropriate machinery in order to examine the progress of implementation of the measures envisaged in resolution 418 (1977),*

"*Noting that it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977),*

"1. *Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:*

"(a) *To examine the report on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;*

"(b) *To study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council;*

"(c) *To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in resolution 418 (1977);*

"2. *Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) and to supply such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;*

"3. *Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat*

for that purpose, including the provision of appropriate staff for the servicing of the Committee."

259. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, Canada, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Romania, Pakistan, the USSR and Panama.

260. At the 2053rd meeting on 9 December, the President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 9 December from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in which he requested that he should be invited to participate in the discussion on the item. In accordance with past practice and in the absence of objection, the Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of the Special Committee.

261. Continuing its discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Venezuela, India and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Mauritius. Statements were also made by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and by Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2052nd meeting. The representatives of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

5. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

262. By a letter dated 28 December (S/12514), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted to the Security Council the text of a statement concerning the arms embargo against South Africa made at the 362nd meeting of the Committee on 12 December by Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-*Apartheid* Movement.

263. By a letter dated 10 January 1978 (S/12523), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of resolution 32/81 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa", adopted by the General Assembly at its 100th plenary meeting on 12 December 1977. In paragraph 4, the General Assembly urgently requested the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security.

264. By a letter dated 10 January (S/12524), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the text of resolution 32/105 A-O on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, adopted by the General Assembly at its 102nd and 104th plenary meetings on 14 and 16 December 1977. The Secretary-General called attention to the requests addressed to the Council by the Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 32/105 F, relating to an arms embargo, paragraph 1 of resolution 32/105 G, relating to economic sanctions, and the operative part of resolution 32/105 O, relating to foreign investments in South Africa.

265. By a note dated 23 January (S/12536), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of a letter dated 19 January from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and an enclosed review of developments in South Africa since 31 October 1977.

266. By a letter dated 25 January (S/12538), the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, on behalf of the African Group, requested the convening of the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of South Africa.

6. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2056TH TO 2059TH MEETINGS (26-31 JANUARY 1978)

267. At the 2056th meeting on 26 January 1978, the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Nigeria, made an opening statement.

268. The Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa:

"(a) Letter dated 25 January 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12538);

"(b) Note by the Secretary-General (S/12536)."

269. The President drew attention to a letter dated 25 January (S/12539) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Donald Woods, former editor of the South African East London *Daily Dispatch*. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Woods. At the same meeting, the President also drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 26 January (S/12543) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, in which they requested that the Council should extend invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. M. J. Makatini of the African National Congress and to Mr. David M. Sibeko of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 to Mr. Makatini and Mr. Sibeko.

270. The Council then heard a statement by Mr. Woods, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting. Following his statement, Mr. Woods answered questions put to him by the representatives of India and Mauritius. The representative of Bolivia made a statement.

271. At its 2057th meeting on 27 January, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Gabon, Kuwait, Mauritius and Czechoslovakia.

272. At the 2058th meeting on 30 January, the President, with the consent of the Council invited the representatives of Sweden and Uganda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

273. The Council continued its debate, hearing statements by the representatives of Bolivia, the USSR, Canada, China, India, Venezuela and Sweden.

274. At the 2059th meeting, the President drew the attention of members of the Council to the texts of two draft resolutions (S/12547 and S/12548) sponsored by Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria.

275. The representative of Mauritius made a statement and introduced the two draft resolutions.

276. Draft resolution S/12547 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 417 (1977) of 31 October and 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 32/105 of 14 and 16 December 1977,

"Having considered the letter dated 19 January 1978 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (S/12536, annex),

"Noting with grave concern the continued violence and brutal repression by the South African minority racist régime against the black people and all opponents of *apartheid* in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular resolution 417 (1977),

"Noting also with grave concern that the minority racist régime has intensified further a series of arbitrary trials under its racist and repressive laws providing for death sentences,

"Noting further the proclamation of the so-called 'independence' of the bantustan of Bophuthatswana in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

"Considering that the policies and actions of the South African racist régime have further aggravated the situation in South Africa and that the continuation of the situation constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 417 (1977) and 418 (1977);

"2. Strongly condemns the minority racist régime of South Africa for its further aggravation of the situation by the escalating and massive repression against all opponents of *apartheid*, killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 417 (1977);

"3. Strongly condemns also the establishment of bantustans and the proclamation of the so-called 'independence' of the bantustans of the Transkei and Bophuthatswana as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of *apartheid*, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;

"4. Declares that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime have greatly aggravated the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions;

"5. Demands that the racist régime of South Africa:

"(a) Terminate all political trials;

"(b) Release all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws and all those detained for their opposition to *apartheid*;

"(c) End violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*;

"(d) Abolish the 'Bantu education' system and all other measures of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

"(e) Abolish the policy of bantustanization, abandon the policy of *apartheid* and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality;

"(f) Abrogate the bans on organizations and the news media opposed to *apartheid*;

"6. Decides to meet again, not later than 21 March 1978, to consider further action, taking into account General Assembly resolution 32/105;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to follow the situation and report, as appropriate, to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution."

277. Draft resolution S/12548 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Gravely concerned over the deteriorating situation in South Africa resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime,

"Recalling its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/105 O of 16 December 1977,

"Strongly convinced of the urgent need for further international action to prevent further aggravation of the situation,

"Strongly convinced also that the cessation of new foreign investments in South Africa constitutes a necessary measure, as such investments encourage the racist régime to persist in its policies of *apartheid* and facilitate its military build-up,

"Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Decides that all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, shall:

"(a) Prohibit any loans to or investments in South Africa, or guarantees for such loans or investments;

"(b) Take effective steps to prohibit any loans to or investment in South Africa by corporations and financial institutions in their countries;

"(c) Terminate all incentives for investments in or trade with South Africa;

"2. Urges all States to reconsider all their existing economic and other relations with South Africa;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution."

278. At the same meeting, statements were made by Mr. Makatini and Mr. Sibeko, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Council at the 2056th meeting.

279. The President of the Council made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Nigeria.

280. The two above-mentioned draft resolutions were not put to the vote.

7. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

281. By a letter dated 15 February (S/12562), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in his capacity as Chairman of the thirtieth session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the announcement by South Africa on 13 February of its decision to give Israel a loan of \$2 billion and the proposal by Israel, in exchange, that South Africa

should undertake the production of certain goods in occupied Palestine for export.

282. By a letter dated 28 March (S/12622), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter dated 23 February from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the report of the conclusion of an agreement between South Africa and Israel.

283. By a letter dated 9 June (S/12733), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* drew attention to the grave situation resulting from the continued military build-up in South Africa and the plans of the *apartheid* régime to acquire nuclear capability.

8. REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 418 (1977)

284. On 28 April (S/12673), the Secretary-General submitted his first report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977). The Secretary-General indicated in his report that on 10 November 1977 he had addressed notes to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all States (see S/12673, annex I), drawing attention to paragraph 5 of resolution 418 (1977), in which the Council called upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and to paragraph 6, in which the Council requested him to submit a first report on the progress of the implementation of the resolution not later than 1 May 1978. The Secretary-General stated that as of 28 April, he had received replies from 90 Member and non-member States in response to his request for information on the measures taken by their Governments in accordance with the provisions of the resolution. The 90 States listed in annex IV to the report were Algeria (S/12671), Angola (S/12670), Argentina (S/12551), Australia (S/12581), Austria (S/12632), Bahamas (S/12652), Barbados (S/12552), Belgium (S/12498), Bhutan (S/12526), Bolivia (S/12449), Bulgaria (S/12496), Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/12473), Canada (S/12462), China (S/12501), Colombia (S/12456), Costa Rica (S/12649), Cyprus (S/12591), Czechoslovakia (S/12484), Denmark (S/12510 and Add.1), Ecuador (S/12587), Egypt (S/12481), Equatorial Guinea (S/12665), Ethiopia (S/12629), Finland (S/12511 and Add.1), France (S/12464), German Democratic Republic (S/12487), Germany, Federal Republic of (S/12493), Ghana (S/12617), Greece (S/12630), Guyana (S/12482), Hungary (S/12485), Iceland (S/12518), India (S/12467), Indonesia (S/12519), Iran (S/12596), Iraq (S/12535), Ireland (S/12525), Israel (S/12475 and Add.1), Italy (S/12451), Jamaica (S/12656), Japan (S/12495 and Add.1), Jordan (S/12542), Kuwait (S/12476), Lao People's Democratic Republic (S/12577), Lesotho (S/12646), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/12452 and Add.1), Luxembourg (S/12527 and Corr.1), Malaysia (S/12638), Maldives (S/12550), Mali (S/12605), Malta (S/12662), Mauritania (S/12628), Mexico (S/12505), Mongolia (S/12634), Nauru (S/12532), Nepal (S/12663), Netherlands (S/12516), New Zealand (S/12513), Nigeria (S/12643), Norway (S/12509 and Add.1), Oman (S/12561), Pakistan (S/12528), Panama (S/12472), Peru (S/12461),

Philippines (S/12447), Poland (S/12507), Qatar (S/12546), Republic of Korea (S/12440), Romania (S/12488), Samoa (S/12654), Saudi Arabia (S/12549), Seychelles (S/12483), Singapore (S/12651), Somalia (S/12664), Spain (S/12613), Sudan (S/12659), Suriname (S/12556), Sweden (S/12508 and Corr.1), Switzerland (S/12644), Thailand (S/12619), Turkey (S/12490), Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/12474), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (S/12457), United Arab Emirates (S/12672), United Kingdom (S/12494), United Republic of Tanzania (S/12530), United States of America (S/12479), Venezuela (S/12541), Yemen (S/12647), Yugoslavia (S/12637).

285. Between 29 April and 16 June, additional replies were received from the following 17 States: Afghanistan (S/12674), Benin (S/12708), Botswana (S/12699), Brazil (S/12676/Rev.1), Burma (S/12703), Chad (S/12706), Chile (S/12762), Comoros (S/12700), Congo (S/12712), Gabon (S/12705), Guatemala (S/12728), Ivory Coast (S/12687), Lebanon (S/12686), Syrian Arab Republic (S/12682), Trinidad and Tobago (S/12713), Tunisia (S/12709), United Kingdom (S/12494/Add.1).

C. Complaint by Mozambique

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

286. By a letter dated 22 June 1977 (S/12350 and Add.1), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a message addressed to the Secretary-General on 18 June by the President of Mozambique requesting the convening of a meeting of the Security Council to study the increased tension in southern Africa created by the colonial situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia.

287. In a telegram dated 20 June (S/12348), the President of Guinea stated that the Government of Guinea firmly supported the request of Mozambique for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

288. In a letter dated 25 June (S/12351), the representative of Brazil stated that taking cognizance of the fact that new attacks had been launched by Rhodesian troops against Mozambique, the Brazilian Government reiterated its condemnation of such violations of the sovereignty of Mozambique.

