

**REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL**

16 June 1978 – 15 June 1979

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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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 Security 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-fourth 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 50th and 51st plenary meetings on 10 November 1978, elected Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Zambia as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1978, of the terms of office of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Mauritius and Venezuela.

4. The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979. The Council held 71 meetings during that period.

5. One retired 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 to 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 1

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

1. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 JUNE AND 16 SEPTEMBER 1978

6. In a letter dated 20 July 1978 (S/12788), the representative of Argentina referred to the situation in Lebanon and stated that large segments of the Argentine population viewed with disquiet the continuous loss of innocent civilian lives and destruction of property.

7. In a letter dated 28 August (S/12825), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter dated 24 August from the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), charging Israel with an air attack against civilian Palestinian refugees in a village and a refugee camp in Lebanon which left four dead and 25 wounded.

8. In letters dated 5 September (S/12834 and S/13835), the representative of Lebanon charged that the Israeli forces, which were to have withdrawn totally from the border area of Southern Lebanon on 13 June, had systematically refused to turn over control of the area to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as called for in Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). He added that the Government of Lebanon had begun to implement those resolutions by moving units of the Lebanese army towards the south, in order to regain full control of and sovereignty over its territory, but owing to the heavy shelling to which the army had been subjected in Kawkaba and the resulting casualties, that movement had been suspended pending further arrangements to be made through UNIFIL. On behalf of his Government, he expressed the view that as the initial six months had not been sufficient for the fulfilment of the objectives of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), it would be necessary for the Council to assess the future possibilities of UNIFIL within the framework of its current terms of reference in order to ensure full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions.

9. In a reply dated 8 September (S/13840), the representative of Israel stated that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon had been completed on 13 June in fulfilment of resolution 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), which, he noted, did not require that control of any area be turned over to UNIFIL.

2. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1978

10. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 September, the Secretary-General submitted a

report on 13 September (S/12845) on the activities of the Force for the period from 19 March to 13 September 1978.

11. Major problems had confronted UNIFIL after the fourth and last phase of the Israeli withdrawal on 13 June, when, with minor exceptions, the withdrawing Israeli forces had handed over control of the evacuated area not to UNIFIL but to the Lebanese *de facto* armed groups in the area commanded by Major Haddad.

12. The Secretary-General emphasized that the situation in southern Lebanon was very closely linked to the formidable problems of Lebanon as a whole, which, in turn, were inextricably linked with the problem of the Middle East. A full and satisfactory overall solution of the problems of Lebanon was difficult to envisage, except in the framework of a general settlement of the Middle East problem. He pointed out that the current situation, through no fault of UNIFIL, was unacceptable, since the fact that the Israeli forces handed over control of the border area to *de facto* armed groups rather than to UNIFIL had prevented the full deployment of the Force and the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in the whole area of operation. He considered that the removal of UNIFIL would be disastrous. Inasmuch as the Government of Lebanon had informed him that it was in full agreement, he recommended that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further six-month period.

3. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2085TH AND 2086TH MEETINGS (18 AND 19 SEPTEMBER 1978)

13. At its 2085th meeting, on 18 September, 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 Interim Force in Lebanon (S/12845)”.

14. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12848) sponsored by the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 2085th meeting, on 18 September 1978, the United States draft resolution (S/12848) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with two abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 434 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

15. Resolution 434 (1978) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March and 427 (1978) of 3 May 1978,

"*Recalling in particular* that, in its resolution 425 (1978), the Council called for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

"*Gravely concerned* at the serious conditions in Lebanon, which continue to endanger the achievement of a just and lasting solution of the Middle East question,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1978 (S/12845) on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

"*Commending* the outstanding performance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in seeking to carry out its mandate as established in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

"*Deeply grieved* at the loss of life suffered by the Force,

"*Conscious* of the progress already achieved by the Force towards the establishment of peace and security in Southern Lebanon,

"*Noting with concern* that the Force has encountered obstacles in deploying freely throughout its area of operation and that it has not been possible as yet for the Lebanese Government fully to restore its authority over all its territory in accordance with resolution 425 (1978),

"*Supporting* the efforts of the Secretary-General and taking into account the observations in his report describing the problems encountered by the Force in carrying out its mandate,

"*Determined* to secure urgently the total fulfilment of the mandate and objectives of the Force in accordance with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

"*Acting* in response to the request of the Lebanese Government,

"1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of four months, that is, until 19 January 1979;

"2. *Calls upon* Israel, Lebanon and all others concerned to co-operate fully and urgently with the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978);

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council in two months on the implementation of the present resolution in order to allow it to assess the situation and to examine what further measures should be taken, and to report again at the end of the four-month period."

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

17. At the 2086th meeting, on 19 September, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President then informed the Council of a letter dated 18 September (S/12851) from the representative of Kuwait, requesting that the representative 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2086th meeting, on 19 September 1978, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

19. The Council continued its discussion, hearing statements by the representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representatives of the USSR, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

4. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 11 SEPTEMBER AND 6 OCTOBER 1978

20. By a letter dated 25 September (S/12863), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of an address made by the President of Lebanon to the Lebanese people on 23 September concerning the situation in Lebanon.

21. By a letter dated 5 October (S/12879), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of two appeals by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) concerning the situation in Beirut in which it called upon all the parties to conclude a truce that would permit the evacuation of the wounded from the eastern part of Beirut.

22. By a note dated 5 October (S/12882), the President of the Security Council transmitted the text of a statement of ICRC regarding the situation in Beirut.

5. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2089TH MEETING (6 OCTOBER 1978)

23. At its 2089th meeting, on 6 October, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East".

24. The President of the Council made a statement and drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12883) before the Council.

Decision: *At the 2089th meeting, on 6 October 1978, the draft resolution (S/12883) was adopted unanimously as resolution 436 (1978).*

25. Resolution 436 (1978) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Noting with grave concern* the deteriorating situation in Beirut and its surroundings,

"*Deeply grieved* at the consequent loss of life, human suffering and physical destruction,

"*Noting* the appeal made on 4 October 1978 by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General,

"1. *Calls upon* all those involved in hostilities in Lebanon to put an end to acts of violence and observe scrupulously an immediate and effective cease-fire and cessation of hostilities so that internal peace and national reconciliation may be restored based on the preservation of Lebanese unity, territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty;

"2. *Calls upon* all involved to allow units of the International Committee of the Red Cross into the area of conflict to evacuate the wounded and provide humanitarian assistance;

"3. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his efforts and requests him to continue these efforts to bring about a durable cease-fire and to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the cease-fire."

6. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 7 OCTOBER AND 10 DECEMBER 1978 AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

26. By a letter dated 17 October (S/12901), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of an appeal issued on that date by ICRC for relief and assistance in Lebanon.

27. In a letter dated 30 October (S/12908), the representative of Lebanon reported that the Council of the League of Arab States had decided to renew the mandate of the Arab peace-keeping force for six months, and transmitted the text of eight resolutions adopted by the foreign ministers of the States contributing to that force.

28. In an interim report on UNIFIL submitted on 18 November (S/12929), in pursuance of resolution 434 (1978), the Secretary-General stated that the Force had continued to use its best efforts to ensure that its area of operation would not be used for hostile activities of any kind and that a progressive normalization of life had been observed in the area where it exercised full control. However, despite UNIFIL efforts to secure full deployment and control in the area handed over by Israel to the *de facto* armed groups, little progress had been achieved, and the Force had been subjected to periodic harassment.

29. The Secretary-General reaffirmed that an essential pre-condition for the success of UNIFIL was the co-operation of all concerned, but co-operation on the part of the Lebanese *de facto* forces in the area and the Government of Israel was still lacking, and the complete deployment of UNIFIL and the re-establishment of Lebanese authority in the area was therefore blocked.

30. The Secretary-General observed that restoration of the authority sovereignty of the Lebanese Government in Southern Lebanon was the only durable and reliable way to secure normality in the area and that UNIFIL was there to protect all groups of the population.

7. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2106TH MEETING (8 DECEMBER 1978)

31. At its 2106th meeting, on 8 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Interim report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 434 (1978) concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/12929)".

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

33. The Secretary-General made a statement.

34. The President made the following statement (S/12958), which the Council approved by consensus:

"The Security Council has studied the Secretary-General's report contained in document S/12929, submitted in pursuance of resolution 434 (1978). The Council associates itself with the views of the Secretary-General set forth in the report regarding the obstacles placed against the full deployment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and against the total implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council expresses its deepest concern over the grave situation in Southern Lebanon.

"The Council is convinced that these obstacles constitute a challenge to its authority and a defiance of its resolutions. The Council therefore demands the removal of these obstacles, specifically described and referred to in the Secretary-General's report under consideration, as well as in his previous reports submitted to the Council.

"The Council believes that the unimpeded deployment of the Force in all parts of Southern Lebanon will contribute significantly to the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government and the preservation of Lebanese sovereignty within Lebanon's internationally recognized boundaries.

"The Council therefore calls upon all those not fully co-operating with the Force, particularly Israel, to desist forthwith from interfering with the operations of the Force in Southern Lebanon and demands that they comply fully without any delay with the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council also calls upon Member States that are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned so that the Force may discharge its responsibilities unimpeded.

"The Council notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations staff, and the commanders and soldiers of the Force for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978). It also takes this opportunity to express its particular appreciation to the countries that have contributed troops or are assisting in the deployment and facilitating the task of the Force.

"The Council decides to remain seized of the problem, and to review the situation if and when necessary before 19 January 1979, so as to consider practical ways and means that will secure the full implementation of its resolutions."

35. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of China, Kuwait, the United Kingdom, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Nigeria, France, the United States, Venezuela, India, Lebanon, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The representative of Kuwait made a further statement. A statement was also made by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. The representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kuwait and Lebanon spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

8. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BETWEEN 11 DECEMBER 1978 AND 19 JANUARY 1979

36. In a letter dated 11 December (S/12963), the representative of Lebanon expressed his Government's appreciation of the presidential statement approved by the Council on 8 December and its hope that substantial changes in the UNIFIL area of operation would be achieved before the end of the present mandate.

37. In two letters dated 21 December (S/12975 and S/12976), the representative of Lebanon charged Israel with armed attacks against Lebanese territory.

38. By letters dated 21 December and 16 and 19 January (S/12977, S/13036 and S/13045), the representative of Kuwait transmitted letters from the Permanent Observer of PLO concerning Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

39. In letters dated 21 December and 14, 17 and 18 January (S/12978, S/12979, S/13028, S/13037 and S/13041), the representative of Israel charged PLO with what he termed terrorist attacks against targets in Israel launched from Lebanese territory.

40. By a letter dated 23 December (S/12984), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

41. In a letter dated 19 January (S/13044), the representative of Yemen expressed his Government's condemnation of Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps inside Lebanese territory and the continued presence of Israeli military personnel in that country.

42. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 January, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 12 January, giving an account on activities of the Force during the period from 14 September 1978 to 12 January 1979 (S/13026 and Corr.1).

43. The Secretary-General noted that during the period under review the activities of UNIFIL had been concentrated on three objectives: to ensure that the area where it was fully deployed was not used for hostile activities of any kind and to promote a progressive return to normal conditions; to extend its deployment in the border area; and to assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area.

44. In the area where it had full control, UNIFIL had continued to take effective action to prevent the entry of armed personnel and to provide the population with some measure of assurance and safety. However, despite energetic efforts, there had been virtually no further progress in deploying the Force in the area in the south held by *de facto* armed groups; accordingly, UNIFIL had reached the end of its second mandate without completing the tasks assigned to it by Security Council resolution 425 (1978) because it lacked the co-operation of both the *de facto* forces under Major Haddad and the Israeli Defence Force.

45. Taking into account all aspects of the problem, the Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months. The Lebanese Government had informed him of its full agreement with that recommendation. The Secretary-General expressed his conviction that, for all its difficulties, UNIFIL performed an essentially stabilizing function and that its premature withdrawal would inevitably disrupt the fragile peace which existed in southern Lebanon.

46. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 12 January (S/13038), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the French infantry battalion and Iranian contingent of UNIFIL would be withdrawn. Subject to the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL and the usual consultations, he intended to make practical arrangements to accept the offers of the Netherlands to provide an infantry battalion and of Fiji and Nigeria to increase their contingents. In a reply dated 17 January (S/13039), the President of the Security Council stated that the members of the Council had considered the matter in informal consultations

and agreed with the proposals of the Secretary-General but that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociated itself from the matter.

9. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2113TH MEETING (19 JANUARY 1979)

47. At its 2113th meeting, on 19 January, 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 Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13026 and Corr.1)".

48. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Lebanon at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

49. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13042) before the Council.

Decision: *At the 2113th meeting, on 19 January 1979, the draft resolution (S/13042) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 444 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

50. Resolution 444 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978) and 434 (1978),

"Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 8 December 1978 (S/12958),

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon contained in document S/13026 and Corr.1 of 12 January 1979,

"Expressing concern over the grave situation in Southern Lebanon resulting from obstacles placed against the full implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

"Reiterating its conviction that the continuation of the situation constitutes a challenge to its authority and a defiance of its resolutions,

"Noting with regret that the Force has reached the end of its second mandate without being enabled to complete all of the tasks assigned to it,

"Stressing that free and unhampered movement for the Force is essential for the fulfilment of its mandate within its entire area of operation,

"Reaffirming the necessity for the strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

"Re-emphasizing the temporary nature of the Force as set out in its terms of reference,

"Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon taking into account the Secretary-General's report,

"1. *Deplores* the lack of co-operation particularly on Israel's part with the efforts of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon fully to implement its mandate including Israel's assistance to irregular armed groups in Southern Lebanon;

"2. *Notes* with great appreciation the efforts being made by the Secretary-General, the commanders and soldiers of the Force and the United

Nations staff, as well as Governments which have lent their assistance and co-operation;

"3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the declared policy of the Government of Lebanon and the steps already taken for the deployment of the Lebanese army in the South and encourages it to increase its efforts in co-ordination with the Force to re-establish its authority in that area;

"4. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for five months, that is, until 19 June 1979;

"5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Force to continue to take all effective measures deemed necessary in accordance with the approved guidelines and terms of reference of the Force as adopted by the Security Council (S/12611) and invites the Government of Lebanon to draw up, in consultation with the Secretary-General, a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of its authority;

"6. *Urges* all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

"7. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

"8. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to meet again within three months to assess the situation."

51. The President then made the following statement (S/13043) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General in document S/13026 and Corr.1, paid special attention, at its meeting on 19 January 1979, to the question of restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory of Southern Lebanon.

"The Council takes note of the recent efforts made by the Lebanese Government to establish a presence in the southern part of the country and expresses the hope that the continuation and expansion of such activities will be encouraged.

"The Council accordingly suggests that the Lebanese Government, in consultation with the Secretary-General, should draw up a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of its authority.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it by 19 April 1979 on the implementation of this programme."

52. The Secretary-General made a statement.

53. Thereafter, a statement was made by the Foreign Minister of Norway.

54. The President, with the consent of the Council, then invited the representative of Israel, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

55. The meeting continued with statements by China, Kuwait, France, Gabon, the United Kingdom, Zambia, the United States, Bangladesh, the USSR, Portugal, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia and Nigeria, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representa-

tive of Jamaica, and by the representatives of Lebanon and Israel.

56. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 19 January (S/13048) from the representative of Kuwait, requesting that the representative of PLO should be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2113th meeting, on 19 January 1979, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

58. The President, with the consent of the Council, then invited the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

59. The meeting continued with statements by the representative of PLO and by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic. The representatives of Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon, Bangladesh and the Syrian Arab Republic spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

10. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BETWEEN 20 JANUARY AND 26 APRIL 1979 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

60. In further letters dated 23 January and 11 April (S/13051 and S/13242), the representative of Lebanon submitted new charges that Israeli forces had attacked villages and refugee camps in Lebanon. In a letter dated 8 March (S/13155), he protested an incident that had taken place on 6 March within the area of UNIFIL operation, in which a Lebanese army officer had been physically assaulted by an Israeli major, following an incident involving the French battalion of UNIFIL and unidentified armed elements.

61. By letters dated 23 January and 11, 24 and 25 April (S/13052, S/13241, S/13266 and S/13269), the representative of Kuwait transmitted additional letters from PLO, charging Israel with responsibility for attacks against Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages.

62. In further letters dated 24 and 29 January, 25 and 28 March, and 10, 16, 19 and 22 April (S/13053, S/13058, S/13192, S/13206, S/13239, S/13249, S/13261 and S/13264), the representative of Israel submitted further complaints of attacks against Israeli territory committed by what he described as PLO terrorists operating from Lebanese territory.

63. In a special report dated 19 April (S/13254), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to a most serious development concerning UNIFIL, wherein the *de facto* forces under Major Haddad had shelled UNIFIL positions, including its headquarters and barracks, on 15 and 18 April in connexion with the move of the Lebanese army contingent into Southern Lebanon.

64. In an interim report dated 19 April (S/13258), submitted pursuant to resolution 444 (1979), the Secretary-General supplied information to the Council on

the elaboration of the phased programme of activities to promote the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government in Southern Lebanon called for by the Security Council and described the situation in the UNIFIL area of operation. He stated that discussion had been concentrated on the first phase of the programme of activities, which included four points: (a) the increase of the presence of civilian administration in the south by the Lebanese Government, including reinforcement of the Lebanese gendarmerie; (b) the further deployment of Lebanese military personnel in the south; (c) the intensification of efforts by the United Nations and UNIFIL to consolidate the cease-fire and to put an end to harassment by the *de facto* forces led by Major Haddad; and (d) efforts to secure further deployment of UNIFIL and control of the border area, special emphasis being placed on the need to make diplomatic contacts to enlist the co-operation of the Government of Israel.

65. The Secretary-General observed that little progress had been achieved as a result of intensive efforts on the basis of the above plan, as Major Haddad had expressed strong opposition to the move of the Lebanese army contingent into Southern Lebanon in the UNIFIL area of operation and had threatened to fire on UNIFIL and Lebanese army units if the proposed move should take place.

66. The Secretary-General stated in conclusion that the *de facto* forces had continued to oppose co-operation with UNIFIL and the objectives laid down by the Security Council, and that the position of the Government of Israel would be crucial for efforts to achieve further progress.

67. In a letter dated 25 April (S/13270), the representative of Lebanon drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation which had resulted from Israel's obstruction of the implementation of the phased programme of activities called for in resolution 444 (1979) and requested a meeting of the Security Council to examine the special and interim reports of the Secretary-General (S/13254 and S/13258).

11. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2141ST MEETING (26 APRIL 1979)

68. At its 2141st meeting, on 26 April, the Security Council included the following item without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Interim report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 444 (1979) concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13258);

"Letter dated 25 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13270)".

69. The President referred to extensive consultations that had been held with the members of the Security Council and other interested parties, as a result of which he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/13272):

"The Security Council has studied the Secretary-General's interim report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), circulated on 19 April 1979 in document S/13258, in accordance with the request made by the Security Council at its 2113th meeting on 19 January 1979.

"On behalf of members of the Security Council, I wish to state that they are following with the deep-

est concern the significant increase of tension in the area, particularly during the past months, and that they share the Secretary-General's anxiety over the present situation in which UNIFIL is unable fully to implement its mandate. I wish to express to the Secretary-General the satisfaction and appreciation we feel for the efforts that he has undertaken towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and also to commend most highly the performance of the officers and men of UNIFIL under the most difficult circumstances. If UNIFIL, for any reason, were to be eroded, a highly dangerous and volatile situation would inevitably arise in the area.

"Members of the Council share the views expressed in the Secretary-General's report about what should still be done towards the full implementation of the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and emphasize in this connexion the importance of the deployment of UNIFIL in all parts of Southern Lebanon.

"The Security Council expresses its special satisfaction at actions taken by the Lebanese Government and, in particular, the deployment of the Lebanese army contingent, under the 'phased programme of activities'. Members of the Council consider that the continuation of such efforts, called for by the resolutions of the Council, should ultimately lead to the return of the Lebanese Government's effective authority over all of its territory. In this respect, the Council reiterates its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty, and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. Members of the Council consider that all measures should be taken urgently towards the implementation of the 'phased programme of activities', and, particularly, such measures as are deemed necessary to ensure the safety of the force and of the UNIFIL headquarters. If such measures are not taken and, *a fortiori*, if further serious incidents occur, they feel that the Security Council should meet without delay to consider the situation."

12. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 26 APRIL AND 15 MAY 1979 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

70. By a letter dated 30 April (S/13284), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a telegram dated 25 April from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO, charging that for five consecutive days, the Palestinian and Lebanese people in Southern Lebanon had been subjected to a war of elimination carried out by Israeli forces by air, ground and sea, using all manner of destructive weapons given them by the United States.

71. In a letter dated 1 May (S/13289), the representative of Israel expressed his Government's support for the objective set out in the President's statement of 26 April (S/13272) regarding the return of the Lebanese Government's effective authority over all of its territory and charged that that objective could not be realized unless the foreign domination of Lebanon imposed by Syria and PLO was withdrawn.

72. In a letter dated 2 May (S/13292), the representative of Lebanon also referred to the President's statement and inquired what measures towards the urgent implementation of the phased programme of activities had been taken. He indicated that if none had been taken, it was imperative that the Security

Council should meet without delay to take appropriate measures.

73. In a letter dated 4 May (S/13298), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, referring to the Syrian role in Lebanon, stated that as his country was committed to one Lebanon, his Government's forces were in Lebanon in response to an appeal by the Lebanese Government and people and as part of the Arab Deterrent Force under the direct command of the Lebanese Government, which had the full right to decide on the duration of its mission in Lebanon.

74. By letters dated 30 April and 8 May (S/13285 and S/13305), the representative of Kuwait transmitted letters from the Permanent Observer of PLO, complaining about the use of anti-personnel fragmentation shells and of aerial bombardment by Israeli forces against Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps in Southern Lebanon.

75. In a letter dated 7 May (S/13301), the representative of Lebanon referred to the increasing difficulties encountered by UNIFIL and expressed his Government's view that it was imperative that the Security Council consider taking further steps towards the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and the phased programme of activities called for in resolution 444 (1979), which was a first step on that course. He charged that, contrary to the claims of Israel, Israeli military personnel were still inside Lebanon, that they exercised a determining influence in the border area and that the continued utilization by Israel of the so-called *de facto* Christian forces which it equipped, financed and controlled, remained a major obstacle to implementation of the Security Council resolutions and restoration of Lebanese national sovereignty.

76. By a letter dated 9 May (S/13307), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted a communiqué issued on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, concerning Israel's continued violation of the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

77. In a letter dated 9 May (S/13312 and Corr.1), the representative of Israel submitted a series of charges of what he termed terrorist activity in Israeli territory carried out by PLO elements operating from Lebanese territory, where, he asserted, some 12,000 to 14,000 armed personnel were to be found, several hundred of them inside the UNIFIL area of operations.

78. In a special report on UNIFIL dated 9 May (S/13308), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of an incursion that morning by Israeli forces, supported by tanks and armoured personnel carriers, into the UNIFIL area of operation in the vicinity of Shaqra. UNIFIL had lodged a strong protest and had been informed by the Israeli authorities that the intruders would not open fire unless fired upon. Subsequently, *de facto* forces appeared, and Major Haddad, with two senior Israeli officers, had asked to search some houses which they suspected were occupied by armed elements, a request refused by the UNIFIL Commander. Soldiers of the Irish battalion had searched two houses but found nothing. Following further discussions, the Israeli forces had agreed to withdraw, and the last elements had left the area six hours after their arrival.

13. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2144TH MEETING (15 MAY 1979)

79. At its 2144th meeting, on 15 May, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13301)".

80. The President, in his capacity as President of the Council, made the following statement as a result of the consultations held with members of the Council:

"Since the President's statement was read out to the Council on 26 April 1979, grave events have occurred in Southern Lebanon which have merely served to show the precarious and fragile situation in that area. That the situation is not even worse is due largely to the presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), whose forces are trying to fulfil their mandate, in extremely difficult conditions with an exemplary dedication, admired by us all. This was particularly underlined in the Secretary-General's report to the Council of 9 May 1979, document S/13308.

