

**REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL**

16 June 1979-15 June 1980

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/35/2)



UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1980

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The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

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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

¹ This is the thirty-fifth 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.

accordance with the Council's decision in December 1974 to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure.

3. With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period covered, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at its 47th plenary meeting on 26 October 1979 and at its 120th plenary meeting on 7 January 1980, elected the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines and Tunisia as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1979, of the terms of office of Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria.

4. The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1979 to 15 June 1980. The Council held 81 meetings during that period.

Part I

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

Chapter I

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

1. REQUEST FOR A MEETING

5. By a letter dated 27 June 1979 (S/13418), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, referring to General Assembly resolution 33/28 A, to his letter of 13 March (S/13164) and to the reply thereto from the President of the Security Council dated 24 May (S/13349), stated that it was the Committee's conviction that the Council should resume consideration of the Committee's recommendations as soon as possible (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2*, paras. 186 and 187).

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2155TH AND 2160TH TO 2163RD MEETINGS (29 JUNE, 27 JULY AND 23 AND 24 AUGUST 1979)

6. At its 2155th meeting, on 29 June, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

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

"Letters dated 13 March 1979 and 27 June 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13164 and S/13418)".

7. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

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

9. The President drew attention to the letter dated 29 June from the representative of Kuwait (S/13422) requesting that the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (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.

10. The representative of the United States made a statement in connexion with the proposal.

Decision: *At the 2155th meeting, on 29 June 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).*

11. The Council began its consideration of the item with a statement by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Israel and by the representative of PLO. A statement was also made by the representative of Nigeria.

12. The representative of Kuwait spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

13. At the 2160th meeting, on 27 July, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the German Democratic Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

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

15. The Council then resumed its consideration of the item and heard statements by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, by the representative of PLO, and by the representatives of Jordan, the German Democratic Republic and Nigeria.

16. At the 2161st meeting, on 23 August, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

17. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Egypt, Gabon, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel and Cuba, and by the representative of PLO.

18. At the 2162nd meeting, on 24 August, the

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

19. The President also drew attention to the text of a draft resolution submitted by Senegal (S/13514) which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

"Having heard the representatives of the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization,

"Convinced that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East,

"Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just and lasting peace through a comprehensive settlement based on full respect for the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as for its resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine,

"Expressing its concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and deeply deploring Israel's persistence in its occupation of the Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions.

"Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by the threat or use of force,

"Reaffirming also its resolutions on the Middle East and the question of Palestine, particularly 237 (1967), 242 (1967), 252 (1968), 338 (1973) and other relevant resolutions.

"1. Affirms:

"(a) That the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable rights of self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

"(b) The right of Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so and the right of those choosing not to return to receive compensation for their property, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and General Assembly resolutions, in particular, resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948;

"2. Decides that the provisions contained in paragraph 1 above should be taken fully into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

20. The Council continued its consideration of the item. The representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, introduced the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (S/13514). Statements were also made by the representatives of Jordan, the USSR, Zambia and Jamaica.

21. At its 2163rd meeting, also on 24 August, the Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh, China, France, the United Kingdom, Portugal, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, Morocco and Turkey, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the United States. Further statements were made by the representatives of Kuwait and PLO.

3. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL RECEIVED BETWEEN 13 NOVEMBER 1979 AND 30 MARCH 1980 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

22. In a letter dated 13 November 1979 (S/13624), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern regarding recent press reports of the arrest of Mayor Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus by the Israeli authorities.

23. By a note dated 30 December (S/13715), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 34/65 A, entitled "Question of Palestine".

24. In a letter dated 6 March 1980 (S/13832), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 34/65 A, and stated that the Committee considered it important that the Security Council take practical measures with a view to implementing the Committee's recommendations designed to restore to the Palestinian people their inalienable rights.

25. In a letter dated 24 March (S/13855), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People said that developments evolving in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Jerusalem, constituted continuing violation by Israel of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and that the 31 March date envisaged in paragraph 8 of resolution 34/65 A was imminent. He therefore requested that the Security Council be convened urgently to consider the recommendations of the Committee.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2204TH TO 2208TH AND 2219TH AND 2220TH MEETINGS (31 MARCH-9 APRIL AND 29-30 APRIL 1980)

26. At its 2204th meeting, on 31 March, the Council included the following item in its agenda:

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

"Letter dated 6 March 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13832):

"Letter dated 24 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13855)"

27. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jor-

dan and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

28. The President, with the consent of the Council, also extended invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at their request.

29. The President drew attention to the letter dated 27 March from the representative of Tunisia (S/13865) 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 rule 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2204th meeting, on 31 March 1980, 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).*

31. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 31 March from the representative of Tunisia (S/13867) requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud.

32. The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, by the representative of Israel and by the representative of PLO.

33. At the 2205th meeting, on 3 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

34. The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Egypt, Jordan and Iraq.

35. At its 2206th meeting, on 3 April, the Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Tunisia, India, Yugoslavia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2204th meeting.

36. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

37. At the 2207th meeting, on 8 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Cuba, Madagascar, Morocco and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

38. The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of the USSR, Bangladesh, the German Democratic Re-

public, Bahrain, Morocco and Viet Nam, and by the representative of PLO.