289. By a telegram dated 26 June (S/12352), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon, Chairman of the twenty-ninth Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, stated that the Council of Ministers supported the request by Mozambique for an urgent meeting of the Security Council and transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers in connexion with the recent invasion of Mozambique by Southern Rhodesia.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2014TH TO 2019TH MEETINGS (28-30 JUNE 1977)

290. At its 2014th meeting on 28 June 1977, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Mozambique:

"Letter dated 22 June 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12350 and Add.1)."

291. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Mozambique, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Egypt and Lesotho, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

292. The Security Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Mozambique, Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Angola and Senegal.

293. At the 2015th meeting on 28 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Cuba, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

294. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Nigeria, Lesotho, Benin and Egypt. Statements of a procedural nature were made by the representatives of Mauritius and the United Kingdom.

295. At the 2016th meeting on 29 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

296. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Gabon, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the German Democratic Republic.

297. At the 2017th meeting on 29 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Swaziland, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

298. The discussion was continued with statements by the representatives of Romania, the Sudan, the USSR and Venezuela.

299. On the proposal by the representative of Mauritius, the meeting was suspended for an hour.

300. Following the resumption of the meeting, the representative of Mauritius made a statement, in the course of which he introduced a draft resolution (S/12353), sponsored by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama and Romania.

301. The President and the representatives of Mauritius and the United Kingdom spoke on a point of procedure.

302. At the 2018th meeting on 30 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Brazil, pursuant to a request by the representative of Panama in his capacity as Chairman of the Latin American Group for the month of June, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

303. The Council then continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Botswana, Brazil, the Syrian Arab Republic, Pakistan, India, Cuba and China.

304. At the 2019th meeting on 30 June, the discussion was concluded with statements by the representatives of Swaziland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Panama and the United States, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Canada.

305. The representatives of Pakistan, Benin, Mauritius and the United Kingdom spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

306. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/12353).

Decision: At the 2019th meeting on 30 June 1977, the draft resolution (S/12353) was adopted unanimously as resolution 411 (1977).

307. Resolution 411 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the telegram dated 18 June 1977 from the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr. Samora Moisés Machel, to the Secretary-General, contained in document S/12350 and Add.1,

"Having heard the statement of Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of FRELIMO and Minister for Development and Economic Planning of Mozambique, concerning the recent acts of aggression against Mozambique committed by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

"Taking note of the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session at Libreville, Gabon (S/12352),

"Indignant at the systematic acts of aggression committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the resulting loss of life and destruction of property,

"Gravely concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the continued existence of the illegal régime,

"Reaffirming the inalienable rights 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 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,

"Cognizant of the fact that the recent acts of aggression perpetrated by the illegal régime against the People's Republic of Mozambique together with that régime's constant acts of aggression and threats against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Botswana and the Republic of Zambia aggravate the existing serious threat to the security and stability of the region,

"Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

"Conscious of the important contribution made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique through its decision of 3 March 1976 to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to apply strictly sanctions against the illegal régime in conformity with United Nations resolutions,

"Deeply concerned that the measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring to an end the illegal régime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly super-

vised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

"Recalling its resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

"Expressing its particular concern at the continued violation of sanctions by South Africa and its support of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

"Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to bring to an end the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

"Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and in particular those provisions which call for assistance to those front-line States victims of acts of aggression by the racist minority régimes,

"Affirming the right of the People's Republic of Mozambique to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter, to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

"1. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for its recent acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique;

"2. Solemnly declares that these acts of aggression as well as the repeated attacks and threats against the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Botswana by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia constitute a serious aggravation of the situation in the area;

"3. Condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of Security Council resolutions on sanctions against the régime at Salisbury;

"4. Reaffirms that the continued existence of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia is a source of insecurity and instability in the region and constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

"5. Reaffirms the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urges all States to intensify assistance to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement in their struggle to achieve that objective;

"6. Commends the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for its scrupulous observance of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and its steadfast support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

"7. Demands that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique be scrupulously respected;

"8. Demands that all States refrain from providing any support—overt or covert—to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and, in particular, demands that South Africa adhere fully to Security Council resolutions and thus cease from any cooperation or collaboration with the illegal régime at Salisbury in violation of the Council's decisions;

"9. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability in order to safeguard effectively its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

"10. Requests all States, regional organizations and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique in order to enable it to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and to reinforce Mozambique's capacity to implement United Nations decisions in support of measures against the illegal régime;

"11. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to provide assistance to Mozambique on a priority basis in implementation of the request contained in paragraph 10 of the present resolution;

"12. Calls upon all States to implement strictly Security Council resolutions on sanctions and requests the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to examine as a matter of priority further effective measures to tighten the scope of sanctions in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and urgently to submit its appropriate recommendations to the Council;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system and to organize immediately an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 of the present resolution;

"14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

308. The representatives of Mozambique and Mauritius made further statements.

3. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

309. In a letter dated 30 June (S12355), the representative of Portugal expressed his Government's strongest condemnation of the acts of armed aggression suffered by Mozambique and emphasized Portugal's solidarity with that country.

310. By a note dated 20 October (S/12413), the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the mission to Mozambique that had been appointed, in the context of paragraph 13 of resolution 411 (1977), to obtain an assessment, in consultation with the Government, of the assistance required in order to help him organize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique. The report described the ef-

fects on the economy of Mozambique of the systematic acts of aggression against it by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and reviewed the assistance required by Mozambique in the situation which it faced. It gave an outline of the economy of Mozambique, described the damage caused by acts of aggression by the forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and requirements arising from losses resulting from such aggression, listed urgent development projects necessitated by the prevailing situation, development projects of particular importance to Mozambique and food needs of Mozambique and reviewed the refugee situation. Annex I contained a recapitulation of Mozambique's external assistance requirements in the light of resolution 411 (1977).

311. By a note verbale dated 1 December (S/12466), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of three communiqués issued by the Government of Mozambique in connexion with a number of attacks carried out against Mozambique by the armed forces of Southern Rhodesia since May 1977.

312. By a note verbale dated 5 December (S/12471), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of two communiqués issued by the Government of Mozambique giving further details about the recent attacks by Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique.

313. By a note verbale dated 14 December (S/12492), the representative of Zaire transmitted the observations of the Executive Council of Zaire with reference to the note verbale of 1 December from Mozambique (S/12466). Among other things, the letter stated that Zaire could not agree to being linked with actions likely to impede the implementation of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, let alone with violating Mozambique's air space.

314. By a note verbale dated 16 December (S/12497), the representative of Mozambique, further to his communications of 1 and 5 December (S/12466 and S/12471), transmitted to the Secretary-General 11 photographs and a film showing results of the attacks carried out by Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique.

315. By a note verbale dated 20 December (S/12506), the representative of Zaire provided additional information on the aircraft mentioned in the note of 14 December (S/12492).

D. Complaint by Zambia

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

316. In a letter dated 9 March 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12589), the representative of Zambia requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the latest premeditated and unprovoked act of aggression against Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity by forces of the rebel minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. According to the letter, the latest flagrant violation of Zambia's territory by rebel Rhodesian forces, using infantry troops and war planes, had occurred between 6 and 8 March in a district on the Zambian side of the Zambezi River. Five members of the Zambia National Defence Forces had been reported killed, and 20 innocent civilians injured.

317. In a note dated 10 March (S/12593), the President of the Security Council informed the mem-

bers of the Council of the text of a press statement by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, deploring the repeated armed violations of the territorial integrity of African front-line States culminating in the flagrant and brutal invasion of Zambia by the forces of the illegal Smith régime.

318. In a letter dated 10 March (S/12594), the representative of the Upper Volta, on behalf of the African Group of States, called attention to the very serious aggression to which Zambia had just been subjected by the white racist minority rebel régime in Rhodesia and expressed the hope of the Group that the Security Council would not fail to voice strong condemnation of the Smith régime and to take the necessary measures to safeguard the rights of Zambia.

319. By a letter dated 10 March (S/12595), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, condemning the latest act of aggression against Zambia by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and calling upon the Security Council to take all measures to remove the illegal régime which constituted a threat to international peace and security.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2068TH TO 2070TH MEETINGS (15-17 MARCH 1978)

320. At its 2068th meeting on 15 March, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Zambia:

"Letter dated 9 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12589)."

321. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

322. Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, the representative of the Upper Volta, in his capacity as current Chairman of the African Group of States, and the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique.

323. At the 2069th meeting on 16 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Ghana and Jamaica, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

324. The President also drew attention to a letter dated 15 March (S/12601) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Mr. George Silundika, representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Silundika.

325. The Security Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Canada, Gabon, Mauritius, Jamaica, Egypt, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Kuwait and India.

326. In the course of his statement, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (S/12603),

sponsored by Bolivia, Gabon, India, Kuwait, Mauritius and Nigeria.

327. In accordance with the decision taken at the meeting, the Council also heard a statement by Mr. Si-lundika.

328. At the 2070th meeting on 17 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Viet Nam, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

329. Statements were made by the representatives of China, the United States, France, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Bolivia, the USSR, Nigeria, Venezuela, Ghana and Viet Nam.

330. The Security Council then voted on the six-Power draft resolution (S/12603).

Decision: At the 2070th meeting on 17 March 1978, the draft resolution (S/12603) was adopted unanimously as resolution 424 (1978).

331. Resolution 424 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter from the representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/12589,

"Having considered the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia,

"Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia, resulting in the death and injury of innocent people, as well as the destruction of property, and culminating on 6 March 1978 in the armed invasion 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 423 (1978) of 14 March 1978, which, inter alia, declared as illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and called upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

"Further recalling its resolutions 326 (1973) of 2 February 1973, 403 (1977) of 14 January, 406 (1977) of 25 May and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977 condemning the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for its acts of aggression against Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique,

"Conscious that the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region and in the furtherance of international peace and security,

"Reaffirming that the existence of the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuance of its acts of aggression against Zambia and other neighbouring States constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

"1. Strongly condemns the recent armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

"2. Commends the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their continued support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of provocations by the Rhodesian rebels;

"3. Reaffirms that the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region;

"4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take prompt effective measures to bring to a speedy end the existence of the illegal racist minority régime in the rebel colony of Southern Rhodesia, thereby ensuring the speedy attainment of independence under genuine majority rule and thus contributing to the promotion of durable peace and security in the region;

"5. Decides that, in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council will meet again to consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof."

332. Following the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the United Kingdom, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia.

E. Complaint by Angola against South Africa

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

333. By a letter dated 20 July 1977 (S/12368), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a message by the Minister for External Relations of Angola concerning events which had occurred on 12 July, when South African forces stationed in Namibia shot down an aircraft carrying foodstuff and passengers bound for the Angolan village of Cuangar near the Namibian border, which had resulted in the loss of 12 lives, and on 13 July, when the Calueque Dam came under heavy fire, which had caused a number of casualties.

334. By a letter dated 22 July (S/12370), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, in which the allegations by Angola were strongly and categorically denied.