"In view of the gravity of these events, the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to give further consideration to the situation, and has accordingly addressed to me the letter contained in document S/13301.

"Members have been informed of the steps taken in recent days under the Council's auspices to secure a rapid improvement in that situation. These efforts seem to have produced some results. Talks have resumed between the representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Israel on various points that it is essential to try to settle if UNIFIL is to carry out its mandate successfully.

"These talks must be pursued with perseverance but in an atmosphere conducive to the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 444 (1979).

"As it has done since the events that led to the establishment of UNIFIL, the Security Council is following the situation with the deepest attention and concern.

"I am confident that the Council will be meeting at an early date to debate this question and to take any action warranted by developments in the situation.

"In the absence of any objections to this line of action, the President of the Security Council will proceed with his present diplomatic efforts."

14. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 AND 30 MAY 1979

81. In a letter dated 16 May (S/13331), the representative of Israel, referring to the statement by the President of the Security Council at the 2144th meeting, said that his Government supported the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and that the situation in Southern Lebanon could not be detached from the situation in the country as a whole. He asserted that PLO constituted a menace to the restoration of Lebanese authority in the south of the country, where there were some 2,000 of what he described as armed PLO terrorists, as it did in the rest of the country.

82. By a letter dated 17 May (S/13335), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of a resolution on Lebanon adopted at the Tenth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Islamic States held in Morocco between 8 and 12 May.

83. In letters dated 24 and 29 May (S/13348 and S/13355), the representative of Lebanon charged that Israeli warplanes, ships and artillery had again attacked towns, villages and refugee camps in Southern Lebanon, causing deaths and material damage.

84. By a letter dated 25 May (S/13351), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter from the Permanent Observer of PLO, charging that Israeli planes, ships and artillery were causing further death and destruction at Palestinian refugee camps and settlements in Southern Lebanon.

85. In a letter dated 30 May (S/13356), the representative of Lebanon requested the President to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the rapidly deteriorating situation in Southern Lebanon resulting from Israeli escalation of its attacks.

86. By another letter dated 30 May (S/13361), the representative of Lebanon transmitted a memorandum to the Security Council, proposing a review of the question of Southern Lebanon; the revival of the Israel-Lebanese Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC) and creation of conditions that would make it operationally more effective in the preservation of international peace and security in the area; respect for the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 between Israel and Lebanon; and a redefinition of the mandate and prerogatives of UNIFIL, so as to assure the Force's freedom of deployment, secure Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal, and restore the territorial sovereignty of Lebanon, in compliance with international law and the United Nations resolutions.

15. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2146TH MEETING (31 MAY 1979)

87. At its 2146th meeting, on 31 May, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13356)”.

88. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

89. The Secretary-General made a statement concerning the situation in the UNIFIL area.

90. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon and Israel.

91. The President then informed the Council of a letter dated 31 May from the representative of Kuwait (S/13368), requesting that the representative of PLO 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 Council's provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

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

Decision: *At the 2146th meeting, on 31 May 1979, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes to one (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

93. A statement was then made by the representative of PLO.

94. The President of the Council addressed an appeal to all the parties to respect the cease-fire and to refrain from attacks of violence, in order to help UNIFIL carry out the mission entrusted to it in resolution 425 (1978).

16. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 31 MAY AND 15 JUNE 1979

95. In a letter dated 31 May (S/13381), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the decision of the Norwegian Government to withdraw the Norwegian helicopter unit from UNIFIL at the end of the current mandate. The Secretary-General noted that it was his intention to accept the offer of the Italian Government to provide a helicopter unit, subject to the usual consultations of the Security Council.

96. In a letter dated 7 June (S/13382), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had considered his letter (S/13381) in informal consultations on 7 June 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.

97. In a letter dated 5 June (S/13376), the representative of Israel charged that on 4 June, an Israel navy coastal patrol had intercepted and sunk a speed boat armed with missiles and a floating rocket launcher in Israeli waters.

98. By a letter dated 6 June (S/13379), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter dated 25 May from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO, charging that the Israeli air force had attacked two villages south of Beirut, inflicting heavy casualties on the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population, and had continued attacks by land, sea and air against southern Lebanon.

99. In a letter dated 11 June (S/13387), the representative of Lebanon complained that Israeli warplanes had been overflying Beirut and other areas of Lebanon for seven consecutive days and submitted a list of 12 incidents that had occurred in Lebanon between 6 and 10 June.

100. In a report dated 8 June (S/13384), prior to the expiration of the mandate of UNIFIL, the Secretary-General gave an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 13 January to 8 June 1979. The Secretary-General stated that contacts with the parties concerned had been maintained both at United Nations Headquarters and in the area, with a view to further implementing the UNIFIL mandate, and that deployment of a Lebanese army battalion in the UNIFIL area of operation and an increase of Lebanese civilian administrative personnel in Southern Lebanon represented important steps towards the restoration of the Lebanese Government's authority and sovereignty in Southern Lebanon.

101. However, the Secretary-General noted with regret that despite all efforts, a stalemate had persisted since mid-April, and that the situation had been aggravated by the conditions of heightened tension in the area.

102. The Secretary-General emphasized once again the indispensable function which UNIFIL was performing in bringing calm to the area and in reducing the active threat to international peace and security. For that reason, the Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of UNIFIL for a further

period of six months and said that the Lebanese Government had informed him of its agreement with this recommendation.

103. The Secretary-General reiterated his view that UNIFIL could not continue to function without having an adequate security zone around its headquarters, a cessation of harassment of the civilian population and of UNIFIL by the *de facto* forces, a change in the position of the Israeli authorities and continuation of the over-all co-operation of PLO.

17. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2147TH TO 2149TH MEETINGS (12 AND 14 JUNE 1979)

104. At its 2147th meeting, on 12 June, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13356);

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13384)”.

105. In addition to those invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

106. The Secretary-General made a statement.

107. The Security Council heard statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Kuwait, Czechoslovakia, Israel and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as by the representative of PLO.

108. The representatives of Kuwait, Lebanon, Israel and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

109. At the 2148th meeting, on 14 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Ireland and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

110. The Council continued its consideration of the question with statements by the representatives of Egypt, Zambia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Portugal, Jordan, Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

111. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

112. At its 2149th meeting on 14 June, the Council continued its consideration of the item. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13392) that had been prepared during consultations with members of the Council.

113. Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Israel, Ireland, the United States, Jamaica, Nigeria, China and Jordan, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the USSR.

114. The Security Council then voted on the draft resolution (S/13392).

Decision: *At the 2149th meeting, on 14 June 1979, the draft resolution (S/13392) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 450 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

115. Resolution 450 (1979) reads as follows:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March, 427 (1978) of 3 May and 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978, and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 8 December 1978 (S/12958),*

“*Recalling also, and particularly, its resolution 444 (1979) of 19 January 1979, and the statements of the President of the Security Council of 26 April (S/13272) and 15 May 1979 (S/PV.2144),*

“*Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13384),*

“*Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the questions raised in its letters addressed to the Security Council on 7 May (S/13301), 30 May (S/13361) and 11 June 1979 (S/13387),*

“*Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,*

“*Expressing its anxiety about the continued existence of obstacles against the full deployment of the Force and the threats to its very security, its freedom of movement and the safety of its headquarters which prevented the completion of the phased programme of activities,*

“*Convinced that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,*

“1. *Strongly deplores acts of violence against Lebanon that have led to the displacement of civilians, including Palestinians, and brought about destruction and loss of innocent lives;*

“2. *Calls upon Israel to cease forthwith its acts against the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, in particular, its incursions into Lebanon and the assistance it continues to lend to irresponsible armed groups;*

“3. *Calls also upon all parties concerned to refrain from activities inconsistent with the objectives of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to co-operate for the fulfilment of these objectives;*

“4. *Reiterates that the objectives of the Force as set out in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 444 (1979) must be obtained;*

“5. *Highly commends the performance of the Force and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) and approved by resolution 426(1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an efficient military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;*

“6. *Reaffirms the validity of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon in accordance with its relevant decisions and resolutions and calls upon the parties to take the necessary steps to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission and to ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;*

"7. Urges all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

"8. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for six months, that is, until 19 December 1979;

"9. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

"10. Decides to remain seized of the question."

116. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, Bolivia, Kuwait and Israel. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

117. A further statement was made by the representative of Lebanon.

B. United Nations Emergency Force

EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE FORCE UNTIL 24 JULY 1979

(a) Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 October 1978

118. As the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was due to expire on 24 October 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 17 October (S/12897) on the activities of the Force for the period from 25 October 1977 to 17 October 1978. The Secretary-General stated that the situation in the Force's area of operation had remained stable and that it had continued efficiently to discharge its mandate. Command of the Force continued to be exercised by Major-General Rais Abin. The Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo, and the Force Commander had continued the practice of separate meetings with the military authorities of Egypt and Israel on matters concerning the Force.

119. Concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General stated that the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement that resolution were dealt with in the comprehensive report on the Middle East problem which he had submitted on 17 October (S/12896) in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977.

120. The Secretary-General emphasized that despite the prevailing quiet in the Egypt-Israel sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be unstable and potentially dangerous, and was likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem was reached. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that urgent efforts would be pursued by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in resolution 338 (1973). The Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of UNEF for a further period of one year, taking into account all factors involved and after consultations with the Governments of Egypt and Israel.

(b) Consideration at the 2091st meeting (23 October 1978)

121. At its 2091st meeting, on 23 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/12897)".

122. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12899) which had been drawn up during consultations among the members of the Council, who had agreed to make their statements after the vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2091st meeting, on 23 October 1978, the draft resolution (S/12899) was adopted by 12 votes to none with two abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as resolution 438 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

123. Resolution 438 (1978) 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, 396 (1976) of 22 October 1976 and 416 (1977) of 21 October 1977,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/12897),

"Recalling the Secretary-General's view that the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be unstable and potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached, and his hope that urgent efforts will be pursued by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

"1. Decides to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of nine months, that is, until 24 July 1979;

"2. Requests 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 Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

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

124. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, Venezuela, China, Czechoslovakia, India, Kuwait, Gabon, the United States and Bolivia.

C. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

1. EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE FORCE UNTIL 31 MAY 1979

(a) Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 November 1978

125. As the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was due to expire on 30 November 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 24 November (S/12934), giving an account of activities of the Force during the period

from 18 May to 24 November 1978. The Secretary-General noted that during the period covered by the report UNDOF had continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it and that no complaints referring to the UNDOF area of operation had been raised by either party.

126. With regard to the implementation of the Security Council resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General reaffirmed that the search for a peaceful settlement and, in particular, the efforts to implement that resolution were dealt with in the comprehensive report on the Middle East problem which he had submitted on 17 October (S/12896) in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977.

127. The Secretary-General noted 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. However, despite the prevailing quiet in the sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem was reached. He expressed his hope that determined efforts would be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement as called for by the Security Council in resolution 338 (1973).

128. The Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential in the prevailing circumstances and therefore recommended that the Security Council should extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1979. He indicated that the Governments of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic had agreed with that recommendation.

(b) *Consideration at the 2101st meeting
(30 November 1978)*

129. At its 2101st 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/12934)”.

130. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12941) which had been prepared during consultations among the members of the Council.

Decision: *At the 2101st meeting, on 30 November 1978, the draft resolution (S/12941) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 441 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

131. Resolution 441 (1978) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12934),

“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 1979;

“(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).”

132. The President made the following complementary statement (S/12943) on behalf of the Council regarding resolution 441 (1978):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12934) states in paragraph 32 that despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

133. The President further noted 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 out on behalf of the members of the Council.

134. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait, the USSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United States.

2. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED IN MARCH 1979

135. In a letter dated 13 March 1979 (S/13166), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that in accordance with the decision of the Government of Iran, the Iranian battalion would be repatriated from UNDOF. He proposed, subject to the usual consultations, to transfer a company of the Finnish battalion of UNEF to UNDOF as a stop-gap measure of limited duration. In a letter dated 14 March (S/13167) the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had considered the matter in informal consultations on 14 March and had agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal. He added that the delegation of China had dissociated itself from the matter.

3. EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE FORCE UNTIL 30 NOVEMBER 1979

(a) *Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 May 1979*

136. As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 31 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 27 May (S/13350), giving an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 25 November 1978 to 24 May 1979. The Secretary-General observed that UNDOF had continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it and that during the period under review the ceasefire had been maintained, with no complaints from either side.

137. He noted that despite the prevailing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. He expressed his hope that determined efforts would be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

138. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Secu-

rity Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1979. 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.

(b) *Consideration at the 2145th meeting
(30 May 1979)*

139. At its 2145th meeting, on 30 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/13350)”.

140. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13357) before the Council.

Decision: At the 2145th meeting, on 30 May 1979, the draft resolution (S/13357) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 449 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

141. Resolution 449 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13350),

“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 1979;

“(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).”

142. The President made the following complementary statement (S/13362) on behalf of the Council regarding resolution 449 (1979):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13350) states in paragraph 28 that ‘despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached’. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

143. 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 which he had just read out on behalf of the members of the Council.

4. COMMUNICATION RECEIVED IN MAY 1979

144. In a letter dated 30 May (S/13363), the representative of Kuwait, referring to Security Council resolution 449 (1979), stated that his delegation reaffirmed the views of the Government of Kuwait on UNDOF expressed during the meeting of the Security Council on 30 November 1978 to the effect that it had accepted the extension of the mandate of UNDOF

solely because of the acceptance of that extension by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

D. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 JUNE 1978 AND 8 MARCH 1979 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

145. During the period from June 1978 to March 1979, the Security Council received a series of communications from a variety of sources relating to several aspects of the question of the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

146. By a note dated 29 June 1979 (S/12758), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 1 A and B (XXXIV) entitled “Question of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine” adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its 1440th meeting on 14 February.

147. The issue of the terminology used in communications from Israel for areas on the occupied West Bank was the subject of a number of communications during this period. The position of the Arab Group of States at the United Nations was set out in letters dated 19 June (S/12752), 9 August (S/12806) and 8 September (S/12844) from the representatives of Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan, respectively. In those communications, a protest was raised concerning Israeli allusion to “the Judaea and Samaria districts of the West Bank”, which, it was asserted, constituted another step in Israel’s persistent policy of annexation and change in the status of the occupied territories which had formerly formed part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In letters dated 17 July (S/12777) and 22 November (S/12933), the representative of Israel asserted that the term “West Bank” had arisen only around 1950, when the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had, as he termed it, illegally annexed the districts of “Judaea and Samaria”, which it had acquired by force in the war of 1948, that the names used by Israel had been retained for thousands of years and that early United Nations documents supported his contention.

148. Another issue raised in communications relating to the situation in the occupied Arab territories was that of alleged encroachment by Israel on the inviolability of historic and religious sites in Jerusalem. In a letter dated 22 June (S/12762), the representative of Jordan reiterated his earlier charges that serious encroachments were being made by Israeli authorities along the north-western part of the western wall of Al-Haram Esh-Sharif Holy Sanctuary. In a reply dated 18 August (S/12816), the representative of Israel asserted that, although essential renovation of dilapidated infrastructure in the area in question had been carried out and diggings made in laying the foundation of a new building 20 metres from the property belonging to the North African waqf, the work had been executed with the utmost caution, with no danger to the old structure near by. Similar charges were raised by the Permanent Mission of Morocco in a note verbale dated 10 January 1979 (S/13034) in connexion with construction of a suspension bridge which was said to have destroyed parts of the wall adjoining Bab El Maghariba, a part of the Moroccan waqf. In reply, the Permanent Mission of Israel, in a note verbale dated 1 February (S/13065), asserted that maintenance work had been carried out recently to protect the fabric of the Gate (Bab El Maghariba) and to point a worn pav-

ing stone there. By a letter dated 5 March (S/13145), the representative of Senegal transmitted the text of a declaration issued on 2 March by the Islamic States Members of the United Nations after their consideration of the ominous and accelerating erosion of the Islamic and Arab status of Jerusalem, which they considered designed to alter and eventually obliterate the religious, historical and national character of the Holy City.

149. Activities of the Israeli authorities that affected the local Palestinian population of the occupied territories were the subject of a number of other communications. By a note verbale dated 5 July 1978 (S/12767), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a communication addressed to all Jordanian embassies by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Jordan in connexion with the request by Israeli authorities to all mayors of villages and camps on the West Bank to provide statistical information on all officer-holders and professionals in the West Bank or abroad, a move which it was feared would deprive persons abroad of future access to the West Bank on visiting or family reunion permits. In a reply dated 7 August (S/12805), the representative of Israel rejected those charges as misleading and asserted that the procedure had been suggested as a means of facilitating arrangements for family visits or reunions but had never been endorsed. By a letter dated 19 December (S/12973), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter of the same date from the Permanent Observer of PLO, protesting what was termed a wave of harassment and repression at the University of Bir Zeit, the demolition of Arab houses in two villages, imposition of curfews in two villages and the fencing-off of approximately 1,200 dunums of built-up land in a municipality in the West Bank. By a letter dated 2 February 1979 (S/13068), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted two letters from the Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO containing charges that Israeli intelligence agents had set off an explosion in Beirut in which a high PLO officer, four of his assistants and five civilian passers-by were killed, that Israeli forces had demolished the homes of eight Palestinian families in Nablus and the Jerusalem suburb of Abu-Dis, and that Israeli authorities had ordered the deportation of a Palestinian student. By a letter dated 12 February 1979 (S/13080), the representative of Jordan, Chairman of the Arab Group for that month, transmitted the text of an article entitled "Allegations of Israeli torture contain grisly descriptions", published in *The Washington Post* of 7 February. In a letter dated 2 March (S/13132), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also referred to recent press reports of torture and inhuman treatment of Palestinians and expressed the belief that since October 1978 there had been an escalation of systematic repression directed particularly against those Palestinians who expressed support for PLO. In a letter dated 28 February (S/13126), the representative of Israel reviewed the growth and development since 1967 in what he termed Judaea and Samaria, including two full-fledged universities and two colleges which operated without Israeli interference. However, because of attempts to form what he described as terrorist cells among the student body at Bir Zeit University, five students had been arrested as members of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

150. Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories was the subject of three

communications from the representative of Jordan. The first, a letter dated 30 August 1978 (S/12838), referred to press reports that the Settlement Division of the Jewish Agency had decided to expand the settlements of the so-called Gush Emunim in the West Bank, double the number of Israeli settlers, construct permanent housing and industrial facilities in order to create jobs for the inhabitants of the illegal settlements and develop a new city called Khan Al-Ahmar 11 miles east of the centre of Jerusalem on the road to Jericho. In his letter dated 23 February 1979 (S/13115), the representative of Jordan requested that the Security Council meet to consider the accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories as a result of Israel's systematic and deliberate policy of settlement and colonization. By his letter dated 7 March (S/13149), he transmitted a map of Israeli settlements in the West Bank at the end of 1978, a list of the settlements established between 1967 and 1979, and copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Islamic Commission in Jerusalem concerning the Mosque of Hebron (Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Esh-Sharif) and a letter from a Palestinian Arab to the President of the United States regarding the confiscation of property in Jerusalem.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2123RD TO 2128TH, 2131ST AND 2134TH MEETINGS (9-16, 19 AND 22 MARCH 1979)

151. At its 2123rd meeting, on 9 March, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 23 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13115)".

152. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President drew attention to the letter dated 8 March from the representative of Kuwait (S/13150), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate on the item, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2123rd meeting, on 9 March 1979, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

154. The President, with the consent of the Council, also extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at his request.

155. The Council then began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Jordan, Israel, Egypt and Lebanon, by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the

Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and by the representative of PLO.

156. At the 2124th meeting on 12 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Mauritania and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

157. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, Bolivia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iran and Yugoslavia.

158. In exercise of the right to reply, statements were made by the representatives of Israel and Jordan.

159. At the 2125th meeting, on 13 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Hungary, Indonesia and Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

160. The Council then continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Israel, India, Somalia and Indonesia. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

161. At the 2126th meeting, on 14 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Viet Nam and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

162. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Senegal, Jordan, Sudan and Viet Nam. Statements were made by the representatives of Israel and Jordan, as well as by the representative of PLO, in exercise of the right of reply.

163. At the 2127th meeting, on 15 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Qatar, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

164. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Qatar, Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, the USSR, the Syrian Arab Republic, Hungary, Yemen, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representatives of Somalia, Sudan and Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

165. At the 2128th meeting, on 16 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tunisia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

166. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13171) sponsored by Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

"Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

"Expressing grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories and the most ominous and accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories as a result of the Israeli occupation authorities' systematic, relentless and deliberate policy and practice of settlements and colonization of those territories,

"Affirming once more that the fourth Geneva Convention, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, is appli-

cable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

"1. Determines that all such policy and practices taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

"2. Expresses its indignation at the persistence of Israel in carrying out such policy and practices, in particular, the establishment of settlements and the massive expropriation of lands, water and other resources in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

"3. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, the consensus statement made by the President of the Council on 11 November 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978;

"4. Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;

"5. Establishes a commission consisting of five members of the Security Council to investigate the situation in the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"6. Requests the Commission to submit its findings to the Security Council not later than the end of May 1979;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

"8. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in June 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission and to take the appropriate action forthwith, including measures under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."

167. Discussion was continued, with statements by the representatives of Zambia, China, France, Kuwait, who introduced the four-Power draft resolution (S/13171), the Ukrainian SSR, Jordan, and the German Democratic Republic, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representative of Pakistan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

168. At the 2131st meeting on 19 March, the Council resumed its consideration of the question. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea and Romania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

169. The President drew attention to the revised text of the draft resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia (S/13171/Rev.1) which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statement of the Permanent

Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

“Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

“Expressing grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories and the most ominous and accelerating erosion of the status of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories as a result of the Israeli occupation authorities’ systematic, relentless and deliberate policy and practice of settlements and colonization of those territories,

“Affirming once more that the fourth Geneva Convention, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

“1. Determines that all such policy and practices taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

“2. Expresses its indignation at the persistence of Israel in carrying out such policy and practices, in particular, the establishment of settlements and the massive expropriation of lands, water and other resources in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

“3. Strongly deploras the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, the consensus statement made by the President of the Council on 11 November, 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978;

“4. Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;

“5. Establishes a commission consisting of five members of the Security Council to investigate the situation in the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including Jerusalem;

“6. Requests the Commission to submit its findings to the Security Council not later than the end of May 1979;

“7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

“8. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in June 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.”

170. The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Norway, Gabon, Mauritania, Tunisia, Romania, Democratic Kampuchea, Israel and Jordan.

171. At the 2134th meeting, on 22 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.

172. The President also drew attention to a further revision of the draft resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia (S/13171/Rev.2).

173. The Council then concluded its debate, with statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Israel and Czechoslovakia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Nigeria.

174. The Council then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (S/13171/Rev.2).

Decision: At the 2134th meeting on 22 March 1979, the revised draft resolution (S/13171/Rev.2) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 446 (1979).

175. Resolution 446 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

“Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

“Affirming once more that the fourth Geneva Convention, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

“1. Determines that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

“2. Strongly deploras the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, the consensus statement made by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978;

“3. Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;

“4. Establishes a commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council, after consultation with the members of the Council, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

“5. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 1 July 1979;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

“7. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny

and to reconvene in July 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.”

176. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, the United States, the USSR, Jordan and Israel, as well as by the representative of PLO.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

177. In a note dated 3 April (S/13218), the President stated that following consultations with members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the Commission established under paragraph 4 of resolution 446 (1979) would be composed of Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia.

4. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

178. During the period between the adoption of resolution 446 (1979) and 15 June, the Council continued to receive communications relating to various aspects of the question of the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

179. The issue of the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories was the subject of communications from the representative of Kuwait dated 26 April (S/13273), 21 May (S/13341) and 6 June (S/13378), transmitting letters from the Permanent Observer of PLO. The first communication cited a report in *The New York Times* of 19, 24 and 25 April concerning the resumption by the Government of Israel of the creation of new settlements on the West Bank and asserted that such measures were in disregard of Security Council resolutions; the second referred to reports in *The Jerusalem Post International* of 13–16 May, concerning the movement of new settlers in the occupied Gaza Strip, and in *The New York Times*, of 17 May, concerning assertions of Israel's right to establish new and larger settlements in Palestinian territory occupied since 1967; and the third referred to a report in *The New York Times* of 4 June, concerning a decision of the Israeli Cabinet to permit a new Zionist settlement by the ultra-rightist Gush Emunim group on confiscated Arab land near the Palestinian town of Nablus in the West Bank. The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also drew the attention of the Council to and protested the decision of the Government of Israel to authorize the establishment of two new settlements in the occupied Arab territories in a letter dated 2 May (S/13291).