39. At the 2208th meeting, on 9 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Hungary and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

40. Statements were made by the representatives of Hungary, Cuba, Algeria, Yemen and Jordan.

41. Consideration of the item was resumed at the 2219th meeting on 29 April. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, Guyana, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

42. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution submitted by Tunisia (S/13911) which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Committee c.: the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/34/35),

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/65,

"Having heard the representatives of the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization,

"Convinced that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East,

"Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just and lasting peace through a comprehensive settlement based on full respect for the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as for its resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine,

"Expressing its concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and deeply deploring Israel's persistence in its occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions,

"Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by the threat or use of force,

"1. Affirms:

"(a) That the Palestinian people, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should be enabled to exercise its inalienable national right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent State in Palestine;

"(b) The right of Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so, and the right of those choosing not to return to receive equitable compensation for their property;

"2. Reaffirms that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;

"3. Decides that appropriate arrangements should be established to guarantee, in accordance with the Charter, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the

area, including the sovereign independent State of Palestine, as envisaged in paragraph 1 (a) above, and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries:

“4. *Decides* that the provisions contained in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above should be taken fully into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps as soon as possible for the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council on the progress achieved:

“6. *Decides* to convene within a period of six months to consider the report by the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of the present resolution and in order to pursue its responsibilities regarding such implementation.”

43. The Council heard statements by the representatives of China, Zambia, Jamaica, Qatar, Guyana, the United Arab Emirates and Somalia.

44. At the 2220th meeting, on 30 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Democratic Yemen, at his request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

45. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, the Ukrainian SSR, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Niger and Tunisia, by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Mexico, and by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

46. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/13911). Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of the Philippines, Portugal, Norway and the United States.

Decision: *At the 2220th meeting, on 30 April 1980, the draft resolution (S/13911) received 10 votes in favour to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

47. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, as well as by the representative of PLO.

B. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 JUNE AND 18 JULY 1979

48. By a note dated 11 July 1979 (S/13419), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolutions I A and B (XXXV), entitled “Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine”, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 21 February.

49. By a letter dated 28 June (S/13425), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of a letter from the Permanent Observer of PLO in which he

charged that the reported decision of Israel to establish six new paramilitary settlements in the occupied territories constituted a further violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

50. Activities of the Israeli authorities that affected the local Palestinian population of the occupied territories were the subject of the four following communications.

51. By a note dated 3 July (S/13432), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with attempting to destroy Arab educational and cultural institutions in the West Bank, in particular, by keeping the University of Beir Zeit closed since 2 May. In a reply dated 6 July (S/13441), the representative of Israel rejected Jordan’s accusations and stated that Beir Zeit University had been reopened on 4 July.

52. By a letter dated 9 July (S/13445), the representative of Jordan charged that Israel was applying inhumane practices in the West Bank by demolishing or sealing off homes, arresting their owners, expropriating cultivated land near Jericho belonging to Arab inhabitants of the village of Silwan near Jerusalem, and approving new or expanded Jewish settlements.

53. By a letter dated 16 July (S/13455), the representative of Kuwait transmitted two letters from the Permanent Observer of PLO who, in the first, protested what he termed harassment of West Bank mayors by the Israeli authorities and, in the second, referred to press articles published on 5 June regarding the murder of four Palestinian civilians by an Israeli officer in Southern Lebanon in 1978.

54. In a note dated 29 June (S/13426), the President of the Security Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had requested on the Commission’s behalf an extension of the time-limit for the submission of its report to 15 July 1979. The President added that no members of the Council objected to the Commission’s request.

55. On 12 July, the Commission submitted its report to the Council (S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1). In that report, the Commission gave an account of its visits between 20 May and 1 June to Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Egypt, and, in chapter III, set out its conclusions and recommendations.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2156TH TO 2159TH MEETINGS (18–20 JULY 1979)

56. At its 2156th meeting, on 18 July, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection.

“The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

“Report of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) (S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1)”

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

58. The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Acting Chairman of the

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at his request. The President also drew attention to a letter dated 18 July from the representative of Kuwait (S/13456), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate on the item, in accordance with the Council's past 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2156th meeting, on 18 July 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).*

60. The Council then resumed its consideration of the item. Statements were made by the representative of Portugal, Chairman of the Commission, and by the representatives of Bolivia and Zambia, its two other members. The President of the Council made a statement regarding the work of the Commission.

61. Statements were also made by the representatives of Israel, Jordan and Egypt, and by the representative of PLO.

62. At the 2157th meeting, on 19 July, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, at his request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

63. The Council continued its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of Kuwait, France, China, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan, and by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

64. At the 2158th meeting, on 20 July, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Jamaica, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Jordan.

65. At the 2159th meeting, on 20 July, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13461) which had been prepared in the course of informal consultations among members of the Council.

66. The representative of Portugal made a statement, introducing the draft resolution.

67. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2159th meeting, on 20 July 1979, the draft resolution (S/13461) was adopted by 14 votes in favour to none against, with one abstention (United States of America), as resolution 452 (1979).*

68. Resolution 452 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report and recommendations of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979 to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in document S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1,

"Strongly deploring the lack of co-operation of Israel with the Commission,

"Considering that the policy of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories has no legal validity and constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

"Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

"Emphasizing the need for confronting the issue of the existing settlements and the need to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized,

"Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and reconfirming pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, and in particular the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in that city,

"Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East,

"1. Commends the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"2. Accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

"3. Calls upon the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"4. Requests the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep under close survey the implementation of the present resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979."