335. By a letter dated 4 May 1978 (S/12688), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the invasion of Angola by South Africa on 4 May.

336. By a letter dated 5 May (S/12689), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a letter from the First Vice-Prime Minister of Angola,

protesting the 4 May attack by South Africa and appealing to the Security Council to take measures to end such attacks and prevent further deterioration of the security of the region.

337. By a letter dated 5 May (S/12690), the representative of Angola urgently requested the convening of a meeting of the Security Council to deal with the most recent aggression by South Africa against Angola.

338. By a letter dated 5 May (S/12691), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement in connexion with the South African attack of 4 May adopted by the Council for Namibia at its 281st meeting on 5 May.

339. By a letter dated 5 May (S/12693), the representative of Zambia, in her capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of May, expressed support, on behalf of the Group, for the request by Angola for the immediate convening of the Security Council.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2077TH AND 2078TH MEETINGS (5-6 MAY 1978)

340. At its 2077th meeting on 5 May, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

“Letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12690).”

341. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He then drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 5 May (S/12694) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Nujoma.

342. The Security Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Angola, Zambia, as Chairman of the African Group, the United Republic of Tanzania and Mauritius. In the course of his statement, the representative of Mauritius introduced a draft resolution (S/12692) sponsored by Bolivia, Gabon, India, Kuwait, Mauritius, Nigeria and Venezuela.

343. The Council then heard a statement by Mr. Nujoma, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

344. At the 2078th meeting on 6 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Cuba and Mozambique, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

345. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 6 May from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting an invitation to participate in the debate on the item. In accordance with past practice and in the absence of objection, the Council extended an invitation under

rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the President of the Council for Namibia.

346. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/12692).

Decision: *At the 2078th meeting on 6 May 1978, the draft resolution (S/12692) was adopted unanimously as resolution 428 (1978).*

347. Resolution 428 (1978) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Angola transmitting a communication from the First Vice-Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Angola (S/12690) and the letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations (S/12693),

“Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,

“Having heard the statement of Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

“Bearing in mind that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

“Recalling its resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 which, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

“Gravely concerned at the armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and in particular the armed invasion of Angola carried out on 4 May 1978,

“Grieved at the tragic loss in human lives, including those of Namibian refugees in Angola, caused by the South African invasion of Angolan territory,

“Concerned also at the damage and destruction done by the South African forces in Angola,

“Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia 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,

“Reaffirming that the liberation of Namibia is one of the prerequisites for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in southern Africa and for the furtherance of international peace and security,

“Reiterating its grave concern at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its aggressive military build-up in the area,

“Reaffirming its condemnation of the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa,

"1. *Strongly condemns* the latest armed invasion perpetrated by the South African racist régime against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

"2. *Condemns equally strongly* South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola;

"3. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola;

"4. *Further demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

"5. *Reaffirms* its support for the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for the attainment of their freedom and independence and for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of their country;

"6. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola for its continued support of the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle;

"7. *Demands* that South Africa put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia without any further delay, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976;

"8. *Decides* to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist régime in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof."

348. Statements were made by the representatives of Angola, Kuwait, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, China, France, Nigeria, the USSR, Mauritius, India, Bolivia, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, and the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Venezuela. Statements were also made by the representatives of Benin, Algeria, Cuba and Mozambique and by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

3. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

349. By a letter dated 6 May (S/12697), the representative of South Africa transmitted two documents: (a) the response of the South African Government conveyed to the Governments of the five Western members of the Security Council to a request by the United States concerning South Africa's limited military operation against SWAPO forces in southern Angola; (b) the texts of statements made by the South African Minister of Defence on 4 May and by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs on 5 May on the same matter.

Chapter 3

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

A. Communications to the Security Council and request for a meeting

350. In a letter dated 22 July 1977 (S/12371), the representative of Cyprus charged that the Government of Turkey had taken unilateral action to revive the modern section of the Cypriot port city of Famagusta, contrary to the generally accepted international understanding under which that area would remain a closed city ready to be opened for the return of Greek Cypriot refugees at the earliest opportunity.

351. In a letter dated 26 August (S/12387), the representative of Cyprus requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to consider the seriously deteriorating situation in the island. He charged that an intolerable situation had been brought to a climax by the decision of the Turkish Government to colonize the new Famagusta area, which had never been occupied and remained a sealed-off city pending arrangements for the return of its legitimate population.

B. Consideration at the 2026th to 2032nd meetings (31 August-15 September 1977)

352. At its 2026th meeting on 31 August, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Letter dated 26 August 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12387)."

353. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

354. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Turkey transmitting a letter in which Mr. Vedat Çelik had asked to be allowed to speak in the course of the debate. He proposed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Çelik under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

355. The Council then began its discussion of the question with statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Çelik, in conformity with the decision taken at the beginning of the meeting.

356. At the 2027th meeting, also on 31 August, the Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of India, Romania, the USSR, Mauritius, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey. Mr. Çelik made a further statement in accordance with the decision taken at the previous meeting of the Council.

357. At the 2028th meeting on 1 September, discussion was continued with statements by the repre-

representatives of Benin, Pakistan, Cyprus and the USSR. The Secretary-General also made a statement.

358. At the 2029th meeting on 2 September, the Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Canada, Venezuela and Panama.

359. At the 2030th meeting on 9 September, a statement was made by the representative of Cyprus. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Çelik, who spoke in conformity with the decision taken at the 2026th meeting.

360. At the 2031st meeting on 15 September, the Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of France, China and the United Kingdom.

361. At the 2032nd meeting on 15 September the Council concluded its discussion of the item with statements by the representative of the United States and by the President of the Council, speaking in his capacity as representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

362. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12394) prepared in the course of intensive consultations. After a brief suspension of the meeting, the President expressed his understanding that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution without putting it to the vote.

Decision: At the 2032nd meeting on 15 September 1977, the draft resolution (S/12394) was adopted without objection as resolution 414 (1977).

363. Resolution 414 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the situation in Cyprus in response to the letter dated 26 August 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations (S/12387),

"Mindful of the urgency of making progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem,

"Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974 and 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975,

"Taking note of the statements made to the Council regarding recent developments in the new Famagusta area to the effect that there is no settlement in progress in the area,

"Taking note also of the statements made by the parties concerned as well as by the Secretary-General with regard to these developments,

"1. Expresses concern at the situation caused by recent developments;

"2. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain therefore from all unilateral actions anywhere in Cyprus that may affect adversely the prospects for a just and peaceful solution and urges them to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

"3. Reaffirms once again its resolution 365 (1974), by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution 367 (1975);

"4. Expresses concern at the lack of progress at the intercommunal talks;

"5. Calls upon the representatives of the two communities to resume negotiations, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, as soon as possible, meaningfully and constructively, on the basis of comprehensive and concrete proposals;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments that may adversely affect the implementation of the present resolution."

364. Following the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Panama. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Çelik in conformity with its earlier decision.

365. The representative of Cyprus made a further statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Further communications to the Council during 1977

366. In a letter dated 26 September (S/12409), addressed to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, the Secretary-General issued a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). He stated that the accumulated deficit for the period through 15 June 1977 stood at more than \$48 million and that an additional \$12 million was estimated to be required to meet the costs of the Force during the current six-month period ending 15 December 1977.

367. By letters dated 29 August, 26 September and 11 October (S/12391, S/12403 and S/12414), the representative of Turkey transmitted a statement relating to constitutional issues by the Attorney-General of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and letters from Mr. Rauf Denktaş and Mr. Nejat Konuk, contesting the existence of a constitutionally elected Government of Cyprus on the grounds that there were two administrations in Cyprus; stating that neither Mr. Spyros Kyprianou nor any other representative of the Greek Cypriot administration could legally or constitutionally represent the whole of Cyprus at the General Assembly session; and transmitting the text of two resolutions adopted by the representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community living abroad who had attended a three-day symposium held at Nicosia from 12 to 14 September 1977, in which they stated that the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" was the sole representative of all Turkish Cypriots and reaffirming the principles for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

368. On economic matters, several communications transmitting letters from Mr. Çelik and Mr. Denktaş dated 18 October and 1, 28 and 30 November (S/12418, S/12441, S/12458 and S/12465) were sent by Turkey. In those letters, it was charged that the Greek Cypriot administration, by declaring Turkish Cypriot ports illegal, disrupting commercial activities, obstructing tourism to northern Nicosia and denying air traffic services to international navigation, was deepening the rift between the two communities and that the Greek Cypriot intention to continue the struggle for the Hellenization of Cyprus and the economic strangulation of the Turkish Cypriot community was exemplified in the statement by Mr. Kyprianou at the 62nd Council Meeting of the International Hotel Association

at Nicosia that anyone who directly or indirectly contributed to the efforts of the Turkish side to operate the hotels in north Cyprus was condoning an illegality.

D. Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 December

369. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was to expire, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 8 June to 30 November 1977 (S/12463).

370. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that in the period under review, the situation in Cyprus had been quiet but that the underlying tensions had shown no sign of abating. The political differences confronting the people of Cyprus were no nearer a solution. It had not been possible since 3 June to continue the intercommunal meetings. The consultations which he had held in New York in September and October and those held at Nicosia by his Special Representative would be continued at Athens and Ankara. For the resumed talks to be useful, he said, it was necessary to obtain assurances that the parties were prepared to negotiate concretely and substantively on all major aspects of the problem. The Secretary-General noted that there had been no apparent improvement in the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north and that their situation was a matter of concern. With regard to UNFICYP, the Secretary-General noted that the Finnish battalion, by agreement, had left Cyprus without replacement on 31 October, having completed more than 13 years of service. The deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account of \$56.7 million was a matter of concern. The critical financial condition of the Force was a compelling consideration in the decision not to replace the Finnish battalion.

371. The Secretary-General also noted in his report that his Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, would relinquish his post on 15 December to return to the diplomatic service of Peru. In an addendum to his report issued on 15 December (S/12463/Add.1), the Secretary-General indicated that the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for another six months.

E. Consideration at the 2054th and 2055th meetings (15 and 16 December 1977)

372. At its 2054th meeting on 15 December, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12463 and Add.1)."

373. Following statements by the representatives of the USSR, Benin, Canada, France and Panama, and by the President, the meeting was suspended.

374. After the resumption of the meeting, the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President then stated that he had received a letter from the representative of Turkey, requesting that Mr. Vedat Çelik should be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the

agenda. The Council decided without objection, on the proposal of the President, to extend an invitation to Mr. Çelik under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

375. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12489), which had been drawn up in the course of consultations. The President put the draft resolution to the vote.