180. The effects on the local Arab population of measures taken by the Israeli authorities continued to be the subject of communications addressed to the Council. In letters dated 26 March (S/13207), 2 April (S/13215) and 5 April (S/13229), the representative of Jordan transmitted a plea for aid to three ailing Palestinian women prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment in Israel; transmitted a statement issued by the University of Bir Zeit and a chronology of events on 12 March, which, he charged, showed that the Israeli authorities were systematically harassing Arab educational institutions in the occupied West Bank; and protested the plight of the inhabitants of the town of Halhul in the Hebron region of the West Bank, who had been placed under total curfew and subjected to collective punitive action by the Israeli occupation authorities following a demonstration protesting attacks against the town by Israeli colonizers in Kiryat Arba. Charges of Israeli interference with the education of Arab students were also the subject of com-

munications from the representative of Kuwait dated 9 and 11 May (S/13313 and S/13316), forwarding letters from the Permanent Observer of PLO. The first protested against the closing of a secondary school in Bethlehem and the wounding of a student at Bir Zeit University on 2 May, followed by closure of the university on 3 May and the subsequent detention of 70 students. The second provided details of what were described as the provocative actions of Israeli citizens against Palestinian students on 2 and 3 May prior to the second closing during the academic year of Bir Zeit University. The closure of Bir Zeit University was also the subject of a letter dated 8 June (S/13385) from the representative of Israel, who charged that terrorist organizations based in Arab countries had endeavoured to plant agents in the student body there and to recruit accomplices, turning the institution into a hotbed of student agitation and subversion. On 2 May, the Israel authorities had closed the university until further notice after student disturbances, which included road-blocks in Ramallah and the stoning of cars that endangered the lives of passengers and passers-by.

181. By a letter dated 11 April (S/13243), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the General Commission of the Islamic Conference for Jerusalem in Amman calling for condemnation of acts perpetrated against places and objects sacred to Islam and its cultural heritage in the Holy Land.

E. Question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

182. In a letter dated 22 August 1978 (S/12820), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to information communicated to him by the Permanent Observer of PLO to the effect that Palestinian prisoners in Israeli custody were being subjected to continual assault and humiliation, and pointed out that such treatment was in violation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and of relevant United Nations resolutions.

183. In a letter dated 27 September (S/12874), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 A, in which the Security Council had been urged to take a decision as soon as possible on the Committee's recommendations, which had been endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/20, and expressed the hope that the Security Council would soon take up the matter.

184. By a note dated 19 January (S/13047), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraphs 7 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 33/28 A entitled "Question of Palestine".

185. In a letter dated 2 March (S/13132), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed concern over what he described as systematic and repressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, adding that testimony heard by the Committee and press reports based on official documents of the United States Department of State clearly refuted the Israeli claim that such practices were isolated instances.

186. In a letter dated 13 March (S/13164), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to General Assembly resolution 33/28 A and expressed the Committee's conviction that the members of the Security Council would wish to consider the matter as soon as possible.

187. In a reply dated 24 May (S/13349), the President of the Security Council stated that as a result of consultation with the members of the Council, he could inform the Chairman that the members of the Council were following the matter with great attention, with a view to holding a meeting at an early date.

188. By a letter dated 11 May (S/13322), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed the Committee's concern over Israel's increasingly repressive measures affecting the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, citing, in particular, the closure of universities, the arrest of 70 Arab students and the deportation of one.

189. In a letter dated 17 May (S/13334), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People said that Israel's refusal to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and its statement that under no circumstances would it permit the establishment of a Palestinian State in Gaza or the West Bank was a flagrant denial of the right of self-determination and a provocative reiteration of Israel's plans to annex those territories in violation of international law.

F. Communications and reports concerning other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

190. On 11 October 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report (S/12896) in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977, covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects since May 1973, including the status of the cease-fire; the establishment of UNEF, UNDOF and UNIFIL; the efforts to deal with the situation in the occupied territories and Jerusalem; the Palestinian refugee problem; the question of the rights of the Palestinian people; and the measures taken in pursuance of the search for a peaceful settlement.

191. In the last part of his report, the Secretary-General stated that he had been informed by the President of the United States that two agreements had been concluded between Egypt and Israel: one on a framework for peace in the Middle East, and the other on a framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

192. The Secretary-General added that except for the comments of a number of speakers during the general debate of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and views he had received from the Chairman of PLO, he had had no additional information on the subject from the parties concerned and therefore did not feel in a position to put forward any considered views at that stage, except to express his earnest hope that urgent efforts would be pursued by all concerned until a comprehensive, just and durable peace settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be fully achieved.

193. By a note dated 2 January 1979 (S/12995), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/64 entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East",

drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 4 of that resolution.

194. By a note dated 2 January (S/12996), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/71 entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by General Assembly at its tenth special session", drew the attention of the Council to paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution.

195. By a note dated 28 February (S/13125), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/29 entitled "The situation in the Middle East", drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 6 of that resolution.

196. In a letter dated 12 December 1978 (S/12966), the representative of Israel charged that a number of States had attempted to invoke General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1948 in order to make a belated claim to the legal benefits of that resolution but had failed to note that the Arab States, by their rejection of that resolution and by their armed aggression against mandated Palestine, had excluded themselves from any benefit deriving from that resolution.

197. In letters dated 28 February, 25 March and 14 and 23 May 1979 (S/13127), S/13192, S/13320 and S/13346), the representative of Israel submitted complaints of what he described as terrorist incidents, for which PLO had claimed responsibility, in which bombs and explosive devices had been detonated in Jerusalem, Tiberias and Petah Tikvah, killing innocent women, children and old people and wounding many other civilians.

198. In a letter dated 19 April (S/13260), the representative of Israel charged that on 15 April, a group of what he described as PLO terrorists had tried to penetrate Israeli territory by crossing the Jordan River. The four armed men had been killed in an exchange of fire with the Israel Defence Force.

199. By a letter dated 5 March (S/13139), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter dated 25 February from PLO, forwarding a memorandum and an appeal addressed to the Secretary-General by Rabbi Uri Blau for "Jerusalem Neturei Karta", in which the Israel Government was charged with attempting to defile and secularize the unique character of the Holy City.

200. By a letter dated 7 March (S/13151), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on the same day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in New York, reiterating the position taken by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at Belgrade in July 1978, regarding the necessity for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as affirmed by General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.

201. By a letter dated 15 March (S/13169), the representative of Yemen transmitted the text of a statement issued on the same day by the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressing Yemen's commitment to the unanimous Arab position set out in resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conferences in Algeria, Rabat and Baghdad, and opposing any separate solution as harmful to the cause of a just peace in the Middle East.

202. By a letter dated 22 March (S/13189), the representative of Iraq transmitted a message of the same date from the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs, ex-

pressing grave concern over the situation in the Middle East arising from the intention of the President of Egypt to sign a peace treaty with Israel, contrary to the interest of other Arab States whose territories were occupied by Israel and the wishes of the Palestinian people.

203. By a letter dated 26 March (S/13194), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted a message from the Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the determination of the President of Egypt to conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel would jeopardize the chances for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

204. By a letter dated 28 March (S/13201), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 26 March by his Government, declaring that all work would cease between 11 a.m. and noon as an expression of the Arab rejection of the separate peace agreement to be signed by the President of Egypt.

205. By a letter dated 30 March (S/13210), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People transmitted the views and concern of the members of the Committee in connexion with the recent negotiations on the Middle East, which they felt had not dealt with the Palestinian question, the heart of the Middle East conflict.

206. By a letter dated 2 April (S/13216 and Corr.1), the representative of Iraq, in his capacity as the rep-

resentative of the host country of the Conference of Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, transmitted the text of resolutions adopted during its meeting in Baghdad on 31 March, which included measures to be taken against Egypt as a consequence of its signature of a separate peace treaty with Israel.

207. By a letter dated 3 April (S/13217), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, reiterating the position that a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East could not be attained without the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of national rights to the Palestinian people.

208. By a letter dated 12 April (S/13248), the representative of Iraq transmitted a message from the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, in which it was charged that the United States was attempting to involve the United Nations in the implementation of the provisions of that treaty.

209. In a letter dated 29 May (S/13354), the representative of the United Arab Emirates, as Chairman of the Arab Group of States at the United Nations, referred to the resolutions adopted on 31 March at Baghdad by the Council of the League of Arab States and expressed opposition to action by any organ of the United Nations that might be interpreted as granting recognition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Chapter 2

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

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

210. Between July and November 1978, Cyprus and Turkey sent a series of communications to the Security Council on various aspects of the situation in Cyprus.

211. In a letter dated 4 July 1978 (S/12764), the representative of Cyprus protested about the conditions imposed by the Turkish Cypriot authorities on a proposed visit by the President of Cyprus to Greek Cypriots in the occupied area of Karpas in northern Cyprus. Turkey, by a letter dated 7 July (S/12766), forwarded a reply from Mr. Nail Atalay, charging that the President of Cyprus was attempting to misuse the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in order to impose his "non-existent" authority on the Turkish Cypriots.

212. By a letter dated 18 July (S/12778), Cyprus transmitted excerpts from a statement concerning the importation of Turkish settlers into northern Cyprus said to have been made by a Turkish settler in Cyprus who had fled to the south.

213. On political, constitutional and military matters, several letters dated 19 and 20 July, 27 September and 3 and 4 October (S/12781, S/12782, S/12867, S/12878, S/12881) were sent by Turkey, transmitting communications from Mr. Nail Atalay and Mr. Rauf Denktaş. In those communications, the view was reaffirmed that under present conditions, the Greek Cypriot administration could not speak on behalf of the whole of Cyprus on such matters as disarmament

and demilitarization; reference was made to an "open message" repeating an earlier invitation to resume the intercommunal talks and proposing an interim administration for Varosha under the aegis of the United Nations; and attention was drawn to testimony given at a recent trial to the effect that Mr. Kyprianou's son was currently the leader of a new underground organization.

214. Regarding the same matters, Cyprus, in letters dated 24 and 25 July and 2 October (S/12786, S/12789, S/12877), charged that the Turkish proposal on Varosha was designed to mislead world public opinion and, more particularly, the United States Congress at a time when it was considering the lifting of the arms embargo placed on Turkey; proposed the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Famagusta; and maintained that the alleged statement concerning Mr. Kyprianou's son had already been proved to be a fabrication.

215. In connexion with consideration of the question of Cyprus by the General Assembly, Cyprus, by a letter dated 23 September (S/12862), requested the circulation of an aide-mémoire in which it was asserted that the plenary was the proper forum for discussion of the main issue of the Cyprus problem, namely, the occupation of a part of its territory by Turkish forces. In a further communication dated 17 October (S/12895), Cyprus reiterated the view that the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and its institutions were, in fact, a creation of Turkey and did not represent the interests of the Turkish Cypriot community.

216. Also in connexion with the discussion of the item in the Assembly, Turkey, by letters dated 3, 9 and 23 October and 10 November (S/12878, S/12892, S/12905, S/12923), transmitted communications from Mr. Atalay, Mr. Denktaş and Mr. Osman Örek concerning the representation of Cyprus at the United Nations and the policy of the Turkish Cypriot community regarding the settlement of the Cyprus problem; charging that Mr. Kyprianou, in his address to the General Assembly on 5 October, had failed to mention the agreed basis for the intercommunal talks in his historical account of the situation in Cyprus; reiterating the position that the Greek Cypriot Administration could not legally represent the whole country, either internally or abroad; and deploring the attitude of Greek Cypriot leaders towards Turkish Cypriots. Cyprus, in a letter dated 3 November (S/12915), called the charges unsubstantiated and charged that the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was a fiction established by Turkey.

217. On other matters, Turkey, by communications dated 23 August and 9, 17 and 31 October (S/12818, S/12890, S/12898, S/12912), transmitted letters from Mr. Atalay and Mr. Örek, drawing attention to a "slandorous" broadcast by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation; to certain recent "provocative statements and actions" by the Greek Cypriot leadership which were likely to adversely affect the prospects for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem; to a "belligerent" statement made by the Minister of the Interior of Cyprus during a visit to villages in the district of Limassol; and to the use of the Greek, not the Cypriot, flag in Cyprus. In a letter dated 26 October (S/12907), Cyprus termed the charges in question "pure fabrication".

218. In a letter dated 7 November (S/12918), the representative of Cyprus confirmed an earlier oral request for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

219. In a letter dated 10 November (S/12928) addressed to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the 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 through 15 June 1978 stood at more than \$52 million and that an additional \$11.4 million was estimated to be required to meet the costs of the Force during the current six-month period ending 15 December 1978.

220. By a letter dated 14 November (S/12924), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 33/15 of 9 November on the question of Cyprus.

B. Consideration at the 2099th and 2100th meetings (15 and 27 November 1978)

221. At its 2099th meeting on 15 November, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12918)".

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

223. The Council then began its discussion of the question with statements by the representatives of Cyprus and Greece.

224. The following draft resolution (S/12927) was submitted by the delegation of Cyprus:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the question of Cyprus,

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

"Deeply regretting that its resolutions have remained unimplemented,

"Noting General Assembly resolution 33/15 of 9 November 1978,

"1. Reaffirms once again its resolution 365 (1974), by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and also its resolution 367 (1975) and subsequent resolutions;

"2. Calls upon the parties concerned to comply with these resolutions without further delay and, in any case, not later than six months from now;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the progress of implementation of these resolutions in all their aspects and to report thereon as and when developments warrant it and, in any case, not later than six months from now;

"4. Decides to keep the question of Cyprus under constant review and, at the expiration of the period referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution, to consider and adopt, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure the full implementation of its resolutions on Cyprus."

225. At the 2100th meeting on 27 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Turkey, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

226. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter from the representative of Turkey, requesting that Mr. Rauf Denktaş should be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the agenda. He proposed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Denktaş under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

227. The President also drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12940) prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

228. Continuing its discussion of the item on its agenda, the Council heard a statement by the representative of Turkey. In accordance with its earlier decision, the Council also heard a statement by Mr. Denktaş.

229. The Council then proceeded to take a decision on the draft resolution (S/12940). The President, in the absence of any objection, declared the draft resolution adopted by consensus as resolution 440 (1978).

Decision: *At the 2100th meeting, on 27 November 1978, the draft resolution (S/12940) was adopted by consensus as resolution 440 (1978).*

230. Resolution 440 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the situation in Cyprus in response to the letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus (S/12918),

"*Deeply concerned* at the lack of progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem,

"*Taking note* of the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning Cyprus,

"*Mindful* of the urgency of solving the Cyprus problem without further delay.

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975 and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 410 (1977) of 15 June 1977;

"2. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to comply with and co-operate in the implementation of those resolutions within a specific time-frame;

"3. *Urges* the representatives of the two communities to resume negotiations, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, on an agreed basis, bearing in mind the aforementioned resolutions;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the efforts made with regard to the negotiations referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution and on the progress towards the implementation of its resolutions by 30 May 1979 or earlier if developments should warrant it;

"5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to review the situation in June 1979 in order to continue to promote a just solution to the Cyprus problem."

231. Statements were then made by the representatives of Kuwait, Czechoslovakia, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, India, Greece and Cyprus, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Gabon, and by Mr. Denktas. The representatives of Turkey, Cyprus, the USSR and China spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Further communications to the Security Council during 1978 and reports of the Secretary-General

232. In a letter dated 24 November (S/12937), Cyprus charged that, on 22 November, Turkish military aircraft had repeatedly violated its air space. In reply, Mr. Nail Atalay, in a letter dated 19 December and transmitted by Turkey on the same day (S/12972), stated that the alleged incidents had taken place in a zone which was "entirely under the control of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and thus was not a matter of concern for the Greek Cypriot Administration.

233. In a letter dated 4 December (S/12954), Cyprus drew attention to a press conference by Mr. Denktas, in which he had rejected the recently adopted Security Council resolution and declared his belief that the time had come for the Turkish Cypriot community to establish a separate State.

234. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 1 December, submitted to the Security Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, covering the period from 1 June to 30 November 1978 (S/12946).

235. The Secretary-General reported that, during the period under review, peace-keeping in Cyprus had continued to function well and that the situation along the cease-fire lines had remained quiet, owing in great part to the vigilance of UNFICYP and the co-operation of the parties.

236. The Secretary-General further reported that, in pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, he had endeavoured to initiate an effective negotiating process, in order to

achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem, based on independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and on the legitimate rights of the two communities. However, a basis of negotiations acceptable to the two sides was still lacking, in spite of the intensive consultations with all concerned which the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in Cyprus had undertaken over the preceding months. While both parties stressed their acceptance of the existing inter-communal arrangements and vowed their support for the Makarios-Denktas guidelines and the Secretary-General's suggestions regarding the resettlement of Varosha, there remained the practical problem of finding certain mutually acceptable negotiable concepts on the basis of which meaningful talks could be held.

237. In the light of those political developments and the situation on the ground, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained indispensable for helping to maintain calm in the island and facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement. He therefore recommended that its mandate should be extended for another six months. The Secretary-General also drew attention to the preoccupying financial situation of UNFICYP.

238. In an addendum issued on 14 December (S/12946/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.

239. By a letter dated 13 December (S/12967), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Atalay concerning resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of missing persons in Cyprus.

240. In a letter dated 29 December (S/12987), Cyprus renewed its charges concerning the expulsion of the Greek Cypriot population from the territory occupied by Turkish forces and their replacement by settlers imported from Turkey who were being organized into a political party which aimed to partition Cyprus and integrate the occupied part with Turkey.

D. Consideration at the 2107th meeting (14 December 1978)

241. At its 2107th meeting, on 14 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/12946 and Add.1)".

242. 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.

243. 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.

244. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/12968) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among the members of the Council. The President put the draft resolution to the vote.

Decision: At the 2107th meeting, on 14 December 1978, the draft resolution (S/12968) was adopted by 14

votes to none as resolution 443 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

245. Resolution 443 (1978) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 1 December 1978 (S/12946),

“Noting 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 also 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 1978,

“Reaffirming the provisions of its 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 June 1979;

“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 31 May 1979.”

246. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, the USSR, Canada, Nigeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France, and by the President, speaking as the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Atalay, who spoke in conformity with the decision taken earlier.

247. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey, Nigeria, Kuwait and Greece, and a further statement was made by Mr. Atalay.

E. Communications to the Security Council received between 1 January and 15 June 1979

248. Between January and June 1979, the Council received from Cyprus and Turkey a number of communications relating to political, military and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus.

249. By a letter dated 8 January 1979 (S/13012), Turkey forwarded a letter of the same date from Mr. Atalay, stating that the political party cited in the letter from Cyprus dated 29 December 1978 (S/12987), was completely illegal and that its organizer was being prosecuted.

250. By a letter dated 17 January (S/13040), Turkey transmitted a communication of the same date from Mr. Kenan Atakol, objecting to the sending of two experts from UNESCO to assist Cyprus in setting up a university.

251. By letters dated 22 January (S/13050), 30 April (S/13288) and 4 May (S/13297), Turkey transmitted communications from Mr. Atalay and Mr. Denktas, charging that the Turkish Cypriot community had been subjected to a slanderous propaganda campaign, particularly in a television programme

broadcast on 10 January, and that inflammatory speeches advocating enosis had been made by both Greek and Greek Cypriot officials on the occasion of Greek Independence Day and the anniversary of the EOKA campaign.

252. In letters dated 6 February (S/13069), 13 March (S/13163 and Corr.1) and 11 May (S/13317), Cyprus rejected the charges concerning the alleged propaganda campaign; protested against a statement made by Mr. Raif Denktas, son of the Turkish Cypriot leader, at a joint meeting of Turkish and Turkish Cypriot parliamentarians on 23 July 1977, which, it claimed, revealed Turkey's expansionist and annexationist policy, and stressed the objectivity of statements made by the leaders of Cyprus. By a letter dated 19 March (S/13190), Turkey forwarded a reply from Mr. Atalay, stating that the speech made by Mr. Raif Denktas had been distorted and misinterpreted.

253. With regard to the question of the representation of Cyprus abroad, Turkey, by letters dated 25 January (S/13055) and 2 February (S/13064), transmitted two communications bearing the same dates from Mr. Atalay and Mr. Denktas, objecting to the appointment of Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis and Mr. Andreas Poyouros as Permanent Representatives of Cyprus to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, respectively.

254. On military matters, Cyprus sent three letters dated 31 January (S/13062), 27 February (S/13122) and 15 March (S/13170), in which it charged that Turkish aircraft had repeatedly violated its air space and that Turkey had escalated its military manoeuvres in the occupied part of Cyprus over areas close to the cease-fire line. The charges were denied by the representative of Turkey in a letter dated 7 February (S/13073) and by Mr. Atalay in letters transmitted by Turkey on 5 February (S/13070), 2 March (S/13135) and 21 March (S/13184).

255. On other matters, in a letter dated 9 February (S/13076), Cyprus referred to a statement made by Turkish Cypriot officials and published in their *Special News Bulletin* of 7 February which it regarded as part of the tactics used by those officials to undermine the prospects for a resumption of intercommunal talks. The charges were denied in a communication from Mr. Atalay transmitted by Turkey on 16 February (S/13107).

256. By a letter dated 14 February (S/13082), Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Denktas, protesting the contents of a speech made by the leader of the Greek Cypriot community in Nicosia on 19 January.

F. Communications and reports from the Secretary-General

257. In a letter dated 28 February (S/13123), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/15 entitled “Question of Cyprus”, drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 8 of that resolution.

258. In a letter dated 31 May (S/13388 and Corr.1) addressed to the 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 because voluntary contri-

butions consistently fell short of needs, the accumulated deficit for the period ending 15 December 1978 stood at more than \$53 million and that an estimated \$11.8 million was required to maintain the Force during the current six-month period ending 15 June 1979. As a result, the troop-contributing countries had expressed concern over the disproportionate financial burden they were carrying. He appealed for further contributions to enable UNFICYP to carry out its important functions, especially in view of the recent adoption of a 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks, which, in his view, constituted a positive development.

259. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 31 May, submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1978 to 31 May 1979 (S/13369). 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 initiate an effective negotiating process, with a view to achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. Those efforts, which had been pursued intensively during the period under review, had culminated in the high-level meeting held at UNFICYP headquarters at Nicosia on 18 and 19 May under the personal auspices of the Secretary-General. In the course of that meeting, agreement had been reached on a basis for the resumption of the intercommunal talks on 15 June, as recorded in a 10-point communiqué. In the Secretary-General's view, the 19 May agreement constituted a heartening outcome of the high-level meeting and an appropriate response to the wish expressed by the Security Council in its resolution 440 (1978). The Secretary-General emphasized, however, that although the agreement delineated the basis and priority for the forthcoming talks, it did not resolve the substantive differences confronting the parties. He urged them to demonstrate the necessary political will and statesmanship during the delicate negotiating process and to exercise restraint in their public statements.

260. 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 helping to maintain calm in the island and facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement. He recommended that the mandate of UNFICYP should be extended for a further period of six months. He also drew attention to the financial situation of UNFICYP which, he said, continued to be a cause for concern.

261. In an addendum issued on 15 June (S/13369/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.

G. Consideration at the 2150th meeting (15 June 1979)

262. At the 2150th meeting on 15 June, 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/13369 and Add.1)".

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

264. The President stated that he had received a letter from the representative of Turkey, requesting that Mr. Nail Atalay should be allowed to participate in the discussion of the item on the agenda. He proposed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Atalay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

265. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13396) prepared in the course of prior consultations. In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2150th meeting, on 15 June 1979, the draft resolution (S/13396) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 451 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

266. Resolution 451 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 31 May 1979 (S/13369),

"Noting 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 also 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 1979,

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

"Welcoming the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

"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 1979;

"2. Urges the parties to proceed with the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

"3. 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 1979."