69. The representatives of Norway, the United States, Kuwait, Czechoslovakia and the USSR, and the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom, made statements following the vote.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 23 JULY 1979 AND 15 FEBRUARY 1980

70. By a letter dated 1 August 1979 (S/13482), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern about the statement made by the representative of the United States in explanation of his delegation's abstention following the voting on resolution 452 (1979), as well as its view that the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) had acted within its mandate in taking up the question of Israeli settlements in Jerusalem.

71. Israel's policies regarding the expropriation of Arab lands and the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories were the subject of the following 10 communications received during this period.

72. By a letter dated 23 July (S/13465), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of a letter

dated 18 July from the Permanent Observer of PLO concerning efforts by 13 Palestinian inhabitants of the village of Salfit on the West Bank to obtain an injunction in the Supreme Court of Israel against the expropriation of 3,500 dunams of their land by the Israeli authorities.

73. By a letter dated 25 July (S/13471), the representative of Jordan transmitted an account of what he described as illegal Israeli practices in establishing settlements on the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and expropriating large areas of Arab land under the pretext of security.

74. By a letter dated 9 August (S/13491), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter from the Permanent Observer of PLO, denouncing what he called the seizure and confiscation of Bedouin land by Israel. On the same subject, the representative of Jordan, by a letter dated 5 September (S/13528), transmitted an article on "the tragedy of the Bedouins", published in a Haifa newspaper on 24 August.

75. In a letter dated 19 September (S/13546), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with the expropriation of a large area of Arab agricultural land in order to establish new Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

76. By a letter dated 19 September (S/13544), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern over what he termed Israel's decision to abrogate the provisions prohibiting Israeli nationals from purchasing land in the occupied territories. In a letter dated 20 September (S/13547), the representative of Jordan expressed similar views.

77. By a letter dated 18 October (S/13582), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People transmitted the text of a "Master Plan for the Development of Settlements in Judea and Samaria 1979-1983" and charged that a recent decision of the Israeli Government to expand seven of its settlements in the occupied Arab territories had been taken within the framework of that plan.

78. In a letter dated 8 November (S/13613), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with the confiscation of vast areas of agricultural land belonging to seven villages in the Jenin area in the West Bank.

79. By a note dated 24 October (S/13586), the President of the Security Council drew attention to the request he had received from the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) that the time-limit for the report called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 452 (1979) be postponed until 10 December 1979. The President stated that following informal consultation with members of the Council, he had found that there was no objection to the Commission's request.

80. On 4 December, the Security Council Commission established in pursuance of resolution 446 (1979), submitted a report (S/13679) in implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 452 (1979), in which it described its activities since the adoption of that resolution and set out its conclusions and recommendations.

81. By a letter dated 25 January 1980 (S/13765), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a letter dated 21 January from the Permanent Observer of

PLO, who protested a decision of the Israeli Government to take control of the Palestinian-owned East Jerusalem Electric Company by 1 January 1981.

82. Activities of the Israeli authorities which were claimed to have affected the human rights of the population of the occupied Arab territories were the subject of eight communications to the Council and a statement by the President.

83. By a letter dated 30 July 1979 (S/13476), the representative of Jordan charged that Israel had refused to permit a distinguished Palestinian surgeon the right to enter the West Bank to visit his dying mother.

84. By a letter dated 13 November (S/13622), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of a letter dated 12 November from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who protested the arrest and threat to expel the Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, by the Israeli authorities. The Mayor's arrest was the subject of two further communications: the first, a letter dated 14 November (S/13630), in which the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of November requested immediate measures to ensure that the Mayor was not deported, and the second, a letter dated 28 November (S/13674) and Corr.1) from the representative of Jordan, transmitting the text of an article published in an Israeli newspaper which contained the text of a conversation between the Mayor of Nablus and the Israeli military Governor.

85. In a statement issued on 14 November (S/13629), the President of the Security Council stated that following consultations among the members of the Council, he had been authorized to express, on behalf of the Council, the Council's concern at the imprisonment and threatened deportation of Mayor Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus. He added that as President he could only regret that development, which might contribute to increased tension in the Middle East region.

86. By a letter dated 31 December (S/13720), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of a letter dated 26 December from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israeli troops had stormed Beir Zeit University and had raided the home in Jerusalem of the mother of the Permanent Observer of PLO. In a reply dated 11 January 1980 (S/13738), the representative of Israel said that the Israeli authorities had entered Beir Zeit University for the purpose of restoring order and that in the second case, entry into the home had been for the purpose of impounding certain chattels in lieu of municipal debts.

87. In a letter dated 30 January (S/13772), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with inhumane treatment of the Palestinians living in the refugee camp of Al-Dhaisheh near Bethlehem, forcing them from their homes at midnight to stand in the rain for 10 hours and then imposing a curfew. In a reply dated 12 February (S/13792), the representative of Israel charged that after a public bus and an ambulance had been stoned by the residents of that camp, a brief four-hour curfew had been imposed by the authorities who had detained 20 inhabitants for questioning.

88. Another issue raised in communications regarding the situation in the occupied Arab territories was that of alleged encroachment by Israel on the inviolability of historic and religious sites in Jerusalem.