Decision: At the 2054th meeting on 15 December 1977, the draft resolution (S/12489) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 422 (1977). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

376. Resolution 422 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1977 (S/12463) that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement,

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

"Noting also from the report that the freedom of movement of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and its civil police is still restricted in the north of the island, and expressing the hope that ways will be found to surmount the remaining obstacles,

"Noting further that the Secretary-General expressed the view that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem lies in negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and that the usefulness of those negotiations depends upon the willingness of all parties concerned to show the necessary flexibility, taking into account not only their own interests but also the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the opposing side,

"Noting that, owing to the efforts of the Secretary-General, his staff and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, and with the co-operation of the parties, there has been a relative improvement in the security situation, but that this evolution has yet to relieve the underlying tensions in the island,

"Noting also the report of the Secretary-General of 30 April 1977 (S/12323) concerning the high-level meeting under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and emphasizing the need to adhere to the agreement reached at this meeting as well as to the agreements reached at the previous rounds of the talks,

"Noting further the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1977,

"1. Reaffirms the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, as well as subsequent resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus;

"2. *Reaffirms once again* its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975;

"3. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint by refraining from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations for a just and peaceful solution and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

"4. *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 1978, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force;

"5. *Appeals again* to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to perform its duties effectively;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1978."

377. Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Çelik, who spoke in conformity with the decision taken earlier.

378. At its 2055th meeting on 16 December, the Council continued its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Secretary-General made a statement. Statements were then made by the representatives of China, the United Kingdom, Benin, India, the United States, Romania, the Federal Republic of Germany, the USSR, Canada, France, Pakistan, Venezuela and Panama, and by the President speaking in his capacity as representative of Mauritius. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Greece, Cyprus and Turkey.

379. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter from the representative of Turkey, requesting that Mr. Nail Atalay should be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the agenda. On the proposal of the President, the Council decided, without objection, to extend an invitation to Mr. Atalay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. Mr. Atalay then made a statement in conformity with the Council's decision. The representatives of Cyprus and Turkey spoke on points of order.

380. The representative of Benin and the President made statements.

F. Communications to the Security Council received up to 16 June 1978

381. Starting in the month of April 1978, Cyprus and Turkey sent a series of communications to the Council on the political, economic, social, humanitarian and military aspects of the situation in Cyprus.

382. Many of the communications touching on political issues related to the proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot community for the settlement of the Cyprus question.

383. Concerning the proposals, communications dated 18 April, 3, 5 and 12 May and 6 June (S/12653, S/12683, S/12685 and Corr.1, S/12695, S/12702 and S/12729 and Corr.1) were received from Cyprus, in which it accused an official of the Turkish Government of threatening Cyprus and its people with "regrettable things" unless they accepted the Turkish proposals; accused Turkey of being interested mainly in lifting the arms embargo and distorting reality to achieve that purpose; called attention to a new provocative statement by the same Turkish official and denounced the continuing aggressive conduct of Turkey towards Cyprus; observed that the Turkish Cypriot proposals did not afford any basis for meaningful and substantive negotiations; rejected the contention by Mr. Denktas that the proposals must be accepted as a basis for negotiation; and stressed that the Turkish Cypriot proposals aimed at the partition of Cyprus, that under such conditions negotiations would serve no useful purpose and that only through the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions could a just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus be found.

384. Turkey, in communications dated 25 April, 3, 16, 22 and 23 May and 5, 12 and 15 June (S/12661, S/12680, S/12707, S/12711, S/12714, S/12715, S/12727, S/12734 and S/12740), transmitted letters from Mr. Denktas, Mr. Osman Orek and Mr. Atalay, denying the alleged threats to the Greek Cypriot side, calling upon the Secretary-General to fix a date for the resumption of the intercommunal talks as early as possible, and citing international press comments favourable to the Turkish Cypriot proposals. The Turkish letters also covered excerpts from the press conference of the Prime Minister of Turkey, stating that to allow the Cyprus problem and the problems between Turkey and Greece to be linked to Turco-American relations would render a solution to those problems impossible; a statement by Mr. Denktas, announcing a new proposal whereby Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Varosha might begin their return to that city and stressing his readiness to meet with Mr. Kyprianou anywhere, at any time, even without an agenda; a letter from Mr. Orek, informing the Secretary-General that he and opposition leaders had agreed that it would be of great benefit to resume the intercommunal talks without delay; and a further communication from Mr. Atalay, reaffirming the readiness of Mr. Denktas to hold a meeting with Mr. Kyprianou to discuss the modalities for resumption of the talks, measures for normalizing intercommunal relations, including the opening of the Nicosia international airport, and any other matter that Mr. Kyprianou might like to propose for discussion.

385. On political, social and economic matters, Cyprus sent communications dated 30 March, 6 and 7 April, 26 May and 7 and 13 June (S/12626, S/12633, S/12635, S/12718, S/12731 and S/12737), in which it stressed that Turkish Cypriot allegations of protracted harassment were refuted by concrete and authoritative evidence; charged that Turkey was systematically changing the demographic structure of the island by force; called attention to the unbearable living

conditions of the Greek Cypriots under Turkish military occupation; quoted newspaper articles by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Fazıl Küçük, confirming that settlers from Turkey were committing the "most unabashed example of savagery" against Turkish Cypriots; pointed out that the Turkish lira had become the legal currency and that Turkish stamps and postal addresses were being used in the occupied area; and charged that Turks were deliberately setting fire to orange and grapefruit groves in the buffer zone.

386. Turkey addressed communications to the Council dated 23 March, 1, 4, 11, 25, 26 and 30 May and 12 and 15 June (S/12621, S/12677, S/12684, S/12701, S/12717, S/12719, S/12722, S/12735 and S/12740), transmitting letters from Mr. Orek and Mr. Atalay, replying to a letter addressed to the General Assembly by the Permanent Representative of Cyprus (A/33/62); enclosing the texts of the resolution on Cyprus adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at Dakar on 28 April 1978 and the resolution on the same subject adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 27 April 1978; drawing attention to an inflammatory and provocative order issued on 7 May 1978 by the Commander of the Greek Cypriot National Guard; characterizing as preposterous and totally unfounded the Greek Cypriot allegations concerning the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots in the north; transmitting the so-called Akritas Plan, which had formed the basis of Greek Cypriot attacks against Turkish Cypriots in December 1963; explaining the use of the Turkish lira and the postal designation "Mersin 10, Turkey" in northern Cyprus; and quoting an UNFICYP communiqué thanking the Turkish forces for their co-operation in extinguishing the fire in the citrus groves near Kato Kopia.

387. On military matters Cyprus, in a letter dated 18 April (S/12655), charged that Turkey had committed a further and serious aggressive action on 18 April, when Turkish military aircraft violated the air space of Cyprus in the area north of Yerolakkos.

388. Turkey replied on 25 April (S/12661) by forwarding a letter from Mr. Atalay, who quoted a Turkish Cypriot spokesman to the effect that the Turkish Peace Force had held a military exercise in the area of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" with the prior knowledge of that "State" and UNFICYP, and had not violated the air space under the control of the Greek Cypriot administration.

G. Communications and reports from the Secretary-General

389. In a letter dated 19 January (S/12533), the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of General Assembly resolution 32/15 entitled "Question of Cyprus" and drew attention to paragraph 5 of the resolution.

390. In a letter dated 23 March (S/12624) addressed to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, the Secretary-General issued a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP. He stated that the accumulated deficit for the period ending 15 December 1977 stood at more than \$50 million and that an estimated \$11.1 million was required to maintain the Force during the current six-month period ending 15 June 1978. He appealed for further

contributions to enable UNFICYP to carry out its important functions.

391. On 28 March, the Secretary-General, in a note to the Security Council (S/12623), stated that he had decided to appoint Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl his Special Representative in Cyprus. The Secretary-General expressed his warm thanks to Mr. Rémy Gorgé, who had served with distinction as Acting Special Representative since December 1977.

392. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 31 May, submitted a report (S/12723) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1977 to 31 May 1978. In his report, the Secretary-General described in detail the efforts he had undertaken, within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, to facilitate concrete and substantive negotiations between the parties on the major aspects of the Cyprus problem. He regretted to have to report that the results of those efforts remained disappointing for the time being. He said that he was deeply concerned about the situation and was determined to continue his efforts to bring the parties closer together, with a view to working out an approach to negotiations that would make it possible for him to convene another round of intercommunal talks. The time might be ripe, he felt, for a concrete attempt to deal with some important aspects of the existing stalemate, thus creating an opening for further significant steps. He cited the status of Varosha and the situation at the Nicosia international airport, which remained under UNFICYP control but was not open for traffic, as possible opportunities for action of that kind.

393. The Secretary-General further reported that the situation along the cease-fire lines had remained quiet during the period. The situation in the north, although still not entirely consonant with the agreements reached at Vienna in August 1975, had improved. UNFICYP enjoyed increased freedom of movement, and there had been a relative improvement in the living conditions and the economic situation of the Greek Cypriots in the north.

394. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained indispensable in keeping the potentially dangerous situation in the island under control. The Force also facilitated the search for a peaceful settlement. He recommended that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for another six months. He also drew attention to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP.

395. Annexed to the Secretary-General's report was a section containing proposals submitted to the Secretary-General on 13 April by the Turkish Cypriot side for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

396. In an addendum issued on 15 June (S/12723/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that following consultations the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months.

H. Consideration at the 2080th and 2081st meetings (16 June 1978)

397. At its 2080th meeting on the night of 15/16 June, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12723 and Add.1)."

398. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

399. The President stated that he had received a letter from the representative of Turkey requesting that an invitation should be extended under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Rauf Denktaş. In accordance with previous practice, and as there was no objection, it was so decided.

400. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12739) prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

401. The President, in the absence of any objection, put the draft resolution to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2080th meeting on 16 June 1978, the draft resolution (S/12739) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 430 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

402. Resolution 430 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1978 (S/12723),

"Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the station-

ing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

"Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1978,

"Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

"1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending 15 December 1978;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1978."

403. At its 2081st meeting on 16 June, the Council continued its consideration of the item. Statements were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Venezuela, China, Kuwait, the United States, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Nigeria and India, and by the President, speaking as representative of Bolivia. The Council also heard statements by Mr. Denktaş, in conformity with the decision taken at its previous meeting. The representatives of Greece, Cyprus and Turkey made further statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Chapter 4

COMPLAINT BY BENIN

A. Communications to the Security Council and request for a meeting

404. By a letter dated 13 October 1977 (S/12415), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a revised report by his Government evaluating the damages resulting from the act of armed aggression committed at Cotonou on 16 January. The revised report, which superseded the one circulated on 5 April as document S/12318/Add.1, was based on new statistical data and on the reports prepared by two expert consultants who had visited Cotonou in accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 405 (1977). Copies of the reports of the two expert consultants on material damage and on damage to persons were annexed.

405. By a letter dated 4 November (S/12437), the representative of Benin requested the President to convene a meeting of the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of the armed aggression of 16 January against Benin.

B. Consideration at the 2047th to 2049th meetings (22-24 November 1977)

406. At its 2047th meeting on 22 November, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Benin:

"Letter dated 4 November 1977 from the Perma-

nent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12437)."

407. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Guinea and Madagascar, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

408. The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Benin, Madagascar, Cuba, Guinea and France.

409. At the 2048th meeting on 23 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, the Congo, Mali and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

410. The Council continued its consideration of the item by hearing statements by the representatives of Viet Nam, the USSR, Algeria, Mali, Romania, the Congo and Mauritius.

411. In the course of his statement, the representative of Mauritius introduced a draft resolution (S/12454) sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Benin to

the United Nations, especially regarding the threats of aggression by mercenaries,

"Deeply concerned over the danger which international mercenaries represent for all States, in particular the smaller ones,

"Convinced of the necessity of co-operation between all States, in conformity with paragraph 10 of resolution 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, to collect more information about the mercenaries who operated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 405 (1977), in which it had, among other provisions, taken note of the report of the Special Mission and strongly condemned the act of armed aggression perpetrated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977 and all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of international mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate their territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence;

"2. Takes note of the report on the evaluation of damages contained in document S/12415;

"3. Calls upon all States to work in close co-operation in order to gather all useful information concerning all mercenaries involved in the events of 16 January 1977, in compliance with paragraph 10 of resolution 405 (1977);

"4. Takes note of the desire of the Government of Benin to have the mercenaries who participated in the attacking forces against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977 subjected to due process of law;

"5. Appeals to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Benin for the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution, with particular reference to paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, and to report to the Security Council by 30 September 1978;

"8. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

412. At the 2049th meeting on 24 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Mozambique, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

413. The President drew attention to the revised text of the draft resolution (S/12454/Rev.1) sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius.

414. The Council continued the debate, hearing statements by the representatives of Mozambique, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, China, Pakistan, Venezuela, India, and Panama, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

415. The President stated that in the absence of any objection, he would declare the revised draft resolution contained in document S/12454/Rev.1 adopted.

Decision: At the 2049th meeting on 24 November 1977, the draft resolution (S/12454/Rev.1) was adopted without a vote, as resolution 419 (1977).

416. Resolution 419 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Benin to the United Nations, especially regarding the threats of aggression by mercenaries,

"Deeply concerned over the danger which international mercenaries represent for all States, in particular the smaller ones,

"Convinced of the necessity of co-operation between all States, in conformity with paragraph 10 of resolution 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, to collect more information about the mercenaries who operated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 405 (1977), in which it had, among other provisions, taken note of the report of the Security Council Special Mission to the People's Republic of Benin established under resolution 404 (1977) of 8 February 1977 and strongly condemned the act of armed aggression perpetrated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977 and all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of international mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate their territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence;

"2. Takes note of the report on the evaluation of damages contained in document S/12415;

"3. Calls upon all States to work in close co-operation in order to gather all useful information concerning all mercenaries involved in the events of 16 January 1977, in compliance with paragraph 10 of resolution 405 (1977);

"4. Takes note of the desire of the Government of Benin to have the mercenaries who participated in the attacking forces against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977 subjected to due process of law;

"5. Appeals to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Benin for the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to watch over the implementation of the present resolution, with particular reference to paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, and to report to the Security Council by 30 September 1978;

"8. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

417. A statement was then made by the representative of Benin.

C. Subsequent communication to the Security Council

418. By a letter dated 9 February 1978 (S/12557), the representative of Benin stated that to mark the first anniversary of the crushing of the armed aggression of 16 January 1977 by the people of Benin, a Week of Solidarity with Peoples and Countries Struggling for their National Liberation and an International Conference on Mercenaries had been held at Cotonou on the initiative of Benin from 9 to 16 January 1978.

Annexed to the letter were the following documents: the Declaration of Cotonou; a general declaration on mercenaries; a resolution on mercenaries; a special motion addressed to the African heads of State and to the current President of the Organization of African Unity concerning the OAU Convention on the Elimination of the Use of Mercenaries adopted in 1977 at Libreville; a resolution of support for the Beninese people; and a declaration of solidarity with the African national liberation movements.

Chapter 5

COMPLAINT BY CHAD

A. Communications to the Security Council and request for a meeting

419. By a letter dated 6 February 1978 (S/12554), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a telegram dated 4 February from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad with regard to the disturbing situation prevailing in northern Chad. He charged the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with aggression and the military occupation of northern Chad. According to the telegram, Libyan authorities were attempting to destabilize the Government of Chad and dismember the country, completely ignoring the recommendations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Libreville in July 1977, which had established an *ad hoc* committee for the settlement of the Chad-Libyan frontier dispute.

420. In a letter dated 8 February (S/12553), the representative of Chad requested the President to convene a meeting of the Security Council as a matter of urgency to consider "the extremely serious situation now prevailing in northern Chad as a result of Libyan aggression and of the Chad-Libyan frontier problem".

421. By a further letter dated 8 February (S/12555), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a telegram of the same date from the head of State of Chad, charging that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had refused to participate in any discussion in the OAU *Ad Hoc* Committee attended by representatives of the Chad Government and had mobilized its armed forces, assisted by foreign elements, in heavy fighting which had been taking place since 1 February at Faya. Therefore, the Provisional Government of Chad had decided to break off Chad-Libyan diplomatic relations as from 6 February.

422. By a letter dated 13 February (S/12558), the representative of Chad transmitted the texts of a communication dated 8 February from the head of State of Chad to the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to N'Djamena and a statement issued by the head of State on 12 February, in which he declared that if, by 16 February, a cease-fire had gone into effect, the Government of Chad would reconsider its complaint before the Security Council.

423. In a letter dated 14 February (S/12560), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged that the complaint by Chad was baseless and unfounded. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was not in-

involved in the internal struggle taking place, particularly in the north and east between the Chad people and the Chad régime. The problem of the boundaries between the two countries could be dealt with by negotiations between the two countries or in the context of OAU. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had always welcomed the efforts of African statesmen to restore cordial relations between itself and Chad and had agreed to attend a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Niger, Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the Niger on 7 February, but the Chad authorities, instead, had suspended diplomatic relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

B. Consideration at the 2060th meeting (17 February 1978)

424. At its 2060th meeting on 17 February, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Chad:

"Letter dated 8 February 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12553)."

425. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

426. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad and by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

C. Subsequent communications to the Security Council and requests for the deletion of the item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized

427. In a letter dated 17 February (S/12565), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya gave an account of the contacts and efforts which had been made in various quarters for the purpose of improving the political climate with regard to the relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad.

428. In a letter dated 18 February (S/12568), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that following discussions among representatives of the

Sudan, Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that had taken place at Tripoli between 16 and 18 February, a trilateral joint communiqué had been issued, as well as a bilateral joint press communiqué of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan, copies of which were transmitted to the Council.

429. By a letter dated 21 February (S/12570), the representative of Chad also transmitted the text of the Chad-Libyan-Sudanese joint communiqué issued at N'Djamena on 18 February.

430. In the penultimate paragraph of the joint communiqué, it was stated that the Chad delegation had decided to withdraw its complaint to the Security Council and to work for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

431. In a letter dated 22 February (S/12572), the representative of Chad, with reference to the Chad-Libyan-Sudanese joint communiqué of 18 February, informed the President of the Security Council that

the Government of Chad had decided not to press for consideration of its complaint by the Council.

432. In a letter dated 22 February (S/12573), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, also referring to the joint communiqué of 18 February, noted that Chad had decided to withdraw the complaint and to work towards the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Therefore, he assumed that the Security Council had taken the necessary measures to delete the item "Complaint by Chad" from the list of matters of which it was seized.

433. On 23 February, the Secretary-General drew the two above communications to the attention of the members of the Security Council and proposed that if no objection was received by 27 February, the item "Complaint by Chad" should be deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized. As no objection was received, the item was deleted from the list.

Part II

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter 6

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

A. Application of the Republic of Djibouti

434. By a note dated 6 July 1977 (S/12357), the Secretary-General circulated a letter dated 30 June from the President of the Republic of Djibouti submitting the application of Djibouti for membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration signed by the President accepting the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

435. At the 2020th meeting on 7 July, the President of the Council referred the application of Djibouti to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

436. At its 2021st meeting, also on 7 July, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/12359), which stated that the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend to the Council that the Republic of Djibouti should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

437. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Oman, Somalia and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

438. The representative of France made a statement and introduced a draft resolution (S/12358) sponsored by Benin, Canada, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

439. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of India, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, Romania, Pakistan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Benin, the USSR, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States, Canada, Mauritius, Panama, Oman, Gabon, Somalia, Yemen, Ethiopia and Egypt, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

Decision: *At the 2021st meeting on 7 July 1977, the draft resolution (S/12358) was adopted unanimously as resolution 412 (1977).*

440. Resolution 412 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Djibouti (S/12357) for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Djibouti be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

B. Application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

441. By a note dated 11 July 1977 (S/12361), the Secretary-General circulated the text of a letter of the same date from the Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam requesting the Secretary-General to refer to the Security Council, as soon as possible, the question of the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to membership in the United Nations.

442. At the Council's 2022nd meeting on 18 July, the President referred the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

443. At its 2023rd meeting on 19 July, the Council had before it the report of the Committee (S/12367), which stated that the Committee had decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

444. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland and Sri Lanka, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

445. The President read out the text of a letter from the Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, in which he expressed the wish to make a statement after the Council's vote had been taken. The President stated further that he had received a letter dated 18 July (S/12365) from the representatives of Benin, China, France, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the USSR and Venezuela requesting that the representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Dinh Ba Thi, should be given an opportunity to address the Council on the matter. As there was no objection, the President indicated that the representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam would be invited to make a statement at the close of the discussion.

446. The President also drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12366) sponsored by Benin, China, France, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the USSR and Venezuela.

447. The Council then began its debate with statements by the representatives of France, India, the

USSR, Romania, Pakistan, the United States, Mauritius, Panama, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Guyana, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

448. At its 2024th meeting on 19 July, the Council continued its consideration of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members.

449. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Chad, Cyprus, Iraq, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

450. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Benin, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Algeria, Sri Lanka, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, Angola, Guinea, Madagascar, Yugoslavia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

451. At the 2025th meeting on 20 July, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

452. The Council then concluded its discussion of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Jamaica, Cuba, Chad, Cyprus, Iraq, Mali and Burundi, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

453. The President then stated his understanding that members of the Council had agreed that the 11-Power draft resolution (S/12366) might be adopted by consensus, without being put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2025th meeting on 20 July 1977, the draft resolution (S/12366) was adopted by consensus as resolution 413 (1977).*

454. Resolution 413 (1977) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (S/12183) for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

455. The Council, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2023rd meeting, then heard a statement by the representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

456. By a letter dated 21 July (S/12369), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter dated 20 July from the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization in which full support was expressed for the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for membership in the United Nations.

Part III

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Chapter 7

WORK OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

457. The Military Staff Committee functioned continuously under the draft rules of procedure during the period under review and held a total of 26 meetings without considering matters of substance.