267. Following the adoption of the resolution, a statement was made by the Secretary-General. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, China, Zambia, the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Bolivia, Portugal, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Jamaica, the United Kingdom and Gabon, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the USSR. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Atalay, in conformity with its earlier decision. A further statement was made by the representative of Cyprus.

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 June and 27 July 1978 and request for a meeting

268. By a letter dated 23 June 1978 (S/12755), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement he had made on 20 June in connexion with South Africa's proclamation for registration of voters in Namibia.

269. By a letter dated 14 July (S/12755), the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America transmitted the text of a joint communiqué issued in Luanda on 12 July by the representatives of their five Governments and of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), headed by Mr. Sam Nujoma, on the results of discussions held between the two sides on 11 and 12 July, during which it had been agreed to proceed to the Security Council.

270. In a letter dated 27 July (S/12971), the representative of Sri Lanka, Acting Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a telegram dated 25 July from the secretariat of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Belgrade, dealing with the question of Namibia.

B. Consideration at the 2082nd meeting (27 July 1978)

271. At its 2082nd meeting, on 27 July, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia".

272. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Benin, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President also informed the Council of a letter dated 27 July from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting that a delegation composed of the President and three Vice-Presidents of that Council should be invited to participate in the discussion. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to the President and the other members of the United Nations Council for Namibia. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

273. The President further drew attention to a letter dated 27 July from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria (S/12794), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure should be extended to Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Nujoma.

274. The President of the Council made a statement and drew attention to two draft resolutions before the Council (S/12792 and S/12793), which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2082nd meeting, on 27 July 1978, the first draft resolution (S/12792) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 431 (1978).

275. Resolution 431 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976,

"Taking note of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation contained in document S/12636 of 10 April 1978,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Namibia in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit at the earliest possible date a report containing his recommendations for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

"3. Urges all concerned to exert their best efforts towards the achievement of independence by Namibia at the earliest possible date."

Decision: *At the 2082nd meeting, on 27 July 1978, the second draft resolution (S/12793) was adopted unanimously as resolution 432 (1978).*

276. Resolution 432 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978,

"Reaffirming in particular the provisions of resolution 385 (1976) relating to the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia,

"Taking note of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977, in which the Assembly declares that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia,

"1. Declares that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory;

"2. Decides to lend its full support to the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia;

"3. Declares that, pending the attainment of this objective, South Africa must not use Walvis Bay in any manner prejudicial to the independence of Namibia or the viability of its economy;

"4. Decides to remain seized of the matter until Walvis Bay is fully reintegrated into Namibia."

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

278. Statements were also made by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

279. In accordance with the decision taken at the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Nujoma.

280. Statements were then made by the special representative of Nigeria and by the representatives of Mauritius, China, Venezuela, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Kuwait, Gabon, Czechoslovakia, Bolivia and India, by the President of the United Na-

tions Council for Namibia, by the Foreign Minister of South Africa, by the Foreign Minister of Angola, speaking on behalf of the front-line States, by the special representative of the Sudan on behalf of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by the representative of Angola, who spoke as the current Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations.

281. The Council next heard statements by the representatives of Benin, Mali, Sri Lanka and Senegal.

282. The representative of the USSR made a further statement.

283. The President of the Council made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Canada.

C. Communications and reports to the Security Council received between 31 July and 29 September 1978

284. By a letter dated 31 July (S/12797), the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs in which he reiterated his Government's complete rejection of Security Council resolution 432 (1978), relating to the issue of Walvis Bay, and its willingness to receive the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to await his subsequent report on the manner in which he envisaged the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibia situation.

285. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 431 (1978), the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 29 August (S/12827) in which he stated that immediately following the adoption of that resolution he had appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, his Special Representative for Namibia. Based on the findings of the Special Representative during a survey mission to Namibia, the Secretary-General set out his recommendations for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement in accordance with resolution 385 (1976), consisting of general guidelines for the establishment and functioning of a United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in the Territory, proposals for its military and civilian components, a plan of action and its potential financial implications.

286. By a letter dated 30 August (S/12831), 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 referred to a resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 28 August concerning activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination in southern Africa, and drew particular attention to paragraphs 9 and 10 of that resolution.

287. By a letter dated 6 September (S/12836), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he questioned the attitude of SWAPO towards the proposal and charged that SWAPO had intensified its campaign of terror and violence and refused to cease hostile acts until a cease-fire agreement had been signed.

288. By a letter dated 6 September (S/12837), the representative of Botswana, as Chairman of the African Group, transmitted the texts of two resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of OAU at meetings at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July.

289. By a letter dated 8 September (S/12839), the representative of Botswana, as Chairman of the African Group, transmitted the text of a statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU concerning the United Nations role in Namibia.

290. By a letter dated 8 September (S/12841), the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the President of SWAPO, which dealt with various aspects of the Secretary-General's report (S/12827).

291. By a letter dated 20 September (S/12853), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a press statement issued that day by his Prime Minister, commenting on the Secretary-General's report (S/12827) and the Special Representative's recommendation with regard to the proposal of the five Western Powers.

292. By a further letter dated 20 September (S/12854), the representative of South Africa transmitted an excerpt from a communication of 12 September from his Government to the five Western Powers regarding the plan for the implementation of their proposal for a settlement.

293. By a letter dated 27 September (S/12868), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, commenting on four major points in the Secretary-General's report (S/12827).

294. On 28 September, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council an explanatory statement (S/12869) regarding his report of 29 August, which dealt with some of the reservations expressed by the parties concerned and the manner in which his Special Representative would carry out his mandate.

D. Consideration at the 2087th and 2088th meetings (29 and 30 September 1978)

295. At its 2087th meeting, on 29 September, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 431 (1978) (S/12827)".

296. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Botswana, the Sudan and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President informed the Council of letters dated 26 and 27 September from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting that an invitation should be extended to a delegation composed of the President and three members of that Council, and to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that the Council should extend invitations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to the Chair-

man of the Special Committee. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

297. The President also drew the Council's attention to letters dated 28 September (S/12866 and S/12872) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, requesting that invitations should be extended under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and to Mr. Edem Kodjo, Administrative Secretary-General of OAU. In the absence of objection, the invitations were extended as requested.

298. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution before the Council (S/12865) sponsored by Canada, France, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mauritius, Nigeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

299. A statement was made by the Secretary-General.

300. The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the eight-Power draft resolution (S/12865).

Decision: *At the 2087th meeting, on 29 September 1978, the draft resolution (S/12865) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 435 (1978). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

301. Resolution 435 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 431 (1978) (S/12827) and his explanatory statement made in the Security Council on 29 September 1978 (S/12869),

"Taking note of the relevant communications from the Government of South Africa to the Secretary-General,

"Taking note also of the letter dated 8 September 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General (S/12841),

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

"1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation (S/12636) and his explanatory statement;

"2. Reiterates that its objective is the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

"3. Decides to establish under its authority a United Nations Transition Assistance Group in accordance with the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist his Special Representative to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by the Security Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 431 (1978), namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

"4. Welcomes the preparedness of the South West Africa People's Organization to co-operate in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report, including its expressed readiness to sign and

observe the cease-fire provisions as manifested in the letter from its President of 8 September 1978;

"5. Calls upon South Africa forthwith to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. Declares that all unilateral measures taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters or transfer of power, in contravention of resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and the present resolution, are null and void;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council not later than 23 October 1978 on the implementation of the present resolution."

302. Following the voting, statements were made by the Foreign Ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Nigeria and Kuwait. In accordance with the decision taken at the same meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Nujoma. Statements were also made by the representatives of Mauritius, China, Gabon, the USSR, Bolivia and Venezuela.

303. At the 2088th meeting, on 30 September, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guinea, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

304. In accordance with the decisions taken at the preceding meeting, the Council heard statements by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU.

305. Discussion was continued with statements by the representative of Botswana, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan and the representatives of Benin and Guinea. The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Czechoslovakia.

E. Communications and reports to the Security Council received between 2 and 24 October 1978 and request for a meeting

306. By a letter dated 2 October (S/12875), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued that day at the extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries which dealt in part with the recent Security Council efforts in connexion with the situation in Namibia.

307. By a letter dated 5 October (S/12880), the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted the text of a statement made on 29 September by Mr. R. V. Rukoro of the Namibia National Front (NNF) in connexion with the recommendations of the Secretary-General.

308. By a letter dated 19 October (S/12900), the representative of South Africa transmitted the texts of the following documents that had been released by the Prime Minister of South Africa: (a) introductory statement made by the Prime Minister of South Africa at his meeting with the Foreign Ministers of the five Western members of the Council at Pretoria on 16 October; (b) joint statement of 19 October by the South African Government and the five Foreign Ministers; and (c) statement issued by the South African Government following its acceptance of the above-mentioned joint statement.

309. By a letter dated 21 October (S/12902), the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted the text of the joint statement issued at the end of the talks held by their Foreign Ministers and the South African Government from 16 to 18 October 1978, together with the text of a further statement issued at the same time by the five Foreign Ministers.

310. On 21 October, the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), submitted a report (S/12903) on measures that had been taken to implement that resolution and the further consultations he had initiated.

311. In a letter dated 24 October (S/12906), the representative of Burundi, as Chairman of the African Group, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to consider South Africa's defiance of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

F. Consideration at the 2092nd and 2094th to 2098th meetings (31 October to 13 November 1978)

312. At its 2092nd meeting, on 31 October, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Namibia.

"(a) Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) (S/12903);

"(b) Letter dated 24 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12906)".

313. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, Egypt and Ghana, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

314. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 30 October from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting that an invitation should be extended to a delegation of that Council, consisting of the President and the three Vice-Presidents. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that the Council should extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

315. The President also drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 31 October (S/12909) 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. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO at the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Gurirab.

316. The Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2092nd meeting, on 31 October, hearing statements by the representatives of Mauritius and Burundi (speaking in his capacity as current Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations), and by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

317. At the 2094th meeting, on 1 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bangladesh, Benin, Guyana, Saudi

Arabia, Somalia and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

318. The Council continued its discussion of the item, hearing statements by the representative of Egypt, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana and the representatives of Bangladesh, Somalia and Saudi Arabia.

319. At the 2095th meeting, on 2 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Mozambique and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

320. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of India, Yugoslavia, Mozambique and Cuba.

321. At its 2096th meeting, on 6 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Algeria, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

322. The discussion was continued with statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Czechoslovakia, Bolivia, Nigeria, Guyana and Algeria.

323. The Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2097th meeting, on 10 November, hearing statements by the representatives of the USSR and Venezuela, and by the President speaking in his capacity as representative of Gabon.

324. A statement was also made by the representative of India, who introduced a draft resolution (S/12922) sponsored by Gabon, India, Kuwait and Nigeria.

325. At its 2098th meeting, on 13 November, the Council concluded its debate on the item with a statement by the representative of China.

326. The Council then voted on the 4-Power draft resolution (S/12922).

Decision: *At the 2098th meeting, on 13 November 1978, the draft resolution (S/12922) was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 439 (1978).*

327. Resolution 439 (1978) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 435 (1978) (S/12903),

"Taking note of the relevant communications addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/12900 and S/12902),

"Having heard and considered the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Taking note also of the communication dated 23 October 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General (S/12913),

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and its continued commitment to the implementation of resolution 385 (1976), in particular the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control,

"Reiterating the view that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral

registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of the above-mentioned resolutions and the present resolution, is null and void,

"*Gravely concerned* at the decision of the Government of South Africa to proceed with unilateral elections in Namibia in clear contravention of resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

"1. *Condemns* the decision of the South African Government to proceed unilaterally with the holding of elections in the Territory from 4 to 8 December 1978 in contravention of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

"2. *Considers* that this decision constitutes a clear defiance of the United Nations and, in particular, the authority of the Security Council;

"3. *Declares* those elections and their results null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member States to any representatives or organ established by that process;

"4. *Calls upon* South Africa immediately to cancel the elections it has planned in Namibia in December 1978;

"5. *Demands once again* that South Africa cooperate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and 435 (1978);

"6. *Warns* South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions;

"7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution by 25 November 1978."

328. Following adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Canada (on behalf of the five Western members of the Security Council), Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

G. Communications and reports to the Security Council received between 1 November and 4 December 1978 and request for a meeting

329. By a letter dated 2 November (S/12913), the representative of Czechoslovakia transmitted the text of a telegram dated 23 October addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of SWAPO, concerning the joint statement issued by the foreign ministers of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States and the Government of South Africa.

330. By a letter dated 2 November (S/12914), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued that day by the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, expressing concern about the worsening of the situation with regard to the decolonization process in Namibia.

331. On 24 November, the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), submitted a report (S/12938), describing his meetings with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of South Africa on 23 and 24 November.

332. In a supplementary report dated 2 December (S/12950), the Secretary-General reviewed the substance of the meetings he had had with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa from 27 to 29 November in a further effort to clarify the position of the

South African Government regarding his report of 24 November (S/12938).

333. In a letter dated 1 December (S/12945), the representative of the Congo, as Chairman of the African Group, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council should be convened not later than Monday, 4 December, to consider the situation in Namibia.

334. In a letter dated 1 December (S/12951), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed support for the request of the African Group for a meeting of the Security Council.

335. By a letter dated 4 December (S/12953), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Permanent Mission of Angola, condemning the so-called internal elections and the mass arrest of SWAPO leaders in Namibia.

H. Consideration at the 2103rd and 2104th meetings (4 and 5 December 1978)

336. At its 2103rd meeting, on 4 December, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Letter dated 1 December 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12945)".

337. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and the Congo, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 4 December from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting that an invitation should be extended to a delegation composed of the President and the three Vice-Presidents of that Council. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

338. The President also drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 4 December (S/12952) from the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria, requesting that an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, be extended to Mr. Theoben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO at the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the Council extended the invitation as requested.

339. At its 2103rd meeting, the Council resumed its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representative of the Congo, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group, by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by the representatives of Angola and the United States.

340. At the 2104th meeting, on 5 December, the President proposed that the date of the next meeting on the item should be fixed following consultations. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

341. The representative of Gabon made a statement.

I. Communications and reports to the Security Council received between 8 December 1978 and 15 June 1979

342. By a letter dated 8 December (S/12959), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia

transmitted the text of a statement by a Namibian citizen concerning South African acts of intimidation, harassment and manipulation of the Namibian people in connexion with the so-called internal elections.

343. By a letter dated 8 December (S/12960), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in Namibia which criticized the methods South Africa had employed to terrorize the Namibian people and to rig the elections.

344. In a letter dated 15 December (S/12969), the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, transmitted a statement on Namibia issued that day by the five Nordic Governments, rejecting the unilateral internal elections in Namibia and calling on the United Nations to use all necessary means to compel South Africa to accept the United Nations plan for Namibia.

345. By a letter dated 22 December (S/12983), the representative of South Africa transmitted the texts of two letters from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning his Government's decision to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), the contacts that he and the Prime Minister had had with the duly-elected leaders of South West Africa on 21 December and the desirability of a visit by the Secretary-General's Special Representative to South Africa and South West Africa as soon as possible for the purpose of completing the envisaged consultations on the outstanding issues.

346. In a letter dated 26 December (S/12986), the representative of Turkey transmitted a statement by the Turkish Government, rejecting the so-called elections held unilaterally by South Africa in Namibia from 4 to 8 December in contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

347. In a letter dated 30 December (S/12989), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged SWAPO with responsibility for a bomb explosion that had resulted in injury to at least 30 persons and extensive damage to property and equipment.

348. In a letter dated 1 January 1979 (S/13002) addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, the Secretary-General acknowledged receipt of his letter of 22 December 1978 (S/12983) conveying the South African Government's acceptance of resolution 435 (1978). The Secretary-General stated that the parties had separately informed him of their willingness to undertake a comprehensive cease-fire and scrupulously observe the terms of the proposal and that, at the appropriate time, he would propose a procedure for the commencement of the cease-fire, after which the various steps indicated in the settlement proposal, as approved in resolution 435 (1978), would be taken. As he had received assurances of co-operation from the States bordering Namibia, his Special Representative would visit South Africa and Namibia during the week commencing 8 January to complete consultations on the operational requirements for the deployment of UNTAG.

349. By a note dated 2 January (S/12990), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/182A entitled "Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa", drew the Council's attention to paragraph 13 of that resolution.

350. By another note dated 2 January (S/12998), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/182B entitled "Question of Namibia",

drew the Council's attention to paragraph 8 of the resolution.

351. By a note dated 4 January (S/13005), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he stated that the Special Representative would be welcome to proceed to South Africa and South West Africa at the earliest opportunity.

352. By a letter dated 14 February (S/13083), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged that a force of approximately 250 SWAPO terrorists had launched an unprovoked attack on a South African base in South West Africa, in the course of which several members of the South African Security Forces had been wounded.

353. In a letter dated 14 February (S/13098) addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, the Secretary-General stressed that, before UNTAG could be established and enter into operation, the outstanding issues must be clarified, so as to enable it to carry out its functions effectively, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

354. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13105), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged that the SWAPO attack on a South African security base on 13 February had violated the spirit of the settlement proposal and made a mockery of the whole project for peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem; that there were no outstanding issues of such a nature as to prevent the commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan; and that the SWAPO demands for the establishment of five armed bases inside South West Africa and the complete withdrawal of South African troops and its refusal to place its forces under United Nations monitoring represented diversionary tactics deliberately aimed at delaying and wrecking the entire initiative for a peaceful settlement.

355. In a report dated 26 February (S/13120), concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), the Secretary-General described the visit to South Africa, Namibia, the front-line States and Nigeria in January and February by the Special Representative and the Commander of the UNTAG military component to complete consultations on the transitional arrangements set out in the settlement proposal and the operational requirements for the deployment of UNTAG.

356. In his concluding remarks, the Secretary-General stated that the settlement proposal required that all its provisions be completed to the satisfaction of the Special Representative. He emphasized that there was no basis for unilateral determinations or actions by any party, and should the implementation of the proposal be jeopardized thereby, he would immediately bring the matter to the Security Council. He had already communicated to South Africa and SWAPO the basic elements of the proposals contained in his report, and if the co-operation of the parties concerned was forthcoming, he intended to designate 15 March for the beginning of the cease-fire and for the emplacement of UNTAG and, accordingly, would transmit his letter regarding such a cease-fire to the parties concerned. In the meantime, he appealed to all parties to exercise restraint and refrain from actions which might jeopardize the settlement.

357. By a letter dated 2 March (S/13136), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of his statement concerning remarks attributed to the Prime Minister of South Africa in a press release of 26 February regarding consultations with the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa.

358. By a letter dated 5 March (S/13141 and Corr.1), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the front-line States on 4 March at the end of a two-day summit meeting in Luanda, in which they charged South Africa with trying to frustrate the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) by holding fraudulent elections on 4 December 1978.

359. By a letter dated 6 March (S/13143), the representative of South Africa transmitted a letter of 5 March from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs relating to the composition of UNTAG, together with the text of a motion adopted that day by the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa.

360. By another letter dated 6 March (S/13148), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a statement made that day in the House of Assembly by the Prime Minister of South Africa, charging that the five Western Powers had breached understandings reached with South Africa on the settlement proposal and its implementation.

361. By a letter dated 7 March (S/13151), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued that day by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, in which it appealed to the international community to give all necessary assistance to the front-line States in connexion with the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

362. In a letter dated 8 March (S/13156) addressed to the Prime Minister of South Africa, the Secretary-General replied to charges concerning the content of his report of 26 February.

363. By a letter dated 15 March (S/13172), the representative of South Africa transmitted an acknowledgement by his Prime Minister of the Secretary-General's letter of 8 March and a request for clarification of a number of points of the proposal.

364. In a letter dated 15 March (S/13173), the Secretary-General transmitted replies to the questions posed by the Prime Minister of South Africa.

365. By a letter dated 28 March (S/13205), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of 27 March from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged that SWAPO

had not abandoned its efforts to take over political power in South West Africa by force.

366. By letters dated 30 March, 4 and 7 April and 10 May (S/13208, S/13221, S/13230 and S/13315), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of letters from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged SWAPO with having committed a series of atrocities against innocent civilians.

367. By letters dated 24 April and 8 May (S/13268, S/13287 and S/13310), the Acting President and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of statements dealing with the establishment by South Africa of a so-called interim Government in Namibia and the arrest and detention of SWAPO leaders throughout the Territory by South African authorities.

368. By a letter dated 11 May (S/13321), 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 the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the Special Committee at Belgrade on 27 April.

369. By a letter dated 11 May (S/13325 and Corr.1), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Council that day on the recent initiatives of the illegal South African administration in Namibia regarding the political future of the Territory.

370. By a letter dated 9 May (S/13326), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the texts of the messages received from heads of State, foreign ministers, specialized agencies and other groups on 4 May to proclaim the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

371. By a letter dated 22 May (S/13345), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, protesting against the preoccupation of the resumed session of the General Assembly with the question of Namibia, despite South Africa's commitment to grant independence to Namibia on conditions long demanded of it and taking exception to certain portions of the Secretary-General's report of 26 February (S/13120).

372. By a note dated 1 June (S/13371), the Secretary-General, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/206 entitled "Question of Namibia", drew the Council's attention to paragraph 12 of the resolution.

Chapter 4

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 June and 6 October 1978

373. By a letter dated 21 July 1978 (S/12783), the representative of Angola, in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Group for the month of July, transmitted the text of a statement issued by that Group on 19 July, setting out its position with regard to the proposed Helms amendment submitted to the United States Senate, which would repeal the sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

374. By a further letter dated 24 July (S/12787), the representative of Angola, on behalf of the African

Group, transmitted the text of the resolution on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its meeting at Khartoum from 18 to 21 July.

375. By a letter dated 11 August (S/12808), 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 drew the attention of the Council to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the resolution concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special

Committee at its 1115th meeting on 10 August, in which, among other things, it requested all States to extend financial, technical and material assistance to the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia, in order to enable them to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed against them by that régime.

376. By a further letter dated 30 August (S/12831), the Chairman of the Special Committee drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 9 and 10 of the resolution adopted by the Committee on 28 August concerning activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

377. By a note verbale dated 6 October (S/12884), the representative of Zambia transmitted the text of a message addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of Zambia, who stated that the Government of Zambia had decided, with immediate effect, to use the southern route (through Southern Rhodesia) for transportation of its goods. The statement recalled that in January 1973, in furtherance of the United Nations decision to impose mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Zambia had banned the use of that route for the transportation of its goods and imposed a total cessation of trade with Southern Rhodesia, except for electricity from the jointly owned Kariba Dam. He set out in detail the factors which made it imperative for Zambia to resume use of the southern route to import fertilizers and export copper.

378. By a letter dated 6 October (S/12885), the representative of India, in his capacity as Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, informed the President of the Security Council that at its 316th meeting, held that day, the Committee had considered the proposed visit to the United States of America by Ian Smith and members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The representative of the United States had confirmed that his Government had decided to grant visas to Ian Smith and some of his colleagues and read an official statement issued by the United States State Department concerning that decision. The Committee had also been informed of the statement on the matter adopted by the African Group at the United Nations that same day. The Committee had decided, in view of the urgency and seriousness of the matter, to transmit the texts of the two statements to the Security Council for appropriate action.

379. By a letter dated 6 October (S/12886), the representative of Burundi, in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Group for the month of October, transmitted the text of the statement of the African Group regarding the visit of Ian Smith to the United States.