89. In a letter dated 9 January (S/13732), the representative of Jordan expressed concern over Israel's measures to demolish holy Islamic places and evacuate Arab inhabitants because of extensive excavations inside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem which had recently caused the collapse of an Islamic building. Those charges were denied by the representative of Israel in a letter dated 25 January (S/13766), in which he stated that there was no connexion between the collapse of an old house and archaeological excavations being conducted in other parts of the Old City of Jerusalem.

90. In a letter dated 5 February (S/13782), the representative of Jordan referred to Israeli press reports of recent acts of vandalism and desecration of Christian institutions in Jerusalem by certain Israeli elements and an appeal by local Christian groups for international guarantees for the city's Holy Places. In a reply dated 12 February (S/13793), the representative of Israel stated that his Government would not tolerate vandalism and charged that Jordan had repeatedly attempted to play upon religious sentiments in its campaign against Israel.

91. The situation in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron) in the West Bank was the subject of eight communications, including requests for a meeting of the Security Council.

92. In a letter dated 5 February (S/13781), the representative of Israel charged PLO with waging indiscriminate terror against civilians in Israel, taking responsibility for injury to six persons in Rehovot and the murder of a resident of Kiryat Arba on 31 January in the bazaar of Hebron.

93. By a letter dated 11 February (S/13791), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a letter dated 7 February from the Permanent Observer of PLO charging that on 31 January, the Israeli authorities had placed a curfew on the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron), which lasted for 7 days, during which the Palestinian inhabitants had been subjected to provocation by armed Jewish settlers accompanied by Israeli soldiers.

94. By a letter dated 14 February (S/13795), the representative of Egypt expressed his Government's concern over the decision of the Israeli Government to allow Israeli nationals to settle in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron), in conflict with the Camp David agreements.

95. By a letter dated 14 February (S/13798), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a letter dated 11 February from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israel's decision to allow Israeli nationals to settle in Al-Khalil (Hebron) underscored its intention to continue its policy of usurpation and occupation of Palestinian land and homes in the occupied territories.

96. By a letter dated 15 February (S/13801), the representative of Jordan referred to the second report (S/13679) submitted on 4 December 1979 by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) and requested the President to convene a meeting of the Council to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

97. By a letter dated 15 February (S/13802), the

representative of Morocco, on behalf of the representatives of the members of the Islamic Conference, requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created by the measures recently taken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

98. In a letter dated 20 February (S/13811), the Acting Chairman of the Committee of the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People charged that the latest decision of the Israeli Government, authorizing Israeli settlements in the Arab city of Al-Khalil (Hebron), was another step towards strengthening Israel's annexation of the occupied Arab territories.

99. By a letter dated 22 February (S/13815), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of a message from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference expressing concern with regard to the measures recently taken by Israel in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2199TH TO 2203RD MEETINGS (22 FEBRUARY—1 MARCH 1980)

100. At its 2199th meeting on 22 February, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

“(a) Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13801);

“(b) Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13802)”.

101. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

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

103. The President drew attention to a letter dated 20 February from the representative of Tunisia (S/13813 and Corr.1), 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2199th meeting, on 22 February 1980, 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).*

105. Following the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Philippines.

106. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 22 February (S/13819) from the representative of Tunisia, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States. In the absence of objection, the Council extended the invitation requested.

107. The President also drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 20 February (S/13814) from the representative of Tunisia, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Fahd Qawasmeh, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron). In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

108. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representative of Portugal, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) and by the representative of Morocco, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Jordan, Israel and Egypt, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representatives of the USSR and Tunisia and the President of the Council spoke with regard to points of order.

109. At the 2200th meeting, on 25 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Pakistan and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

110. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by Mr. Maksoud and by the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in accordance with the decisions taken at the 2199th meeting.

111. The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Yugoslavia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Israel and Jordan, as well as by the representative of PLO.

112. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Tunisia, Israel and Jordan. The representative of the USSR also made a statement.

113. At the 2201st meeting, on 26 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Afghanistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

114. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Zambia, France, China, the USSR, the Philippines, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, Algeria and Pakistan.

115. The representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the USSR, Bangladesh, Zambia and Pakistan, as well as the representative of PLO, spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

116. At the 2202nd meeting, on 27 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

117. Discussion was continued with statements by the representatives of Israel, Kuwait, Mexico, Niger, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Jordan and Lebanon, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the German Democratic Republic and by the representative of Algeria.

118. Statements in connexion with the representation of Afghanistan were made by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Portugal, China, Bangladesh and the USSR.

119. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representative of Portugal and the representative of PLO.

120. At the 2203rd meeting, on 1 March, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13827) that had been prepared in the course of consultations. The President also drew attention to a letter dated 29 February (S/13830) from the representative of Tunisia, transmitting the text of a message that the Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron) had intended to deliver before the Council.

121. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

122. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Norway.