Part IV

MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BUT NOT DISCUSSED IN THE COUNCIL DURING THE PERIOD COVERED

Chapter 3

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

458. By a letter dated 6 June 1977 (S/12344, part II), 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 the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia approved by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977 in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/145 of 17 December 1976.

459. By a letter dated 6 June (S/12344/Rev.1), the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Acting President of the Council for Namibia transmitted the report of the International Conference, together with annexes.

460. By a note verbale dated 12 July (S/12364), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 6 A (XXXIII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 4 March concerning the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa and called attention to paragraph 5 of the resolution.

461. By a letter dated 9 September (S/12397), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement adopted on 7 September by that Council, strongly condemning the decision of the Government of South Africa to separate the area of Walvis Bay from the rest of Namibia and administer it directly as part of the Cape Province of South Africa.

462. By a letter dated 9 September (S/12398), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement adopted by that Council on 7 September, strongly condemning the reported intention of the Government of South Africa to carry out nuclear tests in the near future at South African nuclear installations in the Kalahari Desert region of Namibia.

463. In a letter dated 5 October (S/12412), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in southern Africa issued by the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at their extraordinary meeting held in New York on 30 September, in which the Ministers expressed their deep concern with the current explosive situation in southern Africa.

464. By a letter dated 29 November (S/12468), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolu-

tion 32/9 D on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa adopted by the General Assembly on 4 November and called attention to paragraph 32 of the resolution.

465. By a letter dated 14 December (S/12491), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement adopted that day by that Council, condemning the reported arrest of SWAPO leaders and supporters by the South African régime.

466. By a letter dated 4 April 1978 (S/12631), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the Council for Namibia adopted by that Council at its 276th meeting, held at Lusaka on 23 March.

467. By a letter dated 10 April (S/12636), the representatives of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted a proposal for the settlement of the Namibian situation designed to bring about independence for Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976). According to the proposal, the key to an internationally acceptable transition to independence was free elections for the whole of Namibia as one political entity, with an appropriate United Nations role, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976). The proposal indicated that a further resolution would be required in the Security Council, requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations special representative, whose central task would be to ensure that conditions were established which would allow free and fair elections and an impartial electoral process. The special representative would be assisted by a United Nations transition assistance group.

468. By a letter dated 13 April (S/12645), the Acting 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 transmitted the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Committee on that date, whereby the Committee reaffirmed its previous resolutions and decisions on the question and rejected any manoeuvres by South Africa to impose a so-called internal settlement by installing a puppet régime.

469. By a letter dated 14 April (S/12658), the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the African Group of States, confirmed that, in the light of the suggestion of the Western members of the Security Council relating to a Council meeting

on the question of Namibia, the African Group of States had met on 13 April and had unanimously agreed that such a Council meeting at the moment would be untimely and inopportune.

470. By a letter dated 2 May (S/12678), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa on the question of South West Africa, in which he recalled that on 25 April, the Deputy Permanent Representative of South Africa had handed to the Secretary-General a copy of a statement

made that day in the South African House of Assembly by the Prime Minister of South Africa, in which South Africa accepted the proposals put forward by the five Western members of the Security Council.

471. By a letter dated 4 May (S/12696), the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of resolution S-9/2 on the question of Namibia, adopted by the General Assembly at the 15th plenary meeting of its ninth special session on 3 May.

Chapter 9

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY LESOTHO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

472. In a letter dated 15 June 1977 (S/12349), the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that his Government had agreed to allocate DM 500,000 to the construction of housing facilities for student refugees from South Africa studying at the University of Lesotho. He added that the funds were part of the programme of economic assistance for 1977 agreed upon between the Government of Lesotho and his Government in April 1977, to which he had made reference in his statement on 25 May 1977, during the Security Council's consideration of the item "Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa".

473. By a note dated 9 November (S/12438), the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the report of a review mission which he had dispatched to Lesotho in September 1977, pursuant to Security Council resolution 407 (1977) and paragraph 10 c of Economic and Social Council resolution 2096 (LXIII). The report described the changes which had taken place in the situation since the visit of the Secretary-General's first mission in January and February 1977. It gave details of the response of the international community to the Secretary-General's appeal of 18 April (S/12325) for assistance to Lesotho and

provided information about the progress on individual projects.

474. By a note verbale dated 3 March 1978 (S/12582), the representative of Lesotho transmitted the text of a statement from his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, charging that in contravention of existing trade, customs, labour and travel arrangements between Lesotho and South Africa—in particular, the labour agreement of 1973, which named 15 points of entry between the two States—South Africa had recently unilaterally blockaded the south-eastern border of Lesotho abutting on that part of South Africa called the Transkei, implicitly seeking tacit recognition of the bantustan of the Transkei.

475. By a letter dated 3 April (S/12627), the representative of South Africa transmitted a letter of the same date from his Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho. According to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, his Government had no jurisdiction over matters which fell within the domestic jurisdiction of sovereign, independent States, in that case the Republic of the Transkei. He added that the assertion that South Africa had sealed the south-eastern border was devoid of all truth.

Chapter 10

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA AGAINST THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF ITS TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

476. By a note dated 26 October 1977 (S/12421), the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 406 (1977), transmitted the report of the review mission which he had dispatched to Botswana in September. The report described the changes which had taken place since the visit of the first mission in February 1977 and set out in detail the response of the international community to the Secretary-General's appeal for assistance for Botswana and the progress made on individual projects.

It also indicated some changes which had occurred in the projects and the assistance needed.

477. By a note verbale dated 1 March 1978 (S/12580), the representative of Botswana brought to the attention of the Secretary-General information concerning the latest attack by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against Botswana, which had resulted in the loss of life and property. The note stated that the attack had been carried out inside Botswana and had been launched without provocation from Botswana.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN WESTERN SAHARA

478. In a letter dated 7 July 1977 (S/12360), the representative of Mauritania charged that on 3 July, a band of mercenaries in the pay of Algeria had again attacked the capital of his country, causing casualties among the civilian population, and that on 7 July, an attempt had been made on the life of the Mauritanian Ambassador to Paris.

479. In a reply dated 28 July (S/12374), the representative of Algeria stated that Mauritania, in the wake of the losses that continued to be inflicted on it by the liberation forces of the Saharan people, had been trying to implicate Algeria.

480. In a letter dated 28 October (S/12430), the representative of Mauritania stated that on 25 October, a party of 26 railwaymen, including two French nationals responsible for the maintenance of the Mauritanian railway, had been seized and held hostage at the instigation of the Algerian Government and with the direct participation of its army. He also charged that in May 1977, six French nationals recruited by the Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière of Mauritania and three Mauritanian citizens had been seized as hostages and were still in Algerian territory.

481. In a reply dated 31 October (S/12431), the representative of Algeria denied the charges and stated that the only possible and reasonable way to bring about a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the problem of Western Sahara lay in the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly relating to the effective exercise by the Saharan people of their inalienable right to self-determination.

482. By a letter dated 9 November (S/12442/Rev.1), the representative of Algeria transmitted a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, expressing his Government's concern about developments in Western Sahara and stating that failure to find a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara had provoked continued armed clashes between the people of the Sahara and the occupation forces of Morocco and Mauritania.

483. In a reply dated 10 November (S/12445), the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Mauritania stated that the arguments advanced in the Algerian letter were a clear manifestation of its policy of aggression and intimidation towards Mauritania and Morocco.

484. By a letter dated 22 November (S/12455), the representative of Morocco transmitted a letter from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and

Co-operation of Morocco, charging that Algeria constantly infringed the territorial integrity of Morocco and that the so-called POLISARIO Front was a tool fabricated by Algeria to enable Algeria to control the territory in place of the former administering Power.

485. In a letter dated 21 December (S/12500), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged that a dangerous situation was being created in Western Sahara as a result of French air force raids in which napalm and other prohibited weapons were being used against the inhabitants.

486. In a letter dated 21 December (S/12502), the representative of Mauritania complained about the extremely tense situation in his country arising, he charged, from Algeria's policy of aggression, which was characterized by continuing military attacks, the taking of hostages, political assassination and efforts to destroy economic facilities in Mauritania. He also charged that Algerian mercenaries and army units had committed a series of attacks against his country.

487. In a letter dated 22 December (S/12503), the representative of France, in reply to the letter from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/12500), stated that the Libyan charges were totally inconsistent with the facts and that France had a duty to protect its nationals in Mauritania, who were contributing to the development of that country.

488. By a letter dated 22 December (S/12504), the representative of Mauritania transmitted a message from his Minister of State for Foreign Affairs regarding a statement made on 20 December by the Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his message, the Mauritanian Minister charged that Algeria had been conducting a campaign of flagrant military aggression against his country under cover of the so-called question of Western Sahara.

489. By a letter dated 25 January (S/12537), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of a message dated 18 January from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The message charged that on 11 January, on the road between two localities in the Moroccan province of Tantan, 50 kilometres from the Moroccan-Algerian frontier, two civilian lorries had been attacked by an armed band which had come from Algeria. Two civilians had been killed and the rest of the passengers had been kidnapped and were being held in Algeria. King Hassan II appealed to the Secretary-General to join his efforts to those of the President of OAU to procure the release of the kidnapped Moroccan citizens.

Chapter 12

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

490. By a letter dated 23 July 1977 (S/12372), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a telegram from the Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged that at dawn on 21 July, Egyptian forces had launched an armed

attack against two Libyan villages, during which many civilians had been killed, including women and children, and that the Libyan air force base near Tobruk had repeatedly been bombarded by the Egyptian air force.

491. By a letter dated 24 July (S/12373), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted a further message from his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, charging that Egyptian fighters and bombers

were undertaking repeated raids against Libyan civilian targets. Four cities had been bombarded, causing great loss of life among innocent civilians and the destruction of hospitals and schools.

Chapter 13

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

492. In a telegram dated 13 February 1978 (S/12559), the President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe charged that for some time unidentified boats and reconnaissance aircraft had been systematically violating the territorial waters and air space of his country. His Government had information that foreign mercenaries were preparing to invade the country and, accordingly, he wished to alert the President of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation.

Chapter 14

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN TIMOR

493. By a letter dated 30 September 1977 (S/12408), the representative of Mozambique transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter from the "Standing Political Committee of FRETILIN and the Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor", in which it was stated that a new wave of Indonesian offensives against East Timor was taking place. It was further stated that the "Democratic Republic of East Timor" had rejected an offer of amnesty by Indonesia.

494. By a letter dated 29 November (S/12469),

the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 32/34 concerning the question of East Timor adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November, by which the Assembly, in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter, had drawn the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in that Territory and recommended that the Council take all effective steps for the implementation of its resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976), with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence.

Chapter 15

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF KOREA

495. By a letter dated 25 January 1978 (S/12544), the representative of the United States, on behalf of the United Command, transmitted a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the 1953 Armistice Agreement during the period 21 December 1976 through 16 December 1977. According to the report, during the period under review, there had been three meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and two meetings of its secretariat.