B. Consideration at the 2090th meeting (10 October 1978)

380. At its 2090th meeting, on 10 October, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

“Letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12885)”. -

381. The Council had before it a draft resolution (S/12887) submitted by India, Kuwait, Mauritius and Nigeria.

382. Following a brief suspension of the meeting, the President read out the following revised version of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution:

“*Expresses the hope that the United States of America will continue to exert its influence in order that genuine majority rule may be achieved without further delay in Southern Rhodesia.*”

383. The Council then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (S/12887/Rev.1).

Decision: *At the 2090th meeting, on 10 October 1978, the revised draft resolution (S/12887/Rev.1) was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 437 (1978).*

384. Resolution 437 (1978) reads as follows:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Having considered the letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia (S/12885),*

“*Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, by which it made it mandatory for Member States to prevent the entry into their territories of persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia and connected with the illegal régime there,*

“*Taking note of the statement of the African Group (S/12885, annex II),*

“*Taking note also of the statement of the Government of the United States of America (S/12885, annex I),*

“*1. Notes with regret and concern the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow the entry into the United States of Ian Smith and some members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;*

“*2. Considers that the above-mentioned decision is in contravention of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and of the obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;*

“*3. Calls upon the United States of America to observe scrupulously the provisions of Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions;*

“*4. Expresses the hope that the United States of America will continue to exert its influence in order that genuine majority rule may be achieved without further delay in Southern Rhodesia.*”

385. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of India, Venezuela, Kuwait, China, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria, Bolivia, Gabon and Czechoslovakia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

C. Communications and report to the Security Council received between 13 October 1978 and 28 February 1979

386. By a letter dated 13 October (S/12894), the representative of India, in his capacity as Chairman

of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, forwarded for the information of the Security Council a copy of a letter dated 19 September from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, enclosing a copy of the report by Messrs. T. H. Bingham and S. M. Gray on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia (the Bingham report), which was available for consultation by members of the Council in the secretariat of the Committee. Chapter XIV of the Bingham report, containing its conclusions and observations, was annexed to the letter, which also indicated that the Committee had discussed the matter at its 317th meeting, on 12 October, and had decided that it should be left to the Security Council to consider the matter at an appropriate time.

387. In November, the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) issued annex VI (S/12529/Rev.1, vol. II), to its tenth report, containing a note and statistical data prepared by the Secretariat on Southern Rhodesian trade for 1976. The figures indicated that in 1976, its estimated merchandise exports amounted to \$748 million (compared with \$645 million in 1975), and its estimated imports to \$620 million (compared with \$588 million in 1975).

388. By a note dated 2 January 1979 (S/12991), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Security Council to paragraphs 10 and 19 of General Assembly resolution 33/40 of 13 December 1978, entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

389. By another note dated 2 January (S/12997), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 33/38 B of 13 December 1978, entitled "Question of Southern Rhodesia".

390. On 11 January, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia submitted its eleventh report (S/13000), covering its work during the period from 16 December 1977 to 15 December 1978. The Committee reported that since the issuance of the tenth report (S/12529), it had held 19 meetings and that its Working Group on Cases had met twice and its Working Group on the Manual on Documentation once. During the period under review, the Committee had continued its examination of 99 cases of suspected violation of sanctions carried over from previous reports and had examined 29 new cases. It had also decided that 46 cases should be closed. The Committee also reported that it attached considerable importance to the question of the supply of oil and oil products to Southern Rhodesia and, as evidence of this, had devoted a separate chapter to that question. The report contained an account of the actions taken by Governments to ensure implementation of sanctions, the actions taken by Governments and the Committee with respect to Security Council resolution 409 (1977) and the Committee's activities aimed at promoting more effective implementation of sanctions through continuing co-operation with OAU and the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, as well as with the Committee established under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) to implement the embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa.

391. In addition, the Committee had dealt with 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. It had also considered the question of the visit to the United States by Ian Smith and other members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

392. The Committee's eleventh report included five annexes, which were contained in an addendum (S/13000/Add.1). Annex I contained the report of the Chairman on his personal meetings with the representatives of Governments in default of replies 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 1977, was still in preparation.

393. In a note verbale dated 8 February (S/13079), the representative of Portugal stated that the Government of Portugal had adopted a resolution on 13 December 1978 aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 409 (1977) imposing further mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

394. By a letter dated 14 February (S/13084), the representative of Equatorial Guinea, in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Group for the month of February, transmitted the text of a statement made by the African Group at the United Nations expressing dismay in connexion with the reports of moves within the United States Congress to send an observer team to Southern Rhodesia.

395. In a further letter dated 28 February (S/13121), the representative of Equatorial Guinea, on behalf of the African Group, requested the urgent convening of the Council to discuss recent developments in Southern Rhodesia.

D. Consideration at the 2119th to 2122nd meetings (2-8 March 1979)

396. At its 2119th meeting, on 2 March, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"Letter dated 28 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13121)".

397. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Ethiopia and Ghana, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

398. At the same meeting, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 2 March (S/13131) from the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia, in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure 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.

399. The Council began its consideration of the question with statements by the representatives of

Ethiopia, Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Gabon, Portugal and Cuba. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Ndlovu, in conformity with the decision taken by the Council at the same meeting.

400. At the 2120th meeting, on 5 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.

401. The Council continued its debate with statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, the USSR, Norway, France, China, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Kuwait, the United States, Ghana and Benin.

402. In the course of his statement, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the delegations of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia, introduced the provisional text of a draft resolution.

403. At its 2121st meeting, on 6 March, the Council continued its debate with statements by the representatives of Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka and Bolivia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Nigeria.

404. At the 2122nd meeting, on 8 March, the President called attention to the new text of the draft resolution (S/13140) sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

405. The representative of Portugal made a statement.

406. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/13140).

Decision: *At the 2122nd meeting, on 8 March 1979, the revised draft resolution (S/13140) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 445 (1979).*

407. Resolution 445 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253 (1968), 403 (1977), 411 (1977), 423 (1978), 424 (1978) and 437 (1978),

"Taking note of the statement of the African Group contained in document S/13084,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of Angola and Zambia,

"Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,

"Gravely concerned over the indiscriminate military operations by the illegal régime and the extension of its premeditated and provocative acts of aggression, not only against neighbouring independent countries but also against non-contiguous States, resulting in wanton killings of refugees and civilian populations,

"Indignant at the continued executions by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia of persons sentenced under repressive laws,

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

"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,

"Gravely concerned over the moves within certain States to send missions to observe the so-called elections in April 1979 organized by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of according it some legitimacy and thereby eventually lifting sanctions,

"Reaffirming resolution 423 (1978), particularly its provisions declaring as illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement under the auspices of the illegal régime and calling upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

"Bearing in mind the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

"1. Strongly condemns the recent armed invasions perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries;

"2. Commends the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their 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 serious provocations by the Southern Rhodesian rebels;

"3. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of the front-line States to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

"4. Requests the administering Power to take all necessary measures to prevent further illegal executions in Southern Rhodesia;

"5. Condemns all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime, including its so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;

"6. Declares that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof will be null and void and that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organs established by that process;

"7. Urges all States to refrain from sending observers to these elections and to take appropriate action to discourage organizations and institutions within their respective areas of jurisdiction from doing so;

"8. Requests the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to meet immediately to consider measures for strengthening and widening the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to submit its proposals not later than 23 March 1979;

"9. Decides to meet, not later than 27 March 1979, to consider the report envisaged in paragraph 8 of the present resolution."

408. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Norway, the United States, France and Zambia.

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

E. Communications and report to the Security Council received between 15 March and 27 April 1979

410. By a letter dated 15 March (S/13185), the representative of Sri Lanka, in his capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of the final communiqué of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 26 January to 2 February 1979, which had been devoted exclusively to the situation in southern Africa.

411. By a letter dated 23 March (S/13191), the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia submitted an interim report (S/13191) prepared by the Committee in implementation of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 445 (1979). Bearing in mind the importance and urgency of the question of possible measures for strengthening and widening the existing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, the Committee had focused its attention on a wide range of areas in which further measures might be contemplated. As the Committee had not had sufficient time to discuss in detail all those areas and the specific proposals that might accrue from them, it had agreed unanimously on a timely and urgent recommendation against unilateral repeal of sanctions; namely, that the Security Council should remind States of their obligation to comply strictly with decisions of the Council, in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter. Meanwhile, the Committee had decided to apprise the Security Council of the range of areas concerning which it was seeking proposals to recommend to the Council for strengthening and widening the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, including 12 specific areas, which it listed, and to request the Security Council to grant an extension of the date for submission of the report called for under Security Council resolution 445 (1979) until 12 April 1979.

412. In a note dated 26 March (S/13196), the President of the Security Council stated that following informal consultations on the matter it had been found that no member of the Security Council had any objection to the Committee's request and that the date of the Security Council's meeting to consider the Committee's report, as called for in paragraph 9 of resolution 445 (1979), would be fixed at a later stage.

413. By a letter dated 9 April (S/13235), the representative of Zambia transmitted the text of a study entitled "An analysis of the illegal régime's 'Constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia'", prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, which the Zambian Government considered timely and of utmost importance in exposing the façade of the so-called internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia.

414. In a note verbale dated 3 April (S/13247), the representative of Benin suggested that the members of the Security Council should envisage revising the methods of work of the Committees established under Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 421 (1977), in order that all Member States might be kept up to date. He considered that meetings of the two Com-

mittees should be public and that participation should be open to States and individuals who could help the Committees.

415. By a letter dated 16 April (S/13252), the representative of Sri Lanka, in his capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau condemning the so-called elections scheduled to be held the following day in Southern Rhodesia.

416. In a letter dated 26 April (S/13276), the representative of the Ivory Coast, in his capacity as the Chairman of the African Group for the month of April, requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the recent developments in Southern Rhodesia.

417. By a note verbale dated 26 April (S/13277), the Permanent Mission of Benin transmitted the text of a statement, "The elections of Ian Smith", submitted on 25 April to the States Members of the United Nations by Mr. Callistus Ndlovu, representative of the Patriotic Front.

418. By a telegram dated 27 April (S/13283), the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples transmitted the section entitled "Southern Rhodesia" of the final document on the decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia unanimously adopted by the Special Committee at its 1145th meeting, held on 27 April at Belgrade.

F. Consideration at the 2142nd and 2143rd meetings (27 and 30 April 1979)

419. At its 2142nd meeting, on 27 April, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"Letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13276)".

420. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Sri Lanka and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

421. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 27 April (S/13280) from the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's 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.

422. The Council opened its consideration of the question with a statement by the representative of the Ivory Coast.

423. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Sudan, Sri Lanka, Zambia and Kenya, and by Mr. Ndlovu in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at the same meeting.

424. At the 2143rd meeting, on 30 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana and Yugoslavia, at their re-

quest, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

425. The representative of Kuwait made a statement and introduced the draft resolution (S/13282) sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia. Statements were also made by the representatives of India, France, Yugoslavia, Botswana, Czechoslovakia, Jamaica, China, the USSR, Bangladesh, the United States and Nigeria, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Norway.

426. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/13282).

Decision: *At the 2143rd meeting, on 30 April 1979, the draft resolution (S/13282) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 448 (1979).*

427. Resolution 448 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia and in particular resolutions 253 (1968), 403 (1977), 411 (1977), 423 (1978), 437 (1978) and 445 (1979) reaffirming the illegality of the Smith régime,

"Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the African Group,

"Having also heard the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,

"Reaffirming resolution 445 (1979), particularly its provision declaring that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof would be null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representative or organ established by that process,

"Gravely concerned that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia proceeded with the holding of sham elections in the Territory in utter defiance of the United Nations,

"Convinced that these so-called elections did not constitute a genuine exercise of the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and national independence and were designed to perpetuate white racist minority rule,

"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,

"Bearing in mind the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

"1. Strongly condemns all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime, including the so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;

"2. Reaffirms the so-called elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof to be null and void;

"3. Reiterates its call to all States not to accord recognition to any representative of or organ established by that process and to observe strictly the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia."

428. Following the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement.

G. Subsequent communications and report to the Security Council

429. By a letter dated 2 May (S/13295), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27 April, reaffirming Egypt's position on the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

430. On 4 May, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1978) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia submitted a report (S/13296) in implementation of paragraphs 3, 12 and 8 of Security Council resolutions 409 (1977), 411 (1977) and 445 (1979), respectively, in which the Council had requested it to examine and recommend further measures under Article 41 of the Charter and ways of strengthening the existing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. In the report, the Committee stated that it had reviewed the range of existing sanctions, not all of which were considered mandatory by three delegations. Two delegations did not believe that the Committee was entitled to pronounce itself on which of the sanctions established by the Security Council were mandatory, but the rest of the Committee believed all of them to be mandatory.

431. The Committee included in its report two agreed general recommendations for Security Council actions in the case of (a) States which did not comply with the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and (b) States which had not so far taken effective enforcement action to ensure within their jurisdiction strict compliance with those sanctions, and one proposed general recommendation on which agreement had not been reached. In addition, the report set out a series of specific recommendations for consideration or adoption by the Security Council which related to such matters as information offices, foreign companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, mercenaries and legislation to implement the prohibition on the supply of military equipment, oil and petroleum products, as well as measures against South Africa. The report also contained an account of additional specific recommendations supported by a majority of the Committee which related to airline companies maintaining links with the illegal régime and to oil and oil products supplied to it through South Africa. The report indicated further that a number of other general and specific recommendations had been considered by the Committee regarding foreign companies, communications, sports and international companies supplying petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia, but that it had not been possible to reach agreement to submit them as recommendations.

432. By a letter dated 9 May (S/13309), the representative of Mongolia transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic in connexion with the so-called elections recently held in Southern Rhodesia under the auspices of the illegal régime.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 June 1978 and 5 April 1979, and request for a meeting

433. Between 16 June and 20 November 1978, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, concerning the question of South Africa, from the following States: Angola (S/12804), Argentina (S/12798), Austria (S/12842), the Bahamas (S/12949), Barbados (S/12803), Belgium (S/12860, S/12932), Benin (S/12779), Brazil (S/12796), Bulgaria (S/12753), Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/12765 and Corr.1), Cape Verde (S/12876), the Central African Empire (S/12832), Chad (S/12769), Colombia (S/12751, S/12813), Costa Rica (S/12741), Cuba (S/12760), Cyprus (S/12802), Czechoslovakia (S/12759), Denmark (S/12893), Ecuador (S/12795), Egypt (S/12772), Ethiopia (S/12812), Fiji (S/12768), France (S/12910), Gabon (S/12742), the German Democratic Republic (S/12790), the Federal Republic of Germany (S/12904), Greece (S/12799), Honduras (S/12824), Hungary (S/12810), India (S/12780), Indonesia (S/12745), Iran (S/12746), Israel (S/12948), Jordan (S/12800), Kuwait (S/12744), Liechtenstein (S/12763 and Corr.1), Madagascar (S/12815), Mauritius (S/12749), Mexico (S/12761), Mongolia (S/12847), the Netherlands (S/12947), New Zealand (S/12773), Nigeria (S/12846), Norway (S/12856), the Philippines (S/12743), Poland (S/12754), Portugal (S/12748), the Republic of Korea (S/12770), Sierra Leone (S/12849), Spain (S/12785), Sweden (S/12774), the Syrian Arab Republic (S/12747), Togo (S/12826), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/12809), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (S/12776), the United States of America (S/12757), Venezuela (S/12750), Yugoslavia (S/12771) and Zambia (S/12871).

434. By a note issued on 22 November (S/12925), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of a letter addressed to him on 15 November by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, forwarding the Committee's annual report, adopted unanimously on that date 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 32/105 A-0 of 14 and 16 December 1977. (The report was circulated as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22)*.)

435. Two special reports adopted by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* were also submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly. The first, transmitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly on 22 September, was entitled "Special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on oil sanctions against South Africa" and was circulated as document S/12858/Add.1. The second, adopted unanimously on 15 November, was entitled "Special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments in the relations between Israel and South Africa" and was circulated as document S/12858/Add.2. (The two reports were circulated as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/33/22/Add.1 and 2)*.)

436. By a note dated 2 January 1979 (S/12991), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 33/40 of 13 December 1978 entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

437. By a note dated 2 January (S/12994), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 33/63 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" adopted by the General Assembly at its 84th meeting on 14 December 1978.

438. By a note dated 5 February (S/13066), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to resolution 33/183 A-0 entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa" and, in particular, to paragraph 2 of resolution 33/183 E, relating to a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products; paragraph 1 of resolution 33/183 G, relating to prevention of the development of nuclear weapons; paragraph 2 of resolution 33/183 H, relating to mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa; paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 33/183 M, relating to nuclear collaboration, arms and equipment; and the operative paragraph of resolution 33/183 O, relating to foreign investments in South Africa.

439. By a letter dated 7 March (S/13157), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted to the Security Council the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and drew particular attention to the recommendation of the Seminar that the Security Council consider urgently the situation arising from the efforts of the *apartheid* régime to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

440. By a letter dated 23 March (S/13195), the representative of Romania transmitted the text of a letter which he had addressed that day to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, denying an allegation contained in the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa (S/13157) that Romanian participants had attended an international conference on nuclear technology held in South Africa in 1978. He reaffirmed that Romania had no contacts of any kind with South Africa and that it abided scrupulously by United Nations resolutions concerning the South African racist régime.

441. By a letter dated 5 April (S/13223), the representative of the Ivory Coast, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created in South Africa by the renewed outbreak of acts of repression by the racist régime of South Africa against the African nationalist freedom fighters and against the black population of that country committed in implementation of that Government's policy of *apartheid*.

442. By a letter dated 5 April (S/13224), the representative of Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-or-

ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the intention of the South African Government to execute Solomon Mahlangu. He also urged the President of the Security Council to contact the South African authorities to secure a stay of the execution.

443. In a letter dated 5 April (S/13225), the representative of South Africa stated that the South African Government had in recent days received appeals for clemency in the case of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu. He furnished background information on Mr. Mahlangu and on the events which had led to his conviction for murder and subsequent sentence. Among other things, he stated that the trial court had found no extenuating circumstances.

B. Consideration at the 2140th meeting (5 April 1979)

444. At its 2140th meeting, on 5 April, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The question of South Africa:

“Letter dated 5 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13223)”.

445. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Ivory Coast, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

446. The Council heard statements by the representative of the Ivory Coast, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of April, and by the representative of Nigeria.

447. The President then made the following statement (S/13226) on behalf of the members of the Council:

“The Security Council expresses its grave concern lest the South African Government proceed with the execution of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu despite appeals from various countries, a number of world leaders, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

“It also recalls the appeal for clemency by the family of Mr. Mahlangu made to the South African authorities through his lawyer. The Security Council also recalls the General Assembly’s efforts to save the lives of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu and other South African leaders of the African people under death sentences.

“Members of the Security Council hereby endorse the appeal already made by their President. They make a solemn call to the South African Government to spare the life of Mr. Mahlangu and others facing the same fate in South Africa.”

C. Subsequent communications

448. Between 13 and 23 April, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) from Angola (S/13256), Benin (S/13247) and Suriname (S/14363). In its note dated 3 April, the Permanent Mission of Benin also expressed its views regarding the procedures followed by the Security Council Committee established under resolution 421 (1977).

449. By a letter dated 11 June (S/13391), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the declaration adopted at the special session of the Special Committee, held at Kingston from 22 to 25 May, which included a call upon the Security Council to impose effective and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the *apartheid* régime in South Africa.

Chapter 6

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

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

450. By a letter dated 25 September 1978 (S/12864), the representative of Angola transmitted a statement by the Government of Angola, in which it was charged that for more than a week, serious violations of Angolan air space by South African aircraft had been taking place and that border incursions into sovereign Angolan territory were routine on the part of the South African army.

451. By a letter dated 7 November (S/12917), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Angolan Ministry of Defence, calling for mobilization to protect the country from threatened military attacks by South Africa and seeking action by the international community against the régime in Pretoria.

452. By a letter dated 24 November (S/12936), the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on that date with reference to the threat posed by the racist minority régime in South

Africa to the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People’s Republic of Angola.

453. By a letter dated 8 March 1979 (S/13154), the representative of Ethiopia transmitted the text of a statement made by the African Group of States at the United Nations on that date, in which it called upon the Security Council to take effective measures to put an end to South Africa’s repeated acts of aggression against Angola and reaffirmed its unswerving support for and solidarity with Angola and SWAPO.

454. By a letter dated 8 March (S/13158), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement issued on that date, condemning South Africa’s invasion of Angola on 5 March and its attack on Namibian refugee camps.

455. By a letter dated 15 March (S/13168), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued that day by the Ministry of Defence of Angola, denouncing new violations of Angolan air space by the South African air force and ground at-

tacks by armoured and infantry units which, it charged, had taken place between 8 and 13 March.

456. In a letter dated 16 March (S/13176), the representative of Angola requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of the South African aggression against Angola, especially in the light of that régime's recent and continuing acts of aggression and violations of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

457. By a letter dated 16 March (S/13177), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of Angola, denying reports that the armed forces of Angola had attacked South African forces and charging South Africa with military penetration and bombing of Angolan territory on 13 and 14 March.

458. By a letter dated 19 March (S/13180), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of that date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, in which he stated, among other things, that the action by the South African security forces had been directed at what he termed terrorist bases and was an operation aimed at protecting the territorial integrity of "South West Africa" and the safety and security of its inhabitants.

B. Consideration at the 2130th, 2132nd, 2133rd and 2135th to 2139th meetings (19–28 March 1979)

459. At its 2130th meeting, on 19 March, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

"Letter dated 16 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13176)".

460. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 19 March from the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (S/13178), in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Gurirab.

461. The Security Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Angola, Zambia, Portugal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ethiopia and Algeria.

462. At the 2132nd meeting, on 20 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Botswana, the Congo, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sri Lanka and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 20 March from the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (S/13181), in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Mishake Muyongo, Vice-President of SWAPO.

In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Muyongo.

463. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Norway, Kuwait, Jamaica, Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Yugoslavia, Benin and Botswana.

464. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Muyongo, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

465. At the 2133rd meeting, on 22 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Guyana, Liberia, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 20 March from the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (S/13183), in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Johnstone Makatini, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Makatini.

466. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Bulgaria, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka and Ghana.

467. At the 2135th meeting, on 23 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of India, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 22 March from the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia (S/13187), in which they requested that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. David Sibeko, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Sibeko.

468. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of the Congo, Gabon, Romania, Mozambique, Egypt, India and Cuba.

469. At the 2136th meeting, on 23 March, statements were made by the representatives of Togo, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Liberia and Angola.

470. At its 2137th meeting, on 26 March, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Sudan, Guyana and Somalia.

471. The Council also heard statements by Mr. Makatini and Mr. Sibeko, in accordance with the decisions taken at the 2133rd and 2135th meetings, respectively.

472. At the 2138th meeting, on 28 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

473. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Zambia and the Ukrainian SSR.

474. In the course of his statement, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (S/13197), sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

475. At the 2139th meeting, on 28 March, the President announced that Gabon had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

476. The Security Council concluded its discussion with statements by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Nigeria, and by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom and France.

477. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2139th meeting, on 28 March 1979, the draft resolution (S/13197) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 447 (1979).*

478. Resolution 447 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/13176, as well as his letter dated 16 March 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola (S/13177),

"Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Having heard the statement of the Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"Recalling its resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 by which, inter alia, it 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,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978 by which, inter alia, it solemnly warned that in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola it would meet again in order to consider more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

"Gravely concerned at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) of 30 January 1976 and 29 September 1978 respectively,

"Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss in human life, including that of civilians and Namibian refugees in Angola and other front-line States, and concerned about the damage and wanton destruction of property caused by the South African armed invasions of Angola launched from Namibia, a Territory which South Africa illegally occupies,

"Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions of the

United Nations, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the exercise of such rights as set forth in these resolutions,

"Reaffirming also its condemnation of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the militarization of the Territory, through which it persists in its suppression of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence as well as in its armed invasions against neighbouring African States,

"1. Condemns strongly the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

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

"3. Demands that South Africa cease immediately its provocative armed invasions against the People's Republic of Angola and respect forthwith the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country;

"4. Commends the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States for their steadfast support for the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;

"5. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;

"6. Decides to request the Secretary-General to obtain available information from the People's Republic of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa;

"7. Furthermore, requests the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Security Council not later than 30 April 1979, in order to enable it to determine the most effective sanctions in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations so as to ensure the cessation by South Africa of its acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States."

479. Following the voting, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, the USSR, the United States, Angola and Portugal.