Decision: *At the 2203rd meeting, on 1 March 1980, the draft resolution (S/13827) was adopted unanimously as resolution 465 (1980).*

123. Resolution 465 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the reports of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979 to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in documents S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and S/13679,

"Taking note also of letters from the Permanent Representative of Jordan (S/13801) and the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Chairman of the Islamic Group (S/13802),

"Strongly deploring the refusal by Israel to cooperate with the Commission and regretting its formal rejection of resolutions 446 (1979) and 452 (1979) of 20 July 1979,

"Affirming once more that the 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,

"Deploring the decision of the Government of Israel officially to support Israeli settlement in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967,

"Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

"Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources,

"Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem

and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

“Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

“Recalling its pertinent resolutions, specifically resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July and 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, as well as the consensus statement made by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976,

“Having invited Mr. Fahd Qawasmeh, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron), in the occupied territory, to supply it with information pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,

“1. Commends the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) in preparing the report contained in document S/13679;

“2. Accepts the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

“3. Calls upon all parties, particularly the Government of Israel, to co-operate with the Commission;

“4. Strongly deplores the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh in order to appear before the Security Council and requests Israel to permit his free travel to United Nations Headquarters for that purpose;

“5. Determines that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that the policy and practices of Israel of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

“6. Strongly deplores the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

“7. Calls upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;

“8. Requests the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories

under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution;

“9. Requests the Commission to report to the Security Council before 1 September 1980 and decides to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the present resolution.”

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

5. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 26 FEBRUARY AND 6 MAY 1980

125. In a note issued on 26 February (S/13824), the President of the Security Council stated that following the Council decision on 22 February to extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Fahd Qawasmeh, he had requested the Secretary-General to bring that decision to the attention of the Government of Israel, in order that Mr. Qawasmeh might be permitted to address the Council in New York and thereafter return to his post. On 23 February the Secretary-General had requested the representative of Israel to bring the matter to the attention of his Government for its urgent consideration. On 25 February, the Secretary-General had received a reply from the representative of Israel, stating that the Government of Israel could not permit Mr. Qawasmeh to travel abroad at that time, since the purpose of his intended trip would be to lend support to Israel's enemies in their campaign against it.

126. In two letters dated 12 March (S/13839 and S/13840), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's satisfaction on the Security Council's adoption of resolution 465 (1980) and its unanimity in deploring the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories, and expressed the Committee's concern at the possible implications of the statement made by the President of the United States of America regarding resolution 465 (1980), especially in regard to the status of Jerusalem.

127. Between 26 February and 6 May 1980, the Council received the six following communications relating to the expropriation of Arab lands by the Israeli Government.

128. By a letter dated 14 March (S/13843), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed that Committee's concern about the expropriation by the Israeli authorities of vast areas of Arab-owned land in the vicinity of Jerusalem in order to establish new Israeli settlements.

129. On the same subject, the Council received two other communications dated 14 March (S/13844 and S/13845 and Corr.1): the first, from the representative of Jordan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of March, protesting the expropriation of 4,000 dunams of Arab land north of Jerusalem by the Israeli authorities; the second, a letter from the representative of Egypt, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the spokesman of the Egyptian Cabinet expressing dismay about Israel's de-

cision, which, he said, created serious obstacles to endeavours to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

130. By a letter dated 19 March (S/13849), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed the Committee's serious concern over a further expropriation of Arab land near Bethlehem by the Israeli Government.

131. By a letter dated 21 March (S/13851), the representative of Tunisia transmitted a letter from the Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israel's recent confiscation of land in the vicinity of Bethlehem was for the purpose of establishing another illegal settlement.

132. By a letter dated 25 March (S/13859), the representative of Morocco, as Chairman of the Islamic Group, also expressed grave concern at the expropriation of additional Arab lands near Bethlehem and the proposed establishment of two Jewish institutions in the Arab city of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

133. Two additional communications dealt with Israel's decision to establish two institutions at Al-Khalil (Hebron).

134. In a letter dated 24 March (S/13854), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People said that Israel's recent decision to establish what purported to be two educational institutions in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron), following its previous decision to allow Israeli settlements in that city, was a clear indication of its intention to annex the occupied Arab territories through a policy of faits accomplis.

135. By a letter dated 25 March (S/13861), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressing Egypt's condemnation of the Israeli decision to establish two institutions in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and describing it as an act of defiance to international legitimacy and the spirit of peace.

136. By a letter dated 27 March (S/13868), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a statement made by Mr. Rouhi Al-Khatib, Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, in which he deplored what he called the latest act of aggression in the Jerusalem area perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities, who had closed the Arab Science College at Abu Dees on the ground that there were sufficient colleges in the occupied Arab territories. In a reply dated 3 April (S/13874), the representative of Israel stated that the institution of Abu Dees actually consisted of one class with a limited number of students, and since there were 13 institutions of higher learning on the West Bank, the authorities had seen no reason for maintaining a single-unit institute.

137. By a letter dated 2 May (S/13922 and Corr.1), the representative of Democratic Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of May, transmitted a letter dated 1 May from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who complained of a series of provocations by Israeli forces against Palestinian students who were staging protests in a number of cities in the occupied Arab territories.

138. Developments in the city of Al-Khalil (Heb-

ron) were the subject of three further communications and a request for a meeting of the Council.

139. In a letter dated 4 May (S/13923), the representative of Israel complained of what he called a terrorist attack against Jewish worshippers perpetrated by PLO at Hebron (Al-Khalil) which had resulted in the death of six Israelis and the injury of 16 others.

140. By a letter dated 6 May (S/13928), the representative of Democratic Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted the text of a letter dated 5 May from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that on 2 May, the Mayors of Al-Khalil and of Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil had been expelled by the Israeli forces and asked the Secretary-General to use his good offices to ensure their return to their towns on the West Bank.