Chapter 16

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

496. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949) of 7 March 1949, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 29 July 1977 (S/12375), transmitted to the members of the Council the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976.

497. The report of the Trusteeship Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, covering the period from 14 July 1976 to 23 June 1977, was commu-

nicated to the Security Council in document S/12390 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Special Supplement No. 1*).

498. By a letter dated 17 February 1978 (S/12569), the representative of the USSR transmitted a statement by the Permanent Mission of the USSR, charging that the United States, as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), instead of working towards the decolonization of the Territory, was transforming it into

a United States possession and violating the principle that a Trust Territory should be treated as a single entity. The statement added that any measures taken by the Administering Authority, on any pretext, which would, in fact, mean the annexation of the Trust Territory, were clearly contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It stressed that, in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter, any change

in the status of a strategic Trust Territory, such as the Pacific Islands, should be made only by decision of the Security Council.

499. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 70 (1949), the Secretary-General, by a note dated 27 April 1978 (S/12668), transmitted to the members of the Security Council the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 July 1976 to 1 September 1977.

Chapter 17

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

500. By a note verbale dated 11 July 1977 (S/12362), the representatives of France and the USSR transmitted three official texts which had been signed by the two parties upon the conclusion of the talks held in France from 20 to 22 June 1977 between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the one hand, and the President of the French Republic, on the other. The three texts were entitled "Franco-Soviet Declaration", "Joint Declaration of France and the Soviet Union on International Détente" and "Franco-Soviet Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons". The three texts set forth the common views of the two States concerning certain world issues, their common desires to expand and improve good relations between them, the importance of intensifying the spirit of international détente and their determination to spare no effort in seeking to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

501. By a letter dated 9 May 1978 (S/12698), the representatives of Romania and the United States transmitted the text of the Joint Declaration of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the United States of America, signed on 13 April 1978 during the visit of the President of Romania to the United States from 12 to 17 April 1978. The Joint Declaration set out the principles on which the two parties committed themselves to continue the development and expansion of relations between their two countries.

502. By a letter dated 8 June (S/12732), the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania transmitted the text of a special message delivered on that date by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to foreign envoys accredited to Dar es Salaam, concerning current developments in Africa.

APPENDICES

I. Membership of the Security Council during the years 1977 and 1978

1977	1978
Benin	Bolivia
Canada	Canada
China	China
France	Czechoslovakia
Germany, Federal Republic of	France
India	Gabon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Germany, Federal Republic of
Mauritius	India
Pakistan	Kuwait
Panama	Mauritius
Romania	Nigeria
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America	United States of America
Venezuela	Venezuela

II. Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978:

Benin^a

Mr. Thomas S. Boya
Mr. Patrice H. Houngavou
Mrs. Isabelle Houngavou
Mr. Apollinaire Hacheme

Bolivia^b

Mr. Mario Rolón Anaya
Mr. Moisés Fuentes Ibáñez

Canada

Mr. William H. Barton
Mr. Paul A. Lapointe
Mr. Geoffrey F. Bruce
Mr. Robert B. Edmonds
Lt. Col. Robert M. Gallagher
Mr. Guy M. B. Plamondon
Ms. Verona M. Edelstein
Mr. Robert R. Fowler
Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman

China

Mr. Chen Chu
Mr. Lai Ya-li
Mr. Chou Nan
Mr. Wu Miao-fa

Czechoslovakia^b

Mr. Iija Hulinský
Mr. Zdenko Hřečka
Mr. Jiří Šlanina
Mr. František Penážka
Mr. Miloslav Ježil

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette
Mr. Philippe Husson

Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Cornène
Mr. Guy Scalabre
Mr. Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud

Gabon^b

Mr. León N'Dong
Mr. Jean-Baptiste Admina
Mr. Marcel Roch Nguema-Mba
Miss Gertrude Issembe

Germany, Federal Republic of

Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar
Mr. Wolf Ulrich von Hassell
Mr. Phil-Heiner Randermann
Mr. Hans-Joachim Vergau

India

Mr. Rikhi Jaipal
Mr. Saad M. Hashmi
Mr. Salman Haidar
Mr. Ramesh N. Mulye
Mr. Sushil Dubey
Mr. G. S. Iyer
Mr. Shashank

Kuwait^b

Mr. Abdulla Yacoub Bishara
Mr. Abdulmohsen El-Jeaan

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya^a

Mr. Mansur Rashid Kikhia
Mr. Ali Abdullah Al-Gayed
Mr. Ashour Saad Benkhayal
Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat

Mauritius

Sir Harold Walter
Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul
Mr. Parrwiz Cassim Hossen
Mr. Guy Pitchen

Nigeria^b

Brigadier Joseph N. Garba

^a Term of office ended on 31 December 1977.

^b Term of office began on 1 January 1978.

Mr. Leslie O. Harriman
 Mr. Gbadebo Oladeinde George
 Mr. Bariyu A. Adeyemi

Pakistan

Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund
 Mr. Naseem Mirza
 Mrs. Khurshid Hyder

Panama

Mr. Jorge E. Illueca
 Mr. Dídimo Ríos
 Mr. Juan Antonio Stagg

Romania

Mr. Ion Datcu
 Mr. Aurel Gheorghe
 Mr. Dumitru Ceausu
 Mr. Ion Goritza
 Mr. Petre Vlasceanu

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky
 Mr. Mikhail Averkievich Kharlamov
 Mr. Valentin Vadimovich Lozinsky
 Mr. Yuri Evgenievich Fokin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Ivor Richard
 Mr. James Murray
 Mr. Mervyn Brown
 Mr. P. H. R. Marshall
 Mr. R. A. C. Byatt
 Mr. R. A. Fyjis-Walker
 Mr. P. R. N. Fifoot
 Mr. C. C. R. Battiscombe
 Mr. D. J. McCarthy
 Mr. D. J. Grennan

United States of America

Mr. Andrew Young
 Mr. James F. Leonard
 Mr. Donald F. McHenry
 Mr. Richard W. Petree
 Mr. Herbert K. Reis

Venezuela

Mr. Simón Alberto Consalvi
 Mr. Rubén Carpio Castillo
 Miss María Clemencia López
 Mr. Roy Chaderton

III. Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978:

Canada

Mr. William H. Barton (16 to 30 June 1977)

China

Mr. Chen Chu (1 to 31 July 1977)

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette (1 to 31 August 1977)

Germany, Federal Republic of

Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar (1 to 30 September 1977)

India

Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (1 to 31 October 1977)

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Mr. Mansur Rashid Kikhia (1 to 30 November 1977)

Mauritius

Sir Harold Walter
 Mr. Radha Krishna Rampaul } 1 to 31 December 1977

Nigeria

Brigadier Joseph N. Garba
 Mr. Leslie O. Harriman } 1 to 31 January 1978

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky (1 to 28 February 1978)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Ivor Richard (1 to 31 March 1978)

United States of America

Mr. Andrew Young (1 to 30 April 1978)

Venezuela

Mr. Rubén Carpio Castillo (1 to 31 May 1978)

Bolivia

Mr. Mario Rolón Anaya (1 to 16 June 1978)

IV. Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978

Meeting	Subject	Date
2013th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/12342 and Add.1)	16 June 1977
2014th	Complaint by Mozambique: Letter dated 22 June 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12350 and Add.1)	28 June 1977
2015th	Ditto	28 June 1977
2016th	Ditto	29 June 1977
2017th	Ditto	29 June 1977
2018th	Ditto	30 June 1977

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2019th	Ditto	30 June 1977
2020th	Admission of new Members: Application of the Republic of Djibouti for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12357)	7 July 1977
2021st	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Djibouti for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12359)	7 July 1977
2022nd	Admission of new Members: Application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12183) Letter dated 7 December 1976 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12252) Note by the Secretary-General (S/12361)	18 July 1977
2023rd	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12367)	19 July 1977
2024th	Ditto	19 July 1977
2025th	Ditto	20 July 1977
2026th	The situation in Cyprus: Letter dated 26 August 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12387)	31 August 1977
2027th	Ditto	31 August 1977
2028th	Ditto	1 September 1977
2029th	Ditto	2 September 1977
2030th	Ditto	9 September 1977
2031st	Ditto	15 September 1977
2032nd	Ditto	15 September 1977
2033rd	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: Letter dated 23 September 1977 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/12402)	28 September 1977
2034th	Ditto	29 September 1977
2035th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/12416)	21 October 1977
2036th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 20 October 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12420)	24 October 1977
2037th	Ditto	25 October 1977
2038th	Ditto	25 October 1977
2039th	Ditto	26 October 1977
2040th	Ditto	26 October 1977
2041st	The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: Letter dated 13 September 1977 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12399)	27 October 1977

Meeting	Subject	Date
2042nd	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 20 October 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12420)	28 October 1977
2043rd	Ditto	28 October 1977
2044th	Ditto	31 October 1977
2045th	Ditto	31 October 1977
2046th	Ditto	4 November 1977
2047th	Complaint by Benin: Letter dated 4 November 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12437)	22 November 1977
2048th	Ditto	23 November 1977
2049th	Ditto	24 November 1977
2050th (private)	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	25 November 1977
2051st	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12453)	30 November 1977
2052nd	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 5 December 1977 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12470)	9 December 1977
2053rd	Ditto	9 December 1977
2054th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12463 and Add.1)	15 December 1977
2055th	Ditto	16 December 1977
2056th	The question of South Africa: (a) Letter dated 25 January 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12538) (b) Note by the Secretary-General (S/12536)	26 January 1978
2057th	Ditto	27 January 1978
2058th	Ditto	30 January 1978
2059th	Ditto	31 January 1978
2060th	Complaint by Chad: Letter dated 8 February 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12553)	17 February 1978
2061st	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: Letter dated 1 March 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Upper Volta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12578)	6 March 1978
2062nd	Ditto	7 March 1978
2063rd	Ditto	8 March 1978
2064th	Ditto	9 March 1978
2065th	Ditto	10 March 1978
2066th	Ditto	13 March 1978
2067th	Ditto	14 March 1978
2068th	Complaint by Zambia: Letter dated 9 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12589)	15 March 1978

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2069th	Ditto	16 March 1978
2070th	Ditto	17 March 1978
2071st	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606) Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607)	17 March 1978
2072nd	Ditto	18 March 1978
2073rd	Ditto	18 March 1978
2074th	Ditto	19 March 1978
2075th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606) Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) (S/12611)	19 March 1978
2076th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/12675)	3 May 1978
2077th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12690)	5 May 1978
2078th	Ditto	6 May 1978
2079th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12710)	31 May 1978
2080th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12723 and Add.1)	16 June 1978
2081st	Ditto	16 June 1978

V. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
411 (1977)	30 June 1977	Complaint by Mozambique
412 (1977)	7 July 1977	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Djibouti)
413 (1977)	20 July 1977	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Viet Nam)
414 (1977)	15 September 1977	The situation in Cyprus
415 (1977)	29 September 1977	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
416 (1977)	21 October 1977	The situation in the Middle East
417 (1977)	31 October 1977	The question of South Africa
418 (1977)	4 November 1977	The question of South Africa
419 (1977)	24 November 1977	Complaint by Benin

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
420 (1977)	30 November 1977	The situation in the Middle East
421 (1977)	9 December 1977	The question of South Africa
422 (1977)	15 December 1977	The situation in Cyprus
423 (1978)	14 March 1978	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
424 (1978)	17 March 1978	Complaint by Zambia
425 (1978)	19 March 1978	The situation in the Middle East
426 (1978)	19 March 1978	The situation in the Middle East
427 (1978)	3 May 1978	The situation in the Middle East
428 (1978)	6 May 1978	Complaint by Angola against South Africa
429 (1978)	31 May 1978	The situation in the Middle East
430 (1978)	15/16 June 1978	The situation in Cyprus

VI. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. <i>Committee on the Admission of New Members</i>		303rd	18 January 1978
60th	7 July 1977	304th	23 February 1978
61st	18 July 1977	305th	2 March 1978
2. <i>Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia</i>		306th	23 March 1978
293rd	11 July 1977	307th	30 March 1978
294th	21 July 1977	308th	6 April 1978
295th	25 July 1977	309th	14 April 1978
296th	28 July 1977	310th	5 May 1978
297th	13 October 1977	311th	11 May 1978
298th	20 October 1977	312th	18 May 1978
299th	10 November 1977	3. <i>Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa</i>	
300th	17 November 1977	1st	28 February 1978
301st	1 December 1977	2nd	28 March 1978
302nd	12 December 1977	3rd	5 April 1978
		4th	5 May 1978

VII. Representatives, Chairmen and Principal Secretaries of the Military Staff Committee

A. REPRESENTATIVES

16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978

Chinese delegation

Mr. Hsu Yi-min, Army representative and head of delegation	16 June 1977 to present
Mr. Feng Lieh-sun, Naval representative	16 June 1977 to present
Mr. Li Chih-hung, Air Force representative	16 June 1977 to present
Mr. Huang Pao-hsiang, Assistant to the head of delegation	16 June 1977 to present
Mr. Hou Te-sheng, Assistant to the Secretary of delegation	25 April 1978 to present

French delegation

Brigadier-General C. G. Fricaud-Chagnaud, French Army	16 June 1977 to 14 June 1978
Brigadier-General J. A. Morbieu, French Army	14 June 1978 to present
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cholin, French Air Force	16 June to 18 July 1977

Colonel A. de Bernes de Longvilliers, French Air Force	18 July 1977 to present
Commander M. C. Debray, French Navy	16 June 1977 to present
Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Fournier, French Army	16 June 1977 to present
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Berge, French Army	16 June 1977 to present
Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Dubois, French Army	16 June 1977 to present
<i>USSR delegation</i>	
Rear-Admiral I. P. Sakulkin, USSR Armed Forces	16 June 1977 to present
Colonel V. N. Chernyshev, USSR Armed Forces	16 June to 9 December 1977
Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Vorobyev, USSR Armed Forces	16 June 1977 to present
Captain 2nd Rank A. P. Koval, USSR Armed Forces	16 June to 26 July 1977
Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov, USSR Armed Forces	19 July 1977 to present
<i>United Kingdom delegation</i>	
General Sir Rollo Pain, British Army	16 June 1977 to present
Rear-Admiral R. W. Halliday, Royal Navy	16 June to 15 November 1977
Rear-Admiral R. M. Burgoyne, Royal Navy	15 November 1977 to present
Brigadier D. Houston, British Army	16 June 1977 to present
Air Commodore N. S. Howlett, Royal Air Force	16 June to 9 September 1977
Air Commodore E. L. Davis, Royal Air Force	9 September 1977 to present
Group Captain E. S. Chandler, Royal Air Force	16 June 1977 to present
Captain N. Bearne, Royal Navy	16 June 1977 to present
Colone! B. R. W. Barber, British Army	16 June 1977 to present
Colonel J. F. Mottram, Royal Marines	16 June to 23 September 1977
Colonel D. J. Brewster, Royal Marines	23 September 1977 to present
Major C. J. Dawnay, British Army	16 June to 22 July 1977
Lieutenant-Commander R. M. S. Hart, Royal Navy	22 July 1977 to present
<i>United States delegation</i>	
Lieutenant General W. L. Creech, US Air Force	16 June 1977 to 1 May 1978
Lieutenant General H. M. Fish, US Air Force	1 May 1978 to present
Vice Admiral J. P. Moorer, US Navy	16 June to 23 August 1977
Vice Admiral W. J. Crowe, Jr., US Navy	23 August 1977 to present
Lieutenant General E. C. Meyer, US Army	16 June 1977 to present
Colonel N. A. Gallagher, US Air Force	16 June to 1 July 1977
Colonel J. M. Kirk, US Air Force	29 July 1977 to present
Colonel W. R. D. Jones, US Army	16 June 1977 to present
Captain C. J. Lidel, US Navy	16 June 1977 to present

B. CHAIRMEN AND PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES AT MEETINGS

16 June 1977 to 16 June 1978

Meeting	Date	Chairman and Principal Secretary	Delegation
835th	23 June 1977	Colonel N. A. Gallagher, US Air Force Colonel W. R. D. Jones, US Army	United States
836th	7 July 1977	Mr. Hsu Yi-min, Army Representative and Head of Delegation	China
837th	21 July 1977	Mr. Li Chih-hung, Air Force Representative Mr. Hsu Yi-min, Army Representative and Head of Delegation	China
838th	4 August 1977	Mr. Feng Lieh-sun, Naval Representative Brigadier-General C. G. Fricaud-Chagnaud, French Army	France
839th	18 August 1977	Brigadier-General C. G. Fricaud-Chagnaud, French Army	France
840th	1 September 1977	Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Vorobyev, USSR Armed Forces	USSR

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Chairman and Principal Secretary</i>	<i>Delegation</i>
		Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov, USSR Armed Forces	
841st	15 September 1977	Colonel V. N. Chernyshev, USSR Armed Forces	USSR
		Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov, USSR Armed Forces	
842nd	29 September 1977	Colonel V. N. Chernyshev, USSR Armed Forces	USSR
		Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov, USSR Armed Forces	
843rd	13 October 1977	Brigadier D. Houston, British Army	United Kingdom
		Group Captain E. S. Chandler, Royal Air Force	
844th	27 October 1977	Air Commodore R. L. Davis, Royal Air Force	United Kingdom
		Captain N. Bearne, Royal Navy	
845th	10 November 1977	Vice Admiral W. J. Crowe, Jr., US Navy	United States
		Captain C. J. Lidel, US Navy	
846th	23 November 1977	Colonel J. M. Kirk, US Air Force	United States
		Captain C. J. Lidel, US Navy	
847th	8 December 1977	Mr. Hsu Yi-min, Army Representative and Head of Delegation	China
		Mr. Huang Pao-hsiang, Assistant to the Head of Delegation	
848th	22 December 1977	Mr. Hsu Yi-min, Army Representative and Head of Delegation	China
		Mr. Feng Lieh-sun, Naval Representative	
849th	5 January 1978	Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Fournier, French Army	France
850th	19 January 1978	Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Dubois, French Army	France
851st	2 February 1978	Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Vorobyev, USSR Armed Forces	USSR
		Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov, USSR Armed Forces	
852nd	16 February 1978	Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Vorobyev, USSR Armed Forces	USSR
		Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov, USSR Armed Forces	
853rd	2 March 1978	Captain N. Bearne, Royal Navy	United Kingdom
854th	16 March 1978	General Sir Rollo Pain, British Army	United Kingdom
		Group Captain E. S. Chandler, Royal Air Force	
855th	30 March 1978	Brigadier D. Houston, British Army	United Kingdom
856th	13 April 1978	Colonel J. M. Kirk, US Air Force	United States
		Captain C. J. Lidel, US Navy	
857th	27 April 1978	Vice Admiral W. J. Crowe, Jr., US Navy	United States
		Captain C. J. Lidel, US Navy	
858th	11 May 1978	Mr. Hsu Yi-min, Army Representative and Head of Delegation	China
		Mr. Hou Te-sheng, Assistant to the Secretary of Delegation	
859th	25 May 1978	Mr. Li Chih-hung, Air Force Representative	China
		Mr. Huang Pao-hsiang, Assistant to the Head of Delegation	
860th	8 June 1978	Brigadier-General C. G. Fricaud-Chagnaud, French Army	France
		Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Dubois, French Army	

VIII. List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

The complete list of items of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 5 January 1977 was contained in document S/12269, and that issued on 9 January 1978 was contained in document S/12520.

- A. *As of 16 June 1978, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:*
1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
 2. Rules of procedure of the Security Council.
 3. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee.
 4. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
 5. The Egyptian question.
 6. Voting procedure in the Security Council.
 7. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949.
 8. Admission of new Members.
 9. The Palestine question.
 10. The India-Pakistan question.
 11. The Czechoslovak question.
 12. The Hyderabad question.
 13. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
 14. International control of atomic energy.
 15. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
 16. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
 17. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
 18. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
 19. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 20. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 21. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 22. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
 23. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
 24. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
 25. The situation in Hungary.
 26. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
 27. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 28. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
 29. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".
 30. Report of the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959.
 31. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 32. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 33. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 34. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 35. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 36. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
 37. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 38. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
 39. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

40. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. Complaints by Senegal.
43. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
44. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
45. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
46. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
47. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia.
48. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
49. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
50. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
51. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
52. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
54. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
55. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
56. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
57. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
58. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
59. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.
60. Complaints by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
61. The situation in the Middle East.
62. The situation in Namibia.
63. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
64. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
65. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
66. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
67. Complaint by Zambia.
68. Letter dated 18 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
69. Complaint by Guinea.
70. The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
71. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
72. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.
73. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
74. Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital.
75. Consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
76. 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.
77. Complaint by Cuba.
78. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.
79. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
80. The situation in Cyprus.
81. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
82. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
83. The situation in Timor.
84. Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
85. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question.
86. The situation in the Comoros.
87. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
88. Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

89. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
90. Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.
91. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
92. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
93. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas.
94. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda.
95. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
96. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
97. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
98. Complaint of the Government of Botswana against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia concerning violations of its territorial sovereignty, as contained in the letter dated 22 December 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
99. Complaint by Benin.
100. The question of South Africa.
101. Complaint by Mozambique.
102. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
 - B. *Between 16 June 1977 and 16 June 1978, items 101 and 102 were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.*

At its 2060th meeting on 17 February 1978, the Security Council included in its agenda the item "Complaint by Chad", on the basis of a letter dated 8 February 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations (S/12553). Following requests contained in letters dated 22 February 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Chad (S/12572) and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/12573), the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, removed the item from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

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