C. Subsequent communications

480. In notes issued on 27 April and 30 May (S/13281 and S/13364), the President of the Security Council indicated that the representative of Angola had proposed that the time-limit for submission of the information requested under paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 447 (1979) be extended until 31 May and, subsequently, until 30 June. The President further stated that informal consultations had shown that no member of the Council objected to the proposed extensions.

TELEGRAM DATED 3 JANUARY 1979 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communications to the Security Council during November and December 1978

481. In a letter dated 1 November 1978 (S/12911), the representative of the United States of America stated that on a number of occasions his Government had spoken out on the issue of human rights in Kampuchea. More recently his Government viewed with great concern the continuing conflict between the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam, which threatened the peace and stability of the region as a whole, and the possibility of its escalation.

482. In a letter dated 7 November (S/12919), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea stated that his Government did not consider that the United States was entitled to raise the question of human rights in Kampuchea. He stated further that Viet Nam had twice rejected his Government's proposals of 1975 and 1978 for the signing of a treaty of friendship and non-aggression, and charged that Viet Nam would like to seize control of Kampuchea. By a letter dated 17 November (S/12930), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a statement issued on 7 November by the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, charging that on 28 and 19 October and again on 1 and 2 November, Vietnamese forces had used toxic gas bombs against the territory of Kampuchea. These charges were rejected in a statement issued on 9 November by the Information and Press Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, transmitted by a letter dated 24 November (S/12935) from the representative of Viet Nam. The statement went on to charge that China was increasingly supplying weapons, advisers and military personnel to Kampuchea in order to prepare with the Kampuchean authorities for new military adventures against Viet Nam and to suppress the Kampuchean people.

483. In a letter dated 30 November (S/12944), the representative of Viet Nam charged that the fundamental cause of the border conflict between Kampuchea and Viet Nam lay in China's expansionist policy in South-East Asia. The letter declared that an independent and sovereign Viet Nam was a major obstacle to that policy and that propagandistic allegations of "Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea" were designed solely to cover up both the crimes of the Phnom Penh authorities against the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and China's expansionist scheme in South-East Asia.

484. In a letter dated 11 December (S/12962), the representative of China rejected the charges contained in the Vietnamese letter of 30 November (S/12944) and asserted that the armed conflict between Viet Nam and Kampuchea had been provoked solely by the Vietnamese authorities, who had gone back on previous commitments to recognize and respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its existing frontiers. The root cause of the Viet Nam-Kampuchea conflict, he asserted, lay in attempts by the Vietnamese authorities to annex Kampuchea, to control all of Indo-China and to establish an "Indo-Chinese Federation" headed by Viet Nam. He added that the Vietnamese authorities were pursuing regional hege-

mony in Indo-China and South-East Asia in close coordination with the strategy for aggression and expansion pursued by the Soviet Union in Asia and the rest of the world and that the pressing need was to stop the wanton aggression and subversion committed by the Vietnamese authorities against Kampuchea and to oppose the acts of Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism in seeking hegemony in this region.

485. In a letter dated 7 December (S/12957), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea charged that since the beginning of the dry season, in November and early December, several Vietnamese army divisions had intensified their acts of aggression and invasion against Democratic Kampuchea at three points; that Viet Nam had set up a puppet organization and was sending agents to infiltrate Kampuchea, with a view to inciting the people to revolt. He also charged that the Soviet Union was sending more military advisers and increasingly large quantities of military equipment to Viet Nam.

486. By a letter dated 11 December (S/12961), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a press statement issued on 9 December by his Government's Ministry of Propaganda and Information, charging that Viet Nam had recently set up a political organization under a Khmer name in order to conceal its war of aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea.

487. In a telegram dated 31 December (S/13001), the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea charged that Viet Nam was intensifying its acts of aggression and invasion against Democratic Kampuchea, seeking to seize Kampuchea and expand towards south-east Asia. It called on the Security Council and the United Nations to condemn Viet Nam for its attacks; to demand that Viet Nam end its aggression and respect Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; to cease all aid and assistance to Viet Nam; and to support the just struggle of Democratic Kampuchea.

B. Communications to the Security Council between 1 and 15 January 1979 and request for a meeting

488. In a telegram dated 3 January 1979 (S/13003), the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea charged that Viet Nam was further intensifying its war of aggression and requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to condemn the Vietnamese aggression and to take such measures as might be necessary to ensure that Viet Nam would cease its aggression and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea.

489. By a letter dated 4 January (S/13006), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the texts of the declaration of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea dated 2 December 1978 and its statement on foreign policy dated 26 December. The United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea charged in its declaration that, during the past three years, the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sarv régime had totally usurped power, had sought by all means

to betray and harm the Kampuchean people and had threatened them with extermination.

490. By a letter dated 7 January (S/13007) the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by his Government, which charged that Viet Nam had recently occupied a large part of Kampuchean territory, resulting in considerable loss of life and property to the Kampuchean people. The statement pointed out that Viet Nam's attempt to set up an "Indo-Chinese federation" under its control was a major step in pushing its own regional hegemony and an important part of the Soviet drive for hegemony in Asia and the Far East, enabling the Soviet Union to link up its deployment in the Pacific with that in the Indian Ocean, thus seriously endangering the peace, security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. The statement expressed China's support of the position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its demand for an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

491. By three letters dated 8 January (S/13008, S/13010 and S/13011), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the texts of (a) a report dated 7 January of the Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) News Agency of the National United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, stating that the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea had completely liberated the capital city of Phnom Penh and other areas of Kampuchea; (b) a statement dated 5 January by the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, rejecting the move to bring the Kampuchean problem to the Security Council, because the struggle to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime was an internal affair to be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves, and stating that the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea must have its voice heard at any United Nations discussion on the Kampuchean question; and (c) a statement dated 6 January by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, stating that the Kampuchean people's struggle to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime was an entirely internal affair of Kampuchea, in which no one else had the right to interfere, and declaring further that Viet Nam supported the statement made on 5 January 1979 by the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and welcomed its policy directed to putting an end to the border war with Viet Nam which had been provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime.

492. By a letter dated 9 January (S/13013), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement of 8 January issued by the Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) News Agency on the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin. The statement declared that the People's Revolutionary Council controlled the whole of the territory of Kampuchea and that any meeting of the Security Council to hear the representative of the Pol Pot régime, a "non-existent Government", would constitute flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people.

493. By a letter dated 9 January (S/13014), the representative of Indonesia transmitted the statement issued on that day by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), on behalf of the five ASEAN Foreign Ministers, regarding the current escalation and enlargement of the armed conflict between Viet Nam and Kampuchea and its impact in South-East Asia. The ASEAN coun-

tries supported the convening of the Security Council to discuss the Viet Nam-Kampuchea conflict and to take appropriate action, and indicated that a visit to the area by the Secretary-General or his special representative would be useful.

494. By a letter dated 10 January (S/13019), the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr. Thiounn Prasith, on instructions of his Government, requested that the delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, high-ranking representative of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, should be allowed to participate under Article 31 of the Charter and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure in the Security Council's consideration of the question.

495. By a letter dated 11 January (S/13020), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a telegram dispatched that day by Mr. Heng Samrin, President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, stating that if a meeting of the Security Council was convened to discuss the question of Kampuchea, the People's Revolutionary Council would send as its representative Mr. Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to participate in the discussion in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

496. By a letter dated 11 January (S/13024), the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr. Thiounn Prasith, transmitted statements dated 2 and 5 January by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and by the Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Pol Pot, in which charges were made that Viet Nam and the Warsaw Pact forces had been continuing their invasion operations.

497. By a letter dated 12 January (S/13025), the representative of Indonesia transmitted the text of a joint statement of the special meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers, held at Bangkok on 12-13 January, in which they expressed determination to demonstrate the solidarity and cohesiveness of ASEAN in the face of the current threat to peace in the South-East Asian region and urged the Security Council to take the necessary and appropriate measures to restore peace, security and stability in the area.

498. By a letter dated 13 January (S/13031), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a telegram sent by the officers of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization concerning the appeal adopted by the participants at the seventh meeting of that Organization's Presidium, held in Hanoi from 13 to 15 January, to give full support to the People's Revolutionary Council of Cambodia.

499. By a letter dated 14 January (S/13030), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by his Government, pointing out that Viet Nam had launched aggression on an unprecedented scale against Democratic Kampuchea in defiance of world condemnation. The statement declared that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the Kampuchean people's genuine representative and sole legal government and that the so-called "people's republic" of Kampuchea was a puppet tool of Viet Nam and the Soviet Union and utterly illegal.

500. By a letter dated 15 January (S/13029), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of the statement of 14 January by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, rejecting the contentions made at the Security Council meetings

being held despite the protest of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

501. By a letter dated 15 January (S/13032), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of the statement made by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 11 January, reiterating its charges of Vietnamese aggression and appealing to all peace-loving Governments and people to support its struggle against that aggression.

C. Consideration at the 2108th to 2112th meetings (11–15 January 1979)

502. At its 2108th meeting, on 11 January, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China and Czechoslovakia, and by the President, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda:

“Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council (S/13003)”.

503. In connexion with the question of invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, the President called attention to document S/13019, containing the text of a letter dated 10 January from Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea, and to document S/13020, containing the text of the letter dated 11 January from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations and its enclosure.

504. The representative of the USSR, on a point of order, proposed the adjournment of the meeting until 3 p.m. on 15 January. The representative of Czechoslovakia spoke on a point of order.

505. The Security Council voted on the proposal of the representative of the USSR to adjourn the meeting.

Decision: *The proposal received 2 votes in favour (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to 13 against and was not adopted.*

506. In the ensuing discussion of the question of the participation of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the USSR, China, Czechoslovakia, the United States of America, Kuwait and Bangladesh.

507. The Council extended an invitation to the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, in accordance with the request contained in document S/13019.

508. The meeting was then suspended briefly, so that, in accordance with rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure, the Secretary-General could examine the credentials of the representatives appointed in accordance with rule 14 and submit a report to the Council for approval.

509. In his report dated 11 January (S/13021), the Secretary-General stated that on 9 January he had received a communication, annexed to his report, signed by the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the composition of the delegation of that country. He added that the current thirty-third session of the General Assembly had accepted the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea emanating from the same authority. Accordingly, the Secretary-General concluded that the attached credentials were considered in order.

510. Following the resumption of the meeting, the Security Council approved the report (S/13021) sub-

mitted by the Secretary-General. A statement was made by the representative of the USSR.

511. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

512. The Council then began its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, China, Viet Nam, the USSR and Cuba.

513. The representative of China spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

514. In the course of his statement, the representative of China introduced the following draft resolution (S/13022):

“The Security Council,

“Noting the telegrams dated 31 December 1978 and 3 January 1979, from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council (S/13001 and S/13003),

“Having heard the statement of Prince Sihanouk, High Ranking Representative of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea,

“Bearing in mind that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

“Gravely concerned about Viet Nam’s military invasion of Democratic Kampuchea in violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

“Convinced that Viet Nam’s aggression against Democratic Kampuchea constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

“1. Stresses that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea must be strictly respected in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

“2. Strongly condemns Viet Nam for its acts of armed invasion and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, acts which constitute a flagrant violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and cause serious damage to the lives and property of the Kampuchean people;

“3. Commends the heroic struggle being waged by Democratic Kampuchea in resisting the Vietnamese aggressors;

“4. Calls upon Viet Nam immediately to halt its armed aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and withdraw immediately all its aggressor forces and military installations from Kampuchean territory;

“5. Asks the specialized agencies and other international organs related to the United Nations and urges all Governments to stop any aid to Viet Nam so as to prevent it from being used to finance Viet Nam’s acts of aggression;

“6. Declares that, in the event of Viet Nam’s continued armed aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and refusal to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchean territory, the Security Council will convene again to consider the adoption of effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit as early as possible a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Decides* to remain seized of this question."

515. At the 2109th meeting, on 12 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Sudan and Thailand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

516. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Norway, Czechoslovakia, France, Bangladesh, Bolivia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the Sudan.

517. Statements were made in exercise of the right of reply by the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea and Cuba.

518. The representative of the USSR spoke on a point of order.

519. The representative of Kuwait and the President made statements.

520. At the 2110th meeting, on 13 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Poland, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

521. The Security Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Zambia, Gabon, Portugal, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

522. The representative of Viet Nam spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

523. At the 2111th meeting, on 15 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

524. The representative of Kuwait made a statement, in the course of which he introduced a draft resolution (S/13027) sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the representative of Democratic Kampuchea,

"Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the region and its consequences to international peace and security,

"Mindful of the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to resolve disputes by peaceful means,

"1. Reaffirms anew its conviction that the preservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State is a fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations, any violation of which is inconsistent with its aims and purposes;

"2. Calls upon all foreign forces involved in the situation in Democratic Kampuchea to observe scrupulously an immediate cease-fire, to put an end to hostilities and to withdraw from that country;

"3. Demands that the parties concerned should adhere strictly to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, so as to create an atmosphere conducive to the stability of the region;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress towards the implementation of the present resolution within two weeks;

"5. *Decides* to remain seized of the question."

525. Continuing the discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Australia, Nigeria, Thailand, Mongolia, Indonesia, Poland, the Philippines, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Jamaica, and by the representative of the USSR.

526. The representatives of China and the USSR spoke on a point of order.

527. The representative of Viet Nam spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

528. Following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Bolivia and Kuwait, the Council agreed to defer a vote on the two draft resolutions until the beginning of its next meeting.

529. At the 2112th meeting, also on 15 January, the President announced that the representative of China had informed him that the Chinese delegation would not press for a vote on its draft resolution (S/13022) at that stage.

530. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/13027).

Decision: *At the 2112th meeting, on 15 January 1979, the draft resolution (S/13027) received 13 votes in favour to 2 against (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

531. Following the voting, statements were made by the representatives of China, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Jamaica.

532. The representative of Democratic Kampuchea also made a statement.

533. The representatives of Cuba and Kuwait spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Subsequent communications received between 15 January and 15 June 1979

534. By a letter dated 19 January (S/13046), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of the statement issued by his Government on 13 January regarding the situation in Kampuchea.

535. In a letter dated 29 January (S/13056), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea charged the Vietnamese army with destruction and acts of violence, and with stealing art objects which were part of Kampuchea's national heritage. These charges were rejected by the representative of Viet Nam in a letter dated 31 January (S/13061).

536. By a letter dated 2 February (S/13063), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a telegram dated 27 January from Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stating that on 7 January the people of Kampuchea had completely overthrown the Pol Pot régime.

537. In three telegrams dated 5 and 6 February (S/13067, S/13071 and S/13072), the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea stated that since 15 January, the army and people of Kampuchea had launched generalized counter-attacks in all parts of the country and that the members of the Government had remained in place to direct the fighting. He also charged that Viet Nam was

attempting to obtain United Nations recognition of the administration which it had installed at Phnom Penh by force of arms.

538. In letters dated 14 and 17 February (S/13085 and S/13096), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea, charging that Vietnamese aggression against his country had been intensified both militarily and politically, urgently requested that the Security Council again consider and condemn that aggression.

539. In a letter dated 16 February (S/13089), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a telegram addressed to the heads of State by Khieu Samphan, Chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, in which he called upon all countries devoted to peace, justice and independence, and on all international organizations, the United Nations and the non-aligned movement to continue to denounce the Vietnamese aggression and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, demand that Viet Nam should withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea, withhold recognition of the administration installed in Phnom Penh, halt all aid and assistance to Viet Nam and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

540. By a letter dated 16 February (S/13090), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a message of the same date from Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in which he declared that the People's Revolutionary Council alone was empowered to appoint the representatives of Kampuchea to the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international organizations, and that no one outside that Council had the right to undertake any activity whatsoever on behalf of the Kampuchean people.

541. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13101), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a text of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea signed on 18 February.

542. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13104), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a declaration by his Government rejecting the above-mentioned Treaty. The same position was taken in a statement transmitted on 26 March (S/13193) with respect to a treaty concluded between Viet Nam and Laos.

543. In a letter dated 23 February (S/13116), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a message of the same date from Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, reasserting that the People's Revolutionary Council was the only authentic legal representative of the people of Kampuchea, that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, having been overthrown, no longer represented anyone or had the right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea in any forum, including the Security Council.

544. By a letter dated 28 February (S/13128), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a commentary allegedly giving background information on Heng Samrin, whom it referred to as the "Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council" set up at Phnom Penh.

545. By a letter dated 12 March (S/13160), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement issued on 8 March by his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, charging that the general mobilization ordered by the Vietnamese Government was designed

to intensify its war on Kampuchea. By further letters dated 10 April (S/13238) and 20 April (S/13262), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea insisted that contrary to some reports, the leadership of his Government remained in Kampuchea and was directing the people's war against the forces of invasion and occupation, and transmitted the text of the statement made on 16 April by Khieu Samphan, Chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of Democratic Kampuchea. By a further letter dated 18 May (S/13336), he transmitted a press release of 13 May concerning a meeting of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea held after the recent dry season to assess the situation and decide on the tasks to be undertaken in the future.

546. In connexion with the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea, by letters dated 11 April (S/13240) and 11 June (S/13386), transmitted the text of a message dated 29 March from Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries, calling upon all their States to take concrete measures to stop the war by Viet Nam against Democratic Kampuchea, to demand its total withdrawal from that country and to refuse to recognize "the régime recently installed at Phnom Penh", and the text of a statement made at Colombo on 7 June by the spokesman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea in reply to the statements by the delegation of Viet Nam.

547. In 16 letters sent between 23 February and 12 June (S/13118, S/13146, S/13159, S/13179, S/13188, S/13203, S/13211, S/13232, S/13245, S/13286, S/13306, S/13319, S/13358, S/13374, S/13383 and S/13389), the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea provided periodic summaries and accounts of the course of the armed hostilities which, it claimed, were continuing in Democratic Kampuchea. Another letter from Democratic Kampuchea (S/13293) enclosed an editorial by Radio du Kampuchea, and 24 others (S/13152, S/13198, S/13220, S/13227, S/13236, S/13290, S/13300, S/13311, S/13314, S/13323, S/13327, S/13333, S/13338, S/13342, S/13352, S/13353, S/13367, S/13370, S/13375, S/13377, S/13380, S/13390, S/13393 and S/13395) contained excerpts from editorials and commentaries issued by "La voix du Kampuchea démocratique".

548. In a letter dated 3 April (S/13219), the representative of Viet Nam stated that, on 7 January, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime had been overthrown by the Kampuchean people and the People's Republic of Kampuchea established, and that only those appointed by the People's Revolutionary Council or the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea had the right to represent the Kampuchean people in the United Nations or other international organizations and conferences. He protested against the fact that so far, Thiounn Prasith, who represented nobody, was using the United Nations to issue press releases and other documents distorting the situation in Kampuchea, in violation of the sovereignty and right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

549. In a letter dated 10 April (S/13237), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic charged that Thiounn Prasith was abusing United Nations machinery to disseminate untruthful statements and defamatory material against certain Member States, particularly his.

550. In a letter dated 17 April (S/13265), the representative of Cuba strongly protested against what his Government considered the improper use of United Nations machinery by the so-called representative of Democratic Kampuchea to calumniate and insult various Member States, including Cuba.

551. In a note verbale dated 19 April (S/13259), the delegation of the USSR protested against the continuing presence at the United Nations of someone calling himself the representative of Democratic Kampuchea and stated that more than three months earlier the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, had rid itself of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime. Accordingly, the note stated, only persons appointed by the People's Revolutionary Council and the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation had the right to represent the Kampuchean people in international affairs, including the United Nations and its bodies.

552. In a note verbale dated 4 May (S/13303), the representative of Czechoslovakia charged that the Pol Pot Government no longer existed, that those claiming to be its representatives represented only themselves and their Chinese masters, that the Kampuchean people had placed at the head of their country a People's Revolutionary Council which was the legitimate and actual holder and executor of State power in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and that the People's Revolutionary Council and other competent bodies of

the People's Republic of Kampuchea were entitled to represent that State in international relations, including the United Nations, and to appoint representatives for that purpose.

553. In a note verbale dated 16 May (S/13330), the representative of the German Democratic Republic stated that there was no doubt that the People's Revolutionary Council was the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea; hence, nobody other than a permanent representative appointed by that Council was entitled to represent the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the United Nations.

554. In a note verbale dated 18 May (S/13337), the representative of Mongolia charged that to ignore the real state of affairs, and, worse still, to allow the continued presence at the United Nations of an individual who claimed to speak on behalf of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime, which no longer existed, amounted to gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of the Kampuchean people.

555. In a note verbale dated 18 May (S/13343), the representative of Bulgaria stressed that the People's Revolutionary Council was the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, exercising sovereign powers in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and entitled to represent the interests of the Kampuchean people outside the country's territory, including at the United Nations.

Chapter 8

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. [LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1979 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF NORWAY, PORTUGAL, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/13111)]

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

556. By a letter dated 20 January 1979 (S/13049), the representative of China transmitted the texts of notes of 18 and 19 January from the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, charging that, between 23 December 1978 and 15 January 1979, Viet Nam had dispatched armed personnel who had encroached upon Chinese territory in 13 different sectors.

557. By a letter dated 25 January (S/13054), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the texts of a note of 20 January from the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi, on the Viet Nam-China railway service, and of a statement by the Foreign Ministry, charging China with employing troops to maintain tension along the border between the two countries, increasing armed provocations along that border, and repeated incursions by Chinese armed forces into Vietnamese territory.

558. By a note dated 10 February (S/13077), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of an urgent message of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, in which he charged that China had recently intensified armed activities at the Vietnamese frontier and had undertaken preparations for war against Viet Nam. He charged that China had de-

ployed about 20 divisions, hundreds of fighter aircraft, many tanks and other war material in the immediate vicinity of the Viet Nam-China frontier and had repeatedly violated Vietnamese territory and provoked frontier disputes between the two countries, thus creating an extremely dangerous situation which the Security Council should consider and take any steps it might deem appropriate.

559. By a letter dated 12 February (S/13078), the representative of China transmitted the text of a note of 10 February from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, charging that, since January 1979, Vietnamese armed personnel had frequently intruded into Chinese border areas where their activities had caused heavy casualties and considerable damage.

560. In a letter dated 15 February (S/13086), the representative of China charged that throughout 1978 the Vietnamese authorities had deliberately created over 1,100 disputes along the Sino-Vietnamese border, carried out armed provocations, nibbled at Chinese territories, abducted and killed several hundred Chinese, and sabotaged the livelihood and production of the Chinese border inhabitants. He expressed the hope that the United Nations would take the necessary measures so that Viet Nam would immediately halt its armed incursions and provocations against China, halt its aggression against and military occupation of Kampuchea, withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea and immediately cease all acts jeopard-

izing the peace and security of South-East Asia, the rest of Asia and the whole world.

561. By a letter dated 16 February (S/13088), the representative of China transmitted the text of a note sent that day by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, charging that between 8 and 12 February Vietnamese armed personnel had encroached upon Chinese territory on nearly 30 occasions.

562. By a letter dated 16 February (S/13093), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a memorandum issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, charging that the Chinese authorities' intensified armed activities on the Viet Nam border and war preparations against Viet Nam, concentrating troops, weapons and other war material and encroaching on Vietnamese territory, had brought about an extremely dangerous situation. It charged further that in 1978 there had been more than 100 sorties of aircraft intruding into Vietnamese air space and 481 sorties of ships in the territorial waters of Viet Nam and that in January and early February 1979 Chinese armed forces had killed more than 40 Vietnamese civilians, militiamen and armed security men, wounded hundreds of others and abducted more than 20 persons.

563. By a letter dated 17 February (S/13094), the representative of China transmitted the text of the statement of the same date issued by the Xinhua News Agency, declaring that because the Vietnamese authorities had ignored China's warnings and repeatedly attacked Chinese frontier guards and inhabitants by armed incursions on Chinese territory, China had been forced to counterattack. After counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors, however, the Chinese frontier troops would keep strictly to defending the border of their own country.