141. By a letter dated 6 May (S/13926), the representative of Tunisia requested an urgent Security Council meeting to consider the expulsion measure taken by the Israeli authorities against the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil.

6. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2221ST MEETING (8 MAY 1980)

142. At its 2221st meeting, on 8 May, the Security Council included the following item on its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 6 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13926)".

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

144. The President drew attention to a letter dated 8 May from the representative of Tunisia (S/13932), 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2221st meeting, on 8 May 1980, 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).*

146. The President then drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13930) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

147. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2221st meeting, on 8 May 1980, the draft resolution (S/13930) was adopted by 14 votes*

to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America), as resolution 468 (1980).

148. Resolution 468 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Recalling the Geneva Convention of 1949,

“Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,

“1. Calls upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind these illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders, so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

“2. Requests the Secretary-General to report upon the implementation of the present resolution.”

149. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the USSR and Israel, and by the representative of PLO.

150. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Yugoslavia to address the Council.

7. REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 12 AND 16 MAY 1980

151. On 13 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/13938) under resolution 468 (1980) on the implementation of that resolution. The Secretary-General stated that on 9 May, he had been informed by the Permanent Mission of Israel that the Government of Israel was unable to allow the expelled Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Hebron to return, for reasons indicated in the statement made by the representative of Israel before the Security Council. The Secretary-General added that he had noted reports that the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Hebron had been denied re-entry to the West Bank by the Israeli authorities on 11 May.

152. By a letter dated 12 May (S/13936), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a statement concerning the deportation by the Israeli authorities of the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil, in which he contested the allegations on that issue made by the representative of Israel in the Security Council.

153. In a letter dated 14 May (S/13940), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern over Israel's defiance of resolution 468 (1980) in refusing to readmit the Mayors of Al-Khalil and Halhoul and the Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil.

154. In a letter dated 16 May (S/13941), the representative of Jordan requested the convening of the Security Council to consider what he called Israel's defiance of resolution 468 (1980).

8. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2222ND AND 2223RD MEETINGS (20 MAY 1980)

155. At its 2222nd meeting, on 20 May, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

“Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13941)”.

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

157. The President drew attention to a letter dated 16 May from the representative of Tunisia (S/13950), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate on the item, in accordance with the Council's usual 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.

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

Decision: At the 2222nd meeting, on 20 May 1980, 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).

159. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 16 May from the representative of Tunisia (S/13942), requesting that invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Fahd Qawasmeh, Mayor of Al-Khalil, Mr. Mohamed Milhem, Mayor of Halhoul, and Mr. Rajab Attamimi, Islamic Judge of Al-Khalil. In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 to Mr. Qawasmeh, Mr. Milhem and Mr. Attamimi.

160. The President further drew the Council's attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13949) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

161. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Jordan and Israel.

162. At its 2223rd meeting, on 20 May, the Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by Mr. Milhem and Mr. Qawasmeh, in accordance with the decision taken at the preceding meeting.

163. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2223rd meeting, on 20 May 1980, the draft resolution (S/13949) was adopted by 14 votes to none, with one abstention (United States of America), as resolution 469 (1980).

164. Resolution 469 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report (S/13938) of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 468 (1980), of 8 May 1980,

“Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular article 1, which reads ‘The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances’, and article 49, which reads ‘Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as de-

portations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive`.

"1. *Strongly deplores* the failure of the Government of Israel to implement Security Council resolution 468 (1980):

"2. *Calls again upon* the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders, so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

"3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts and requests him to continue his efforts in order to ensure the immediate implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council on the result of his efforts at the earliest possible date."

165. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Zambia, and by the representative of PLO.

9. REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 24 MAY AND 5 JUNE 1980 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

166. On 24 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/13960) under resolution 469 (1980). The Secretary-General stated that on 23 May, he had received a reply to the appeal he had addressed to the Prime Minister of Israel on 21 May. In his reply, the Prime Minister, expressing regret that the resolutions adopted by the Security Council had failed to mention the attack on Jewish worshippers in Hebron carried out by emissaries of PLO, stated that a petition to allow the return of the three men had been submitted to Israel's High Court of Justice for consideration and that hearings would be held on the merits of the case within six weeks. The Prime Minister added that the judgement of the Court would be carried out by the Government of Israel.

167. By a letter dated 28 May (S/13966), the representative of Pakistan, in his capacity as the current Chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference, and acting in accordance with a decision taken by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 21 May, requested the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to "examine the dangerous situation arising from the latest decision by the Israeli authorities seeking to annex and declare Al Quds Al Sharif (the Holy City of Jerusalem) as the capital of Israel".

168. In a letter dated 2 June (S/13976), the representative of Jordan stated that three time bombs had been planted in cars belonging to Mr. Bassam Shaka'a, Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah, and Mr. Ibrahim Al-Taweel, Mayor of Al-Beireh, two of which had exploded, causing Mr. Shaka'a the loss of both his legs and Mr. Khalaf the loss of one leg and injury to one hand. He stated that the Government of Jordan held "the Zionist occupation authorities" responsible for those acts.

169. Condemnation of the above-mentioned incidents was expressed in two other communications: the first, dated 2 June (S/13978), from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; and the second, dated 3 June (S/13979), from the representative of Egypt.

170. In a letter dated 3 June (S/13977), the representative of Bahrain, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June, requested the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the assassination attempts against the elected Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Beireh and the arbitrary detention of a great number of Palestinian students in occupied Palestinian territory.

171. By a letter dated 3 June (S/13983), the representative of Bahrain, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted the text of a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO, charging that recent actions of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories constituted an attempt to deprive those territories of their national leaders. He called upon the United Nations to take the necessary steps to ensure the protection of the defenceless Palestinian people against what he termed "official and organized Zionist terrorism".

10. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2226TH MEETING (5 JUNE 1980)

172. At its 2226th meeting, on 5 June, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13977)".

173. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Egypt, Israel and Jordan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

174. The President drew attention to a letter dated 4 June from the representative of Tunisia (S/13982), 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.

175. In connexion with the proposal, a statement was made by the representative of the United States.

Decision: *At the 2226th meeting, on 5 June 1980, 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).*

176. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13984) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

177. Statements were made by the representatives of Bahrain and Israel.

178. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

179. The representative of the German Democratic Republic made a statement before the vote.

Decision: *At the 2226th meeting, on 5 June 1980, the draft resolution (S/13984) was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America) as resolution 471 (1980).*

180. Resolution 471 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

*"Recalling once again the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular article 27, which reads *inter alia*:*

"Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons . . . They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof"

"Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

"Recalling also its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980) of 8 and 20 May 1980,

"Reaffirming its resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, by which the Council determined 'that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that the policy and practices of Israel of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East' and strongly deplored the 'continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices',

"Shocked by the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Beireh,

"Deeply concerned that the Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories are allowed to carry arms, thus enabling them to perpetrate crimes against the civilian Arab population,

"1. Condemns the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Beireh and calls for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes;

"2. Expresses deep concern that Israel, as the occupying Power, has failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories, in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

"3. Calls upon the Government of Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered as a result of these crimes;

"4. Calls again upon the Government of Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of

Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"5. Calls once again upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;

"6. Reaffirms the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution."

181. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the USSR, Egypt, Jordan and Israel, as well as by the representative of PLO, who also spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

11. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 6 AND 15 JUNE 1980

182. By a letter dated 6 June (S/13988), the representative of Yemen transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yemen, denouncing "the recent Israeli terrorist acts committed against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Beireh".

183. In a letter dated 12 June (S/13997), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to a declaration made by Prime Minister Begin of Israel concerning the establishment of 10 new settlements on the West Bank, as well as to reports concerning implementation of a plan for the establishment of a "barrier zone" of new Israeli settlements in Gaza. He expressed the Committee's belief that the Council should take urgent and decisive measures to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the region.

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

1. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 JUNE AND 29 AUGUST 1979

184. In a letter dated 17 June 1979 (S/13398), the representative of Israel charged that an officer of the Nigerian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had been arrested on charges of smuggling arms into Israel for PLO.

185. In a letter dated 25 June (S/13413), the representative of Israel charged PLO with shelling the civilian population of Israel.

186. By letters dated 27 and 28 June and 3 July (S/13417, S/13421 and S/13433), the representative of Kuwait transmitted letters dated 25, 27 and 29 June from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israel had launched air and naval attacks and heavy artillery bombardment against civilian targets and refugee camps in Southern Lebanon which had resulted in the loss of lives, material damage and a mass exodus of the population from the region.

187. In a letter dated 28 June (S/13423), the representative of France cited the declaration on the situation in the Middle East issued by the nine members of the European Community on 18 June in Paris, in which they expressed support for the independence, sover-

eignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and concern over the difficulties encountered by UNIFIL in the execution of its mandate.

188. In letters dated 11 and 23 July and 6 August (S/13452, S/13464, S/13486 and S/13488), the representative of Lebanon charged that ever since the adoption of resolution 450 (1979), and notwithstanding the universal climate of concern and urgency, Israel had consistently flouted all United Nations decisions and had engaged in daily harassment in the UNIFIL area of operation and in other parts of Southern Lebanon, causing many casualties and extensive property damage.

189. In a note verbale dated 13 August (S/13496), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that the Government of Ghana had offered a battalion of 600 men to replace the Iranian battalion withdrawn from UNIFIL in January 1979. The Secretary-General noted that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to accept that offer and to ask the Government of Ghana to make available, at first, a unit of 300, all ranks, in order not to exceed the authorized strength of the Force. In a reply dated 15 August (S/13497), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had agreed with the proposal contained in his note and that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), had dissociated itself from the matter.

190. By a letter dated 20 August (S/13507), the representative of Kuwait transmitted a letter dated 15 August from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israel had intensified its attacks in Southern Lebanon, with the encouragement of the Government of the United States.

191. In two letters dated 22 August (S/13509 and S/13510), the representative of Lebanon complained that Israel had committed acts of aggression against Lebanon on 19, 21 and 22 August.

192. In a letter dated 24 August (S/13516), the representative of Lebanon requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council, in view of the continued escalation of violence and the loss of civilian lives resulting from Israeli attacks and shelling of Lebanese territory. He stated that the Lebanese Government felt that the deteriorating situation in Southern Lebanon was endangering peace and security and that it was imperative to ask the Council to take appropriate measures, including the imposition of sanctions on Israel, in order to put an end to its aggression against Lebanon.