564. By a letter dated 17 February (S/13095), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted an urgent message of the same date from the Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who charged that several divisions of Chinese infantry, armoured vehicles and artillery with air support had launched massive attacks that day along the entire Vietnamese-Chinese frontier and had occupied Vietnamese frontier posts and numerous villages. He added that China was now waging a war of aggression against Viet Nam, for which the Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility. He indicated that the Security Council should consider the situation and take appropriate measures to end the aggression and compel the Chinese forces to withdraw from Viet Nam.

565. By a further letter dated 17 February (S/13097), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by his Government, which charged that China had begun a war of aggression against Viet Nam on that date and called upon the United Nations to condemn that war of aggression.

566. By a letter dated 18 February (S/13099), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by his Government, charging China with aggression against Viet Nam which ran counter to the principles of the United Nations, blatantly flouted international law and exposed to the whole world the real essence of Peking's hegemonic policy in South-East Asia and stating that the Soviet Union would honour its obligations under the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the USSR and Viet Nam. The

statement pointed out that "all responsibility for the consequences of continuing aggression by Peking against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will be borne by the present Chinese leadership". The statement further contained a resolute demand to put an end to the aggression and to withdraw Chinese troops immediately from the territory of Viet Nam.

567. By a letter dated 19 February (S/13100), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement of 18 February issued by his Government charging China with aggression against Viet Nam.

568. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13102), the representative of Hungary transmitted the text of a statement of 19 February issued by his Government charging China with aggression against Viet Nam.

569. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13103), the representative of Czechoslovakia transmitted the text of a statement of 18 February issued by his Government charging China with aggression against Viet Nam. The statement contained a resolute demand to put an end to the aggression against Viet Nam and the demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese military forces from Vietnamese territory.

570. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13106), the representative of Indonesia transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, concerning the latest developments in Indo-China.

571. By a letter dated 21 February (S/13108), the representative of Poland transmitted the text of a statement issued on 18 February by his Government charging China with aggression against Viet Nam.

572. By a letter dated 22 February (S/13109), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a declaration issued on 19 February by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry concerning the conflict between China and Viet Nam.

573. By a letter dated 21 February (S/13110), the representative of Bulgaria transmitted the text of a statement issued on 18 February by his Government charging China with aggression against Viet Nam.

574. In a letter dated 22 February (S/13111), the representative of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security.

575. In a letter dated 22 February (S/13112), the representative of Japan expressed his Government's wish that a meeting of the Security Council should be convened as soon as possible concerning the situation in Indo-China, so that the Security Council could carry out its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

576. In a letter dated 23 February (S/13114), the representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand expressed the view that the situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security should be a matter for urgent consideration by the Security Council.

B. Consideration at the 2114th to 2118th meetings (23-28 February 1979)

577. At its 2114th meeting on 23 February, following a discussion in which statements were made by

the representatives of the USSR, China and Czechoslovakia, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda:

"The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council (S/13111).]"

578. The President informed the Council that he had received letters from the representatives of Australia, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, in which they requested to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda.

579. The representatives of the USSR and China spoke in connexion with the participation of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

580. The President, with the consent of the majority of the members of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

581. The Security Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of the United States, the USSR, Norway, Portugal, China, Czechoslovakia, Bolivia and Gabon.

582. In the course of his statement, the representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution (S/13117) sponsored by Czechoslovakia and the USSR which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the telegram of 17 February 1979 from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the President of the Security Council (S/13095),

"Gravely concerned at the aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,

"Convinced that this aggression constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

"Bearing in mind its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Strongly condemns the aggression by the People's Republic of China against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

"2. Demands that the People's Republic of China withdraw all its troops from Vietnamese territory forthwith;

"3. Calls upon all Member States to cease all supplies of arms to the People's Republic of China as well as the transfer of any technology which may be used for military purposes;

"4. Demands that the People's Republic of China scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

"5. Further demands that China make full reparation for the material damage inflicted on the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as a result of the armed invasion of Vietnamese territory by Chinese troops."

583. At the 2115th meeting on 24 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the

representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia and the Philippines, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

584. The President called attention to a draft resolution sponsored by China (S/13119), which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting the letters dated 14 February (S/13085) and 17 February 1979 (S/13096) from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council,

"Convinced that the Vietnamese authorities' continued military invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea in disregard of the just demand of the thirteen States members of the Security Council for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

"Recognizing the responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations to take the necessary measures to stop Viet Nam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and eliminate its consequences,

"1. Condemns Viet Nam for its armed aggression against and military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea;

"2. Demands the immediate cessation by Viet Nam of all its military actions against Democratic Kampuchea, the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese armed forces and related personnel from Kampuchean territory and an end to its military occupation of Kampuchea;

"3. Appeals to all States to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea;

"4. Urges Viet Nam and Democratic Kampuchea to enter into negotiations at an early date for a settlement of the question of relations between Kampuchea and Viet Nam."

585. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom, Zambia, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Democratic Kampuchea, Viet Nam, Canada, New Zealand, Cuba, India, Australia and Poland.

586. At the 2116th meeting, on 25 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Pakistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

587. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Pakistan.

588. The representatives of the USSR and China made further statements.

589. At the 2117th meeting, on 27 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

590. Continuing its discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Nigeria, China, the United States, Yugoslavia, Angola, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Viet Nam, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

591. At its 2118th meeting, on 28 February, the Council continued its consideration of the item, hear-

ing statements by the representative of Democratic Kampuchea and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Kuwait.

C. Communications received between 1 and 15 March 1979

592. By a letter dated 1 March (S/13129), the representative of China transmitted the text of a note sent that day by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China concerning China's proposal for negotiations on ending their current border conflict and measures to ensure peace and tranquility along their border.

593. By a letter dated 2 March (S/13133), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by his Government, charging that China's aggression against Viet Nam had continued to expand, that Chinese troops were also being concentrated on its border with Laos and that Chinese agents had intensified intelligence and subversive activities and sabotage in the border regions of Laos. The statement contained a demand for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops beyond the frontiers of Viet Nam and the cessation of military demonstrations on the borders of Laos and preparations for invading that country.

594. By a letter dated 3 March (S/13134), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a note sent on 2 March by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in response to the Chinese note of 1 March, in which Viet Nam declared that China must withdraw its troops to the Chinese side of the agreed frontier and respect Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In that way, Viet Nam would be prepared to enter into talks with China on normalizing relations.

595. By a letter dated 5 March (S/13137), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by the Xinhua News Agency, announcing the start on that date of China's withdrawal of its forces to Chinese territory, China having achieved the goals of its counter-attack in self-defence. China urged Viet Nam to stop its aggression against Kampuchea and withdraw all its forces back to its own territory.

596. By a letter dated 5 March (S/13138), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement of 3 March issued by the Mongolian Foreign Ministry charging China with aggression in Indo-China.

597. In a telegram dated 5 March (S/13142), the President of Haiti expressed concern regarding the war between China and Viet Nam.

598. By a letter dated 6 March (S/13144), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in regard to the Chinese statement of 5 March, agreeing to open negotiations at the vice-ministerial level after the total withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Viet Nam.

599. By a letter dated 12 March (S/13161), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement issued on 11 March by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, which charged that China had delayed the withdrawal of their troops from Viet Nam and were, in fact, occupying and looting more Vietnamese territory.

600. By a letter dated 15 March (S/13174), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a note sent that day by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, containing proposals regarding the time, venue and agenda for opening the vice-ministerial negotiations.

D. Consideration at the 2129th meeting (16 March 1979)

601. The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2129th meeting, on 16 March.

602. The President drew attention to a five-Power draft resolution (S/13162) sponsored by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting with grave concern that the situation in the region of South-East Asia has seriously deteriorated,

"Concerned that the mounting friction and growing tension in and around the region have resulted in an escalation of armed activities and widening of the conflict area,

"Deeply regretting the armed intervention in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and the armed attack against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,

"Reiterating its firm commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and to the accepted principles of international law,

"Emphasizing that all States must refrain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of any State,

"Recognizing its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

"1. Urgently calls upon all parties to cease all hostilities forthwith;

"2. Further calls upon all parties to the conflicts to withdraw their forces to their own countries;

"3. Appeals to them and to States outside the region to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any acts which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflicts;

"4. Reaffirms that all States must scrupulously respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of other States;

"5. Calls upon all parties to the conflicts to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"6. Welcomes the offer of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the search for a peaceful solution;

"7. Decides to remain seized of the question."

603. The Council continued its discussion of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Viet Nam, Thailand (who introduced the five-Power draft resolution), Norway, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

604. The representative of Norway requested, on behalf of Norway and Portugal, that the draft resolution (S/13162) should be put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2129th meeting, on 16 March 1979, the draft resolution (S/13162) received 13 votes in fa-*

voir to 2 against (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

605. Following the voting, statements were made by the representatives of China, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Bolivia, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Canada and Democratic Kampuchea.

606. The representative of Cuba spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Subsequent communications received between 16 March and 15 June 1979

607. Between 16 March and 15 June, the Security Council continued to receive communications from the representatives of China and Viet Nam, transmitting material issued by their respective Governments relating to the issue.

608. The following 10 letters were received from the representative of Viet Nam:

(a) S/13186 Letter of 22 March, transmitting the texts of a statement issued on 21 March by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and of a note dated 21 March from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry;

(b) S/13202 Letter of 28 March, transmitting the text of a note dated 27 March from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry;

(c) S/13222 Letter of 4 April, transmitting the text of a note of the same date from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry;

(d) S/13233 Letter of 9 April, transmitting the text of a note dated 7 April from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry;

(e) S/13234 Letter of 9 April, transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on 15 March by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reviewing the history of the border between China and Viet Nam;

(f) S/13257 Letter of 18 April, transmitting the text of a proposal put forward by the Vietnamese delegation at the first session of the vice-ministerial negotiations at Hanoi on 18 April;

(g) S/13275 Letter of 26 April, transmitting the text of a statement made on the same date by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam at the second session of the negotiations at Hanoi;

(h) S/13328 Letter of 16 May, transmitting the text of the statement made on 12 May by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam at the fourth session of the negotiations at Hanoi;

(i) S/13329 Letter of 16 May, transmitting the text of a press release issued on 15 May by the "Viet Nam Committee for Investigation into the Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists during their War against Viet Nam";

(j) S/13340 Noted dated 21 May, transmitting the text of a statement made on 18 May by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam at the fifth session of the negotiations at Hanoi.

609. The following 10 letters were received from the representative of China:

(a) S/13200 Letter of 28 March, transmitting the text of notes dated 19 and 26 March from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry;

(b) S/13212 Letter of 1 April, transmitting the text of a note dated 31 March from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry;

(c) S/13231 Letter of 9 April, transmitting the text of a note dated 6 April from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry;

(d) S/13250 Letter of 16 April, transmitting the text of a note dated 13 April from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry charging that armed Vietnamese vessels had intruded into the sea area of Chinese islands;

(e) S/13255 Letter of 18 April, requesting circulation of an editorial note and a memorandum of historical facts handed to the Premier of Viet Nam on 10 June 1977 by the Vice-Premier of China;

(f) S/13271 Letter of 25 April transmitting the text of statements made by the head of the Chinese delegation upon his arrival at Hanoi airport on 14 April and at the first session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 18 April;

(g) S/13278 Letter of 26 April, transmitting the text of a proposal of principles for handling Sino-Vietnamese negotiations put forward that day by the Chinese delegation at the second session of the negotiations;

(h) S/13299 Letter of 7 May, transmitting the text of a statement made on 4 May by the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the third session of the negotiations;

(i) S/13318 Letter of 14 May, transmitting the text of a statement made on 12 May by the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the fourth session of the negotiations;

(j) S/13339 Letter of 21 May, transmitting the text of a statement made on 18 May by the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the fifth session of the negotiations.

610. In addition, the following 3 documents were received in connexion with the question:

(a) S/13199 Letter of 27 March from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, requesting circulation of a letter of 18 March from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, enclosing a statement by the Lao Government of 6 March concerning the Chinese threat, a letter of 7 March from the Acting Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China and a note of 15 March from the Lao Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry;

(b) S/13209 Letter of 30 March from the representative of China, requesting circulation of a letter he had addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March enclosing the following: a memorandum of 10 March from the Government of China to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a note of 14 March from the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Lao Foreign Ministry and a letter of 26 March from the Permanent Representative of China to the Secretary-General, charging that the Lao authorities had organized anti-Chinese activities;

(c) S/13274 Letter of 26 April from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Acting Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General, charging that China was continuing to mass troops along the Lao frontier.

Part II

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter 9

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

A. Application of Solomon Islands

611. By a note dated 7 August 1978 (S/12801), the Secretary-General circulated a letter dated 24 July from the Prime Minister of Solomon Islands submitting the application of Solomon Islands for membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration signed by the Prime Minister accepting the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

612. At the 2083rd meeting, on 16 August, the President of the Security Council referred the application of Solomon Islands to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

613. At its 2084th meeting, on 17 August, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/12814) on the application of Solomon Islands. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Solomon Islands (S/12801) for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Solomon Islands be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

614. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Decision: *At the 2084th meeting, on 17 August 1978, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 433 (1978).*

B. Application of Dominica

615. By a note dated 29 November (S/12942), the Secretary-General circulated a letter dated 21 November from the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica submitting the application of Dominica for membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration signed by the Prime Minister accepting the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

616. At the 2104th meeting, on 5 December, the President of the Council referred the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

617. At its 2105th meeting, on 6 December, the Council considered the Committee's report on the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica (S/12956). In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica (S/12942) for admission to the United Nations,

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

618. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Barbados, El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Decision: *At the 2105th meeting, on 6 December 1978, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 442 (1978).*

619. The Council further decided, as recommended by the Committee on the Admission of New Members, to have recourse to the provisions of the final paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Chapter 10

ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

620. In a memorandum dated 1 September 1978 (S/12828 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that, on 5 February 1979, the terms of office of five members of the International Court of Justice would expire and that the Security Council and the General Assembly, at its thirty-third regular ses-

sion, would have to elect five judges for a term of office of nine years, beginning 6 February 1979. The memorandum also outlined the procedure for the elections.

621. On 20 September, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

the Secretary-General transmitted the list of candidates nominated by national groups to fill the five vacancies in the Court (S/12829). On 19 October, the Secretary-General circulated the curricula vitae of those candidates (S/12830).

622. At its 2093rd meeting, on 31 October, the Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates included in the list, as revised (S/12829/Rev.1 and Add.1). The President stated that, in accordance with the practice followed by the Council, if more than five candidates received the required absolute majority of eight votes, a new vote would have to be taken on all candidates until the required number of candidates and no more had received an absolute majority in the Council.

623. On the first ballot, four candidates received the required majority:

Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil) 14 votes
Mr. Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt) 12 votes

Mr. Richard R. Baxter (United States
of America) 9 votes
Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov
(USSR) 9 votes

624. On the second through thirteenth ballots, no candidate received the required majority.

625. On the fourteenth ballot, Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy) received the required absolute majority (8 votes).

626. The President of the Council communicated to the President of the General Assembly the names of the five candidates who had received the required majority in the Council. After a suspension of the meeting, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the General Assembly, the same five candidates had received the required majority of votes and had therefore been elected members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years, beginning 6 February 1979.

Part III

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Chapter 11

WORK OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

627. The Military Staff Committee functioned continuously under the draft rules of procedure during the period under review and held a total of 25 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 12

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY BENIN

628. By a letter dated 22 August 1978 (S/12817), the representative of Benin transmitted the following documents of OAU relating to Benin's complaint: a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU on the aggression and invasion attempts by mercenaries against the People's Republic of Benin and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; a statement by the President of Benin made on 19 July at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State; and a statement at that session by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Benin.

629. By a note verbale dated 11 September (S/12843), the Permanent Mission of Benin to the United Nations transmitted the text of a press statement issued by the Mission on 7 September in which it charged Gabon with having expelled Beninese nationals and subjected them to inhuman treatment.

630. By a note verbale dated 12 September (S/12859), the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the United Nations transmitted the text of a press release issued on 7 September in which it denied the charges made by Benin.

631. By a note verbale dated 14 September (S/12855), the Permanent Mission of Benin transmitted the text of a statement made on 29 July by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade, in connexion with the armed attack by mercenaries on Benin on 16 January 1977.

632. On 29 September, the Secretary-General circulated a report (S/12873), submitted in pursuance of resolution 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, on assistance to Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression against it on 16 January 1977 in which he provided information on the kinds of aid requested by Benin, specifically commodity and project assistance that could be furnished as an alternative to cash contributions.

633. By a letter dated 13 March 1979 (S/13175), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of an ordinance of 19 October 1978 concerning the indictment and punishment of involvement in the activities of mercenaries.

634. By a letter dated 7 May (S/13304) and a corrigendum dated 25 May (S/13304/Corr.1), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a press release and an article from the 27 March issue of *Esquire* magazine concerning the French mercenary Bob Denard, accused by Benin of having led the armed aggression against Benin on 16 January 1977.

635. By two letters dated 22 and 30 May (S/13347 and S/13366), the representative of Gabon transmitted the text of press releases issued on 22 and 30 May, protesting false charges against Gabon contained in the article transmitted by Benin and stating that Benin's corrigendum had failed to modify the defamatory character of the article.

636. By a letter dated 31 May (S/13373), the representative of Zaire, transmitted the text of a press release questioning the credibility of the article transmitted by Benin.

637. By a letter dated 21 May (S/13365), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a statement made by the President of Benin on 8 May during the official visit to Benin of the French Minister of Co-operation, in which the President reiterated his Government's request for the extradition of the French mercenaries involved in the attack on Benin of 16 January 1977.

638. By a letter dated 13 June (S/13402), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a special communiqué issued by his Government concerning the death sentences imposed on 100 traitors and mercenaries involved in the armed aggression of 16 January 1977.

Chapter 13

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY CHAD

639. By a letter dated 8 June 1978 (S/12756), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 7 June by the Supreme Military Council of the Provisional Government and a joint communiqué issued following meetings at Sebha and Benghazi on 27 March as a result of African mediation efforts for reconciliation between the Government of

Chad and the National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT).

640. By a letter dated 21 September (S/12857), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 12 September by the Government of National Unity, in which it appealed to all opposition factions to resume a dialogue in the interest of

national reconciliation and charged the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with pursuing a policy aimed at the destruction of Chad.

641. In a reply dated 28 September (S/12870), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected the above charges as an attempt to implicate his Government in the internal problems of Chad.

642. By a letter dated 9 October (S/12889), the representative of Chad, referring to the Libyan letter of 28 September (S/12870), charged that Libyan forces

were supporting armed opposition factions in Chad with the aim of annexing approximately one half of the country.

643. By a letter dated 9 October (S/12888), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of an agreement between the Government of Chad and the Armed Forces of the North, signed on 16 September at Khartoum, which set out principles and measures to be taken towards a peaceful solution to the armed conflict in Chad.

Chapter 14

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN WESTERN SAHARA AND THE COMPLAINT BY MOROCCO

644. By a note verbale dated 22 December 1978 (S/12985), the representative of Algeria transmitted the text of a message of 21 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he charged that on 10 December Morocco had sent a military aircraft over Algerian territorial waters which dropped a large quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives close to the Algerian coast.

645. By a letter dated 10 January 1979 (S/13023), the representative of Morocco transmitted a letter from the Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Morocco, in which he rejected the Algerian accusations contained in the letter of 22 December (S/12985) and charged that Algeria was trying to aggravate the tension in the region with the aim of extending its hegemony beyond its borders.

646. By a note verbale dated 29 January (S/13057), the representative of Algeria transmitted a message from the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he reiterated his previous charges against Morocco, adding that on 26 January explosives emplaced by Moroccan nationals had injured 17 persons in the town of Maghnia and that, subsequently, the Security Services had discovered more explosives, grenades and a bomb emplaced or carried by individuals acting at the instigation of the Moroccan authorities.

647. By a letter dated 8 February (S/13075/and Corr.1), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of a message from the Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, in which he again denied the Algerian accusations and charged that the Algerian authorities had armed and financed groups that had committed acts of aggression in Morocco between 10 and 13 January and on 28 January, when a group of mercenaries armed and trained by Algeria had infiltrated Morocco as far as the town of

Tantan, causing a number of casualties and material damage. Annexed to the message was the text of a letter dated 2 February from the Moroccan Foreign Minister to the Algerian Foreign Minister concerning the latter incident.

648. By a letter dated 16 February (S/13091), the representative of Algeria transmitted the text of a message from the Algerian Foreign Minister addressed to the Moroccan Foreign Minister, in which he stated that the war in Western Sahara between Moroccan forces and the POLISARIO Front was neither desired nor provoked by Algeria, which believed that the problem of Western Sahara was a genuine decolonization issue, for which there could be no final settlement without the active participation and full support of the Saharan people and their legitimate representatives.

649. In a letter dated 13 June (S/13394), the representative of Morocco requested the President to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider acts of aggressions by Algeria against Morocco, charging that on 31 May and 4 June, Morocco had been subjected to two attacks by armed forces which came from and returned to Algeria. The first had been directed against a column of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces which was advancing peacefully between the towns of Tantan and Tarfaya, and the second against the town of Assa. Twenty-six people had been killed and several dozen wounded, and extensive material damage had been caused.

650. In a letter dated 15 June (S/13397), the representative of Morocco complained about further aggression in the Tantan region on 14 June and reiterated his request for an urgent Security Council meeting to consider the situation.

Chapter 15

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND SOMALIA

651. In a letter dated 2 January 1979 (S/12999), the representative of Somalia charged that on 26, 28 and 30 December 1978, war-planes bearing Ethiopian markings had violated Somalia's air space and made reconnaissance flights deep into Somalia territory. He complained further that these three incidents made a total of 151 major Ethiopian air violations of Somalia's air space since June 1978.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN UGANDA
AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

652. By a letter dated 15 February 1979 (S/13087 and Corr.1), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General concerning a dispute taking place on the border between Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Among other things, it was stated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya considered it necessary and urgent to act in order to bring about a peaceful evacuation of the Tanzanian troops and to reach a peaceful solution of the conflict.

653. In a letter dated 28 March (S/13204), the representative of Uganda requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of the aggression by the United Republic of Tanzania against Uganda.

654. In a letter dated 5 April (S/13228), the representative of Uganda withdrew his request for a meeting of the Council, as his Government had accepted the appeal of the Group of African States at the United Nations not to have a meeting convened at that stage.

Chapter 17

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING COMPLAINTS BY ZAMBIA

655. In a letter dated 25 August 1978 (S/12821), the representative of Zambia charged that, since midnight on 22 August, security forces of the South African *apartheid* régime had been conducting bombing operations against the civilian town of Sesheke on Zambia's border with Namibia which had resulted in the death of 12 innocent Zambian civilians, serious injury to 6 others and substantial damage to civilian property, including destruction of a power station, the local airport and school buildings.

656. In a letter dated 25 August (S/12822), the representative of South Africa charged that early on 23 August, an attack had been launched from Zambia by SWAPO and Zambian soldiers on South African towns and military bases, causing the death of 10 members of the South African security forces and injury to 8. The letter stated that the fire had been returned and charged that the Zambian authorities must have been aware of the planning and execution of the bombardment.

657. In a letter dated 25 August (S/12823), the representative of Benin, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the aggression by South Africa against Zambia, which, he stated, had commenced on 22 August and was continuing.

658. In a letter dated 9 November (S/12921), the representative of Zambia complained about an act of aggression committed against Zambia by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia on 19 October. She charged that the aggression, committed with the use of jet bombers and helicopter gunships, had been aimed at refugee camps of the ZAPU wing of the Patriotic Front. The bombardment of Chikumbi Refugee Camp left 337 people dead and 629 injured, and after the attack on the Lunsemfwa Girls' Camp, more than half of the 1,600 refugee girls there were missing, injured or dead. She further stated that during those attacks, 31 members of the Zambian defence forces and 6 Zambian civilians had been killed by the Southern Rhodesian rebels.

659. By a letter dated 11 April (S/13244), the representative of Zambia transmitted a message from the International Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, then taking place at Lusaka, regarding the acts of aggression by the Smith régime against Zambia.

660. By a note dated 16 April (S/13251), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement issued on 14 April by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Egypt on the latest acts of aggression against Zambia by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Chapter 18

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY MOZAMBIQUE

661. By a letter dated 11 December 1978 (S/12964), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 10 December by the Ministry of National Defence of Mozambique charging that the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had recently committed a series of air attacks against the territory of Mozambique. The air raids had killed 26 people and wounded 73 others, and were aimed at affecting the country's economic productive zones in order to impair the development of the economy and destabilize the country.

662. By a note verbale dated 10 January 1979 (S/13018), the Permanent Mission of Mozambique transmitted a letter dated 9 January from the Minister

for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique enclosing a communiqué issued by the Mozambican Ministry of Defence on 5 January. According to the communication, the acts of aggression had been escalated and included ground attacks in Mozambique territory in which civilian and economic targets had been destroyed.

663. By a letter dated 2 April (S/13214), the representative of Mozambique transmitted a letter dated 30 March from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique charging that on 23 March an act of sabotage and armed aggression had been carried out against the oil facilities and electricity line at Munhava, Beira, by infiltrators of the Smith régime.

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING ANGOLA

664. By a letter dated 6 March 1979 (S/13182), the representative of Brazil transmitted the text of a message sent by the Minister for External Relations of Brazil to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola on 5 March, expressing condemnation of an armed attack perpetrated by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against Angolan territory and sorrow for the loss of lives and material destruction sustained by Angola.

Chapter 20

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF KOREA

665. By a letter dated 21 February 1979 (S/13113), the representative of the United States of America, acting on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to resolution 84 (1950), transmitted a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Korean Armistice Agreement of 1953 during the period from 17 December 1977 to 17 December 1978.

Chapter 21

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

666. By a letter dated 14 August 1978 (S/12811), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted the text of a statement by the Permanent Mission of the USSR, in which it charged that the United States of America, as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), instead of working towards the decolonization of the Territory and promoting the political, economic and social development of Micronesia, was disrupting its unity, pursuing an expansionist policy and strengthening its military strategic position in order to retain and consolidate its control over vast areas of the Pacific Ocean. The statement pointed out that, under the Charter of the United Nations, any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory must be carried out only by decision of the Security Council; accordingly, unilateral actions of the United States could not be recognized as having legal force.

667. The report of the Trusteeship Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, covering the period from 24 June 1977 to 8 June 1978 was communicated to the Security Council in document S/12971 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Special Supplement No. 1*).

668. By a letter dated 6 March 1979 (S/13147), the representative of the USSR transmitted a statement by the Permanent Mission of the USSR, in which it renewed its charge that the United States had continued to pursue a policy aimed at perpetuating its dominance over the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), ignoring the legal rights and wishes of the people. It further charged that the actions of the Administering Authority in holding a "referendum" in the Marshall Islands was designed to secure that archipelago's separate status and thus give the United States an opportunity to annex it. It expressed the view that that "referendum" constituted an illegal action by the Administering Authority, in contravention of the Charter.

669. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949), the Secretary-General, by a note dated 30 May 1979 (S/13359), 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 October 1977 to 30 September 1978.

Chapter 22

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND CHILE

670. In a letter dated 15 December 1978 (S/12970), the representative of Argentina complained about the tense situation existing between his country and Chile, which he attributed to the failure of Chile to respond to his Government's efforts to resolve through negotiation the dispute concerning the delimitation of the jurisdiction of each country in the southern part of the South American continent. He charged that Chile's attitude towards negotiations had coincided with a series of unilateral measures and acts that had contributed to the exacerbation of tensions between the two States. He added that although Chile had accepted

Argentina's proposal to seek assistance in the negotiations from the Holy See as mediator, it had adopted positions regarding the scope of the negotiations which prevented agreement from being reached to enable the mediator to begin his work.

671. In a letter dated 21 December (S/12974), the representative of Argentina charged that actions by Chile had changed the *status quo* of the area whose delimitation was still to be determined, as it had stationed military detachments equipped with artillery on a number of islands and thus created a military imbalance in the disputed area.

672. In a letter dated 21 December (S/12980), the representative of Chile rejected Argentina's accusations, which, he asserted, constituted an incomplete and distorted version of the truth. He charged that the two basic elements that had given rise to the tense situation had been Argentina's disregard of the arbitral award delivered by Her Britannic Majesty's Government on 18 April 1977 regarding the Beagle Channel Controversy and the territorial claims advanced by Argentina that were contrary to the Boundary Treaty between Chile and Argentina of 23 July 1881. Chile had urged that the dispute between the two countries should be resolved through the implementation of the provisions of the treaties in force and the rules of international law through recourse to the International Court of Justice. Annexed to the Chilean letter were the texts of notes exchanged on 20 and 21 December between the Ministers for External Relations of Chile and Argentina.

673. By a letter dated 22 December (S/12981), the representative of Chile transmitted the text of a note dated 21 December from the Minister for External Relations of Chile addressed to the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, in which the Minister for External Relations stated that Argentina had taken military measures to increase pressure along its frontier with Chile and had rejected Chile's invitation to continue efforts to secure

the mediation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. The Minister for External Relations requested, as a matter of urgency, the convocation of a meeting for consultations provided for in article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, so that measures could be taken for the maintenance of peace and security on the continent.

674. By a letter dated 22 December (S/12982), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of a press release issued by the Argentine Government in Buenos Aires that day and stated that both Argentina and Chile had accepted the offer made by His Holiness Pope John Paul II to dispatch a special envoy immediately to channel the negotiations between the two countries towards a peaceful solution of the conflict.

675. By letters dated 9 January 1979 (S/13015 and S/13016), the representatives of Chile and Argentina, respectively, transmitted the text of two documents signed on 8 January at Montevideo by the Ministers for External Relations of Chile and Argentina in the presence of the Special Representative of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, undertaking to negotiate, with the mediation of the Holy See, in order to settle through mediation their dispute concerning the delimitation of jurisdictions in the southern zone of the South American continent.

Chapter 23

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

676. In a letter dated 2 September 1978 (S/12833), the representative of Venezuela requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Nicaragua, which, he said, threatened the peace and security of the region.

677. In a telegram dated 18 September (S/12852), the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), under Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, transmitted the text of a resolution adopted on that day by the Permanent Council of OAS, calling a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers for External Relations to consider the grave events which were occurring in the Central American region.

678. In a telegram dated 23 September (S/12861), the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted the text of a resolution adopted that day by the Seventeenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers for External Relations, which had resolved, among other things, to request the Secretary-General of OAS to consult the Governments of Nicaragua and neighbouring countries and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the organizations of the United Nations system and other humanitarian intergovernmental organizations on ways to alleviate the suffering in the region,

and to urge member States to give immediate and generous support to efforts aimed at providing such assistance.

679. By a letter dated 9 November (S/12955), the Assistant Secretary-General of OAS transmitted copies of a resolution adopted by the Permanent Council of OAS on 16 October in connexion with the report of the *Ad Hoc* Commission of Observers set up by the Permanent Council to ascertain the facts concerning the events which had occurred in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

680. By a telegram dated 29 December (S/12993), the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted the text of a resolution adopted that day by the Permanent Council of OAS convening the Eighteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers for External Relations in response to a request of Costa Rica.

681. By a telegram dated 2 January 1979 (S/13004), the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Permanent Council of OAS on 30 December 1978 concerning the situation existing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, requesting the Government of Nicaragua to refrain from any threat, act of aggression or use of armed force against Costa Rica.

Chapter 24

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

682. By a letter dated 7 November 1978 (S/12920), the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam transmitted the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Union of So-

viet Socialist Republics, signed in Moscow on 3 November.

683. By a letter dated 24 November (S/12939), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of the Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw

Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow on 23 November.

684. By a letter dated 8 December (S/12965), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Mongolian Government on 4 December regarding the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow on 22 and 23 November.

685. By a letter dated 13 February 1979 (S/13081), the representative of Bolivia transmitted the text of a

statement issued by the Bolivian Government on the occasion of the centenary of the invasion of the Bolivian port of Antofagasta by Chile, which had initiated a war of conquest resulting in the loss of 158,000 square kilometres of Bolivian coast.

686. By a letter dated 22 May (S/13344), the representative of Hungary transmitted the text of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Budapest on 15 May 1979.

Chapter 25

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

687. By a letter dated 2 October 1978 (S/12875), the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on that date at an extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at the United Nations to consider action on issues of special concern to the non-aligned countries that were before the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

688. By a letter dated 2 November (S/12914), the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, which had met in New York on that date to consider the worsening of the situation in southern Africa, especially with regard to the process of decolonization in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

689. By a letter dated 7 March 1979 (S/13151), the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Co-or-

inating Bureau, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau, which had met in New York to consider recent developments in southern Africa and the Middle East that were causing grave concern to the non-aligned countries.

690. By a letter dated 15 March (S/13185), the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau, transmitted the final communiqué of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Bureau, held at Maputo from 26 January to 2 February to consider exclusively the situation in southern Africa.

691. By a letter dated 16 April (S/13253), the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau, transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Bureau concerning aggression against Zambia and Botswana by the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Chapter 26

COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

692. In a note dated 2 January 1979 (S/12992), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 33/39 of 13 December 1978, entitled "Question of East Timor", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 4 of the resolution, which dealt with steps to secure the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence.

693. In a note dated 28 February (S/13124), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 33/27 of 1 December 1978, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 12 of the resolution, which called upon United Nations bodies to continue to associate OAU closely with all their work concerning Africa.

APPENDICES

I. Membership of the Security Council during the years 1978 and 1979

1978	1979
Bolivia	Bangladesh
Canada	Bolivia
China	China
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
France	France
Gabon	Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic of	Jamaica
India	Kuwait
Kuwait	Nigeria
Mauritius	Norway
Nigeria	Portugal
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	Zambia

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 1978 to 15 June 1979:

Bangladesh^a

Mr. Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser
Mr. Abul Ahsan
Mr. Reaz Rahman
Mr. Mostafa Faruque Mohammed
Mr. Waliur Rahman
Mr. Alimul Haque
Mr. Mohammed Ali Syed Shah

Bolivia

Mr. Mario Rolón Anaya
Mr. Sergio Palacios de Vizzio
Mr. Moisés Fuentes Ibáñez
Mr. Julio de Zavala Urriolagoitia

Canada^b

Mr. Donald C. Jamieson
Mr. William H. Barton
Mr. Paul A. Lapointe
Mr. Robert B. Edmonds
Lt. Col. Robert M. Gallagher
Ms. Verona M. Edelstein
Mr. Robert R. Fowler
Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman

China

Mr. Chen Chu
Mr. Lai Ya-li
Mr. Chou Nan

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Iija Hulinský
Mr. Zdenko Hřáčka
Mr. Jiří Šlanina
Mr. František Peňažka
Mr. Miloslav Ježil
Mr. Štefan Kalina

France

Mr. Louis de Guiringaud
Mr. Jacques Leprette

Mr. Philippe Husson
Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Cornène
Mr. Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud

Gabon

Mr. Léon N'Dong
Mr. Jean-Baptiste Admina
Mr. Marcel Roch Nguema-Mba
Mr. Daniel Biba
Mrs. Christine Moutou Da Graça
Mr. René Ogouenkero-Lego

Germany, Federal Republic of^b

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar
Mr. Wolf Ulrich von Hassell
Mr. Alois E. K. Jelonek
Mr. Phil-Heiner Randermann
Mr. Hans-Joachim Vergau

India^b

Mr. A. B. Vajpayee
Mr. Rikhi Jaipal
Mr. Salman Haidar
Mr. Sushil Dubey
Mrs. Veena Sikri

Jamaica^a

Mr. Donald O. Mills
Mr. Frank Francis
Mr. Peter Bartlett
Mr. Stafford Neil

Kuwait

Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Mr. Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara
Mr. Abdulmohsen Nasir El-Jeaan

Mauritius^b

Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul
Mr. Premduth Kumar Fulena
Mr. Guy Pitchen

Nigeria

Major-General Henry Adefope

^a Term of office began on 1 January 1979.

^b Term of office ended on 31 December 1978.

Brigadier Joseph N. Garba
 Mr. Leslie O. Harriman
 Mr. Gbadebo Oladeinde George
 Mr. Ampin Darku Jim Blankson
 Mr. Bariyu A. Adeyemi

Norway^a

Mr. Knut Frydenlund
 Mr. Ole Ålgård
 Mr. Tom Vraalsen
 Mr. Per Aasen
 Mr. Ole Peter Kolby
 Mr. Bjørn Skogmo

Portugal^a

Mr. Vasco Futscher Pereira
 Mr. Leonardo Mathias
 Mr. Fernando Andresen Guimarães
 Mr. Filipe de Albuquerque
 Mr. Fernando de Oliveira Neves
 Mr. João Afonso Ascensão

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky
 Mr. Mikhail Averkievich Kharlamov
 Mr. Yury Evgenyevich Fokine
 Mr. Valentin Vadimovich Lozinsky
 Mr. Igor Mikhailovich Palenykh

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. David Owen
 Mr. Ivor Richard
 Mr. Mervyn Brown

Mr. John Armstrong Robinson
 Mr. Peter H. R. Marshall
 Mr. Philip R. A. Mansfield
 Mr. Robin A. C. Byatt
 Mr. Richard A. Fyjis-Walker
 Mr. Paul R. N. Fifoot
 Mr. S. W. J. Fuller

United States of America

Mr. Cyrus Vance
 Mr. Andrew Young
 Mr. James F. Leonard
 Mr. Donald F. McHenry
 Mr. Richard W. Petree
 Ms. Betty-Jane Jones
 Mr. Herbert K. Reis

Venezuela^b

Mr. Rubén Carpio Castillo
 Miss María Clemencia López
 Mr. Roy Chaderton

Zambia^a

Miss Gwendoline C. Konie
 Mr. P. J. F. Lusaka
 Mr. Kasuka Simwinji Mutukwa
 Mr. N. J. Sikaulu
 Mr. Z. I. Chabala
 Mrs. G. N. Mutukwa
 Mr. B. M. Sianga

III. Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979:

Bolivia

Mr. Mario Rolón Anaya (16 to 30 June 1978)

Canada

Mr. William H. Barton (1 to 31 July 1978)

China

Mr. Chen Chu (1 to 31 August 1978)

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Ilja Hulinský (1 to 30 September 1978)

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette (1 to 31 October 1978)

Gaçon

Mr. Léon N'Dong (1 to 30 November 1978)

Germany, Federal Republic of

Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar (1 to 31 December 1978)

Jamaica

Mr. Donald O. Mills (1 to 31 January 1979)

Kuwait

Mr. Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara (1 to 28 February 1979)

Nigeria

Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (1 to 31 March 1979)

Norway

Mr. Ole Ålgård (1 to 30 April 1979)

Portugal

Mr. Vasco Futscher Pereira (1 to 31 May 1979)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky (1 to 15 June 1979)

IV. Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2080th ¹	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 ^a	Ditto	16 June 1978
2082nd	The situation in Namibia:	27 July 1978
2083rd	Admission of new Members: Application of Solomon Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12801)	16 August 1978

^a For an account of the debate at these meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/33/2)*, paras. 397-403.

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2084th	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Solomon Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12814)	17 August 1978
2085th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/12845)	18 September 1978
2086th	Ditto	19 September 1978
2087th	The situation in Namibia: Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 431 (1978) (S/12827)	29 September 1978
2088th	Ditto	30 September 1978
2089th	The situation in the Middle East	6 October 1978
2090th	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: Letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12885)	10 October 1978
2091st	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/12897)	23 October 1978
2092nd	The situation in Namibia: Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) (S/12903); Letter dated 24 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12906)	31 October 1978
2093rd	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/12828 and Corr.1, S/12829/Rev.1 and Add.1, S/12830/Rev.1)	31 October 1978
2094th	The situation in Namibia: Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) (S/12903); Letter dated 24 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12906)	1 November 1978
2095th	Ditto	2 November 1978
2096th	Ditto	6 November 1978
2097th	Ditto	10 November 1978
2098th	Ditto	13 November 1978
2099th	The situation in Cyprus: Letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12918)	15 November 1978
2100th	Ditto	27 November 1978
2101st	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12934)	30 November 1978
2102nd (private)	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	30 November 1978
2103rd	The situation in Namibia: Letter dated 1 December 1978 from the Chargé d' Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12945)	4 December 1978
2104th	Admission of new Members: Application of the Commonwealth of Dominica for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12942)	5 December 1978

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
	The situation in Namibia:	
	Letter dated 1 December 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12945)	
2105th	Admission of new Members:	6 December 1978
	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/12956)	
2106th	The situation in the Middle East:	8 December 1978
	Interim report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 434 (1978) concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/12929)	
2107th	The situation in Cyprus:	14 December 1978
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12946 and Add.1)	
2108th	Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council (S/13003)	11 January 1979
2109th	Ditto	12 January 1979
2110th	Ditto	13 January 1979
2111th	Ditto	15 January 1979
2112th	Ditto	15 January 1979
2113th	The situation in the Middle East:	19 January 1979
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13026 and Corr.1)	
2114th	The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council (S/13111)]	23 February 1979
2115th	Ditto	24 February 1979
2116th	Ditto	25 February 1979
2117th	Ditto	27 February 1979
2118th	Ditto	28 February 1979
2119th	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: Letter dated 28 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13121)	2 March 1979
2120th	Ditto	5 March 1979
2121st	Ditto	6 March 1979
2122nd	Ditto	8 March 1979
2123rd	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 23 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13115)	9 March 1979
2124th	Ditto	12 March 1979
2125th	Ditto	13 March 1979
2126th	Ditto	14 March 1979
2127th	Ditto	15 March 1979
2128th	Ditto	16 March 1979
2129th	The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council (S/13111)]	16 March 1979
2130th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 16 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13176)	19 March 1979

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2131st	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 23 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13115)	19 March 1979
2132nd	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 16 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13176)	20 March 1979
2133rd	Ditto	22 March 1979
2134th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 23 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13115)	22 March 1979
2135th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 16 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13176)	23 March 1979
2136th	Ditto	23 March 1979
2137th	Ditto	26 March 1979
2138th	Ditto	28 March 1979
2139th	Ditto	28 March 1979
2140th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 5 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13223)	5 April 1979
2141st	The situation in the Middle East: Interim report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 444 (1979) concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13258); Letter dated 25 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13270)	26 April 1979
2142nd	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: Letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13276)	27 April 1979
2143rd	Ditto	30 April 1979
2144th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13301)	15 May 1979
2145th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13350)	30 May 1979
2146th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13356)	31 May 1979
2147th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13356); Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13384)	12 June 1979
2148th	Ditto	14 June 1979
2149th	Ditto	14 June 1979
2150th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/13369 and Add.1)	15 June 1979

**V. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period
from 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
430 (1978) ^a	16 June 1978	The situation in Cyprus
431 (1978)	27 July 1978	The situation in Namibia
432 (1978)	27 July 1978	The situation in Namibia
433 (1978)	17 August 1978	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Solomon Islands)
434 (1978)	18 September 1978	The situation in the Middle East
435 (1978)	29 September 1978	The situation in Namibia
436 (1978)	6 October 1978	The situation in the Middle East
437 (1978)	10 October 1978	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
438 (1978)	23 October 1978	The situation in the Middle East
439 (1978)	13 November 1978	The situation in Namibia
440 (1978)	27 November 1978	The situation in Cyprus
441 (1978)	30 November 1978	The situation in the Middle East
442 (1978)	6 December 1978	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Dominica)
443 (1978)	14 December 1978	The situation in Cyprus
444 (1979)	19 January 1979	The situation in the Middle East
445 (1979)	8 March 1979	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
446 (1979)	22 March 1979	The situation in the Middle East
447 (1979)	28 March 1979	Complaint by Angola against South Africa
448 (1979)	30 April 1979	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
449 (1979)	30 May 1979	The situation in the Middle East
450 (1979)	14 June 1979	The situation in the Middle East
451 (1979)	15 June 1979	The situation in Cyprus

^a For an account of the debate connected with the adoption of this resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/33/2)*, paras. 397-403.

**VI. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period
from 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979**

1. Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee held 25 fortnightly meetings, starting with the 862nd meeting on 22 June 1978 and ending with the 886th meeting on 7 June 1979.

2. Committee on the Admission of New Members

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
62nd	16 August 1978
63rd	5 December 1978

3. Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
313th	6 July 1978
314th	13 July 1978
315th	21 July 1978
316th	6 October 1978
317th	12 October 1978
318th	30 November 1978
319th	19 December 1978
320th	21 December 1978
321st	22 December 1978
322nd	8 March 1979
323rd	14 March 1979

Meeting

324th	20 March 1979
325th	21 March 1979
326th	23 March 1979
327th	27 March 1979
328th	29 March 1979
329th	4 April 1979
330th	6 April 1979
331st	10 April 1979
332nd	11 April 1979
333rd	12 April 1979
334th	12 April 1979
335th	13 April 1979
336th	19 April 1979
337th	24 April 1979
338th	25 April 1979
339th	30 April 1979
340th	2 May 1979
341st	3 May 1979
342nd	22 May 1979

Date

4. Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
5th	27 June 1978
6th	11 December 1978

Meeting	Date
7th	9 March 1979
8th	29 March 1979
9th	3 April 1979
10th	17 April 1979
11th	19 April 1979
12th	26 April 1979
13th	17 May 1979

5. Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979)

Meeting	Date
1st	10 April 1979
2nd	12 April 1979

Meeting	Date
3rd	26 April 1979
4th	30 April 1979
5th	4 May 1979
6th	8 May 1979
7th	11 May 1979
8th	16 May 1979
9th	21 May 1979
10th	22 May 1979
11th	22 May 1979
12th	23 May 1979
13th	24 May 1979
14th	27 May 1979
15th	27 May 1979
16th	28 May 1979
17th	31 May 1979
18th	8 June 1979

VII. 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 9 January 1978 was contained in document S/12520, and that issued on 9 January 1979 was contained in document S/13033.

A. As of 15 June 1979, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:

- Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council
- Rules of procedure of the Security Council
- Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee
- The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations
- The Egyptian question
- Voting procedure in the Security Council
- Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949
- Admission of new Members
- The Palestine question
- The India-Pakistan question
- The Czechoslovak question
- The Hyderabad question
- 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
- International control of atomic energy
- Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)
- Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China
- 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
- Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare
- Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
- Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council
- Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 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
- 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
- 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
- The situation in Hungary
- Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria
- Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council
- Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General
- 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"
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council
- Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 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. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council
43. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen
44. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration
45. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa
46. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
47. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council
48. 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
49. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia
50. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
51. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council
52. 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
53. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council
54. 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
55. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council
56. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council
57. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
58. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council
59. The situation in the Middle East
60. The situation in Namibia
61. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
62. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council
63. 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
64. 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
65. Complaint by Zambia
66. Letter dated 18 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
67. Complaint by Guinea
68. The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter
69. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft
70. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent
71. 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
72. Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital
73. Consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions
74. 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
75. Complaint by Cuba
76. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East
77. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran
78. The situation in Cyprus
79. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa
80. The situation concerning Western Sahara
81. The situation in Timor

82. Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
83. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question
84. The situation in the Comoros
85. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976
86. 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
87. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories
88. 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
89. The situation in the occupied Arab territories
90. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights
91. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas
92. 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.
93. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa
94. Complaint by Greece against Turkey
95. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa
96. Complaint of the Government of Botswana against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia concerning violations of its ter-

ritorial 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

97. Complaint by Benin
 98. The question of South Africa
 99. Complaint by Mozambique
 100. Complaint by Angola against South Africa
 101. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council
 102. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council.]
- B. *Between 16 June 1978 and 15 June 1979, items 101 and 102 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, and the following other alterations occurred:*

(a) Following a request from the Permanent Mission of Zaire to the United Nations contained in a note verbale dated 22 February 1978 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council given on 7 July 1978, removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized the item entitled "Complaints by the Democratic Republic of the Congo";

(b) Following a request from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations contained in a letter dated 24 February 1978 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council given on 7 July 1978, removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized the item entitled "Complaints by Senegal".

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