193. At the close of the 2163rd meeting, on 24 August, the President made a statement in which he drew attention to the many recent reports that had been received of intense military activity in Southern Lebanon. He had been informed that the commander of UNIFIL had been instructed to make every effort to arrange an immediate cease-fire in the area. He recalled the Secretary-General's recent appeal for restraint on the part of all the parties and, in his capacity as President of the Council, reiterated that appeal so that those hostilities might be brought to an end.

194. In a letter dated 28 August (S/13519), the representative of Lebanon, after expressing appreciation for the President's appeal, requested that measures be

taken urgently to ensure the safety, integrity and freedom of movement of UNIFIL by providing the Force with weapons and equipment of a defensive character, to reconsider the definition of the area of operation of UNIFIL, to increase the number of posts and personnel in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) on the border with Israel and to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission.

195. In a further letter dated 28 August (S/13520), the representative of Lebanon again requested a meeting of the Security Council at the earliest possible date in order to help consolidate the *de facto* cease-fire.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2164TH AND 2165TH MEETINGS (29-30 AUGUST 1979)

196. At its 2164th meeting, on 29 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letters dated 24 August 1979 and 28 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13516 and S/13520)”.

197. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 29 August (S/13521) from the representative of Kuwait, requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2164th meeting, on 29 August 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).*

199. The President reported to the Council on the latest information received from the Secretariat on developments in the UNIFIL area of operation.

200. The meeting continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, France and Israel, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States, and by the representative of PLO.

201. The representatives of Lebanon and Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

202. At its 2165th meeting, on 30 August, the Council continued consideration of the item. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ireland and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

203. The Secretary-General made a statement.

204. Discussion was continued with statements by

the representatives of the USSR, Norway, Kuwait, Bolivia, China, Zambia, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Portugal, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Ireland and the Syrian Arab Republic.

205. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel, Kuwait and the USSR, as well as by the representative of PLO.

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

3. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 30 AUGUST AND 14 DECEMBER 1979

207. By a letter dated 24 September (S/13553), the representative of Lebanon transmitted extracts from a speech made by the President of Lebanon concerning United Nations action in Lebanon.

208. In a letter dated 10 October (S/13571), the representative of Lebanon conveyed an expression of appreciation by his Government in connexion with the address delivered by His Holiness, Pope John Paul II at the General Assembly on 2 October.

209. In a letter dated 13 December (S/13689), the representative of Lebanon referred to the need to renew the mandate of UNIFIL before 19 December and conveyed the views of the heads of Arab States and Governments that had been expressed at their summit conference on 23 November concerning the situation in Southern Lebanon.

4. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 14 DECEMBER 1979

210. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 December, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 14 December on the activities of the Force for the period from 9 June to 10 December 1979 (S/13691), in which he noted that despite intensive efforts both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, it had proved very difficult to make significant progress in fulfilling the mandate of the Force during that period.

211. The Secretary-General observed that during the earlier part of the period under review there had been serious exchanges of fire, involving the armed elements, on one side, and on the other, the *de facto* forces or the Israeli forces, or both combined. A *de facto* cease-fire brought about through UNIFIL on 26 August had defused the highly dangerous situation but, as the Secretary-General noted, the basic problems remained unresolved. The essential problem, the Secretary-General added, was the inability of UNIFIL to assume complete and peaceful control over its area of operation as a preliminary to the restoration of the effective authority of the Lebanese Government in the entire area. One main element of the problem was the intransigence of the *de facto* forces, which had continued and intensified their encroachments into the UNIFIL area of operation and had established four positions which were a source of constant tension and of increased harassment of the local population. Another problem resulted from the continuing attempts by armed elements to infiltrate the UNIFIL area.

212. The Secretary-General further reported that in order to maintain the cease-fire and to consolidate

the UNIFIL area of operation, a plan of action had been formulated, setting out those objectives as its first, essential steps and the restoration of the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese Government up to the internationally recognized boundary as the long-term objective, including the reactivation of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission. The Lebanese Government had given full support to the plan.

213. The Secretary-General also observed that an essential factor in the success of UNIFIL in implementing its mandate was the position of the Israeli Government, inasmuch as the *de facto* forces were supported by Israel, and its attitude towards the situation in Southern Lebanon was interrelated with its perception of the situation in the Middle East as a whole.

214. Since any move to withdraw or reduce UNIFIL at the current juncture would, in his view, be extremely dangerous, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of the Force be extended for another period of six months.

5. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2180TH MEETING (19 DECEMBER 1979)

215. At its 2180th meeting, on 19 December, the Security Council included the following items on its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13691)”.

216. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13695) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

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

218. The President drew attention to the letter dated 19 December from the representative of Kuwait (S/13696) 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 rule 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2180th meeting, on 19 December 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).*

220. In accordance with the agreement reached in the course of consultation, the President proposed first to put the draft resolution (S/13695) to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2180th meeting, on 19 December 1979, the draft resolution (S/13695) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with two abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution*

459 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

221. Resolution 459 (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, 444 (1979) of 19 January and 450 (1979) of 14 June 1979, as well as the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958), on 26 April (S/13272) and on 15 May 1979 (S/PV.2144),

"Recalling its debate on 29 and 30 August 1979 and the statements of the Secretary-General concerning the cease-fire,

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13691),

"Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the continued violations of the cease-fire, the attacks on the Force and the difficulties in implementing Security Council resolutions,

"Expressing its anxiety about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and the threats to its very security, its freedom of movement and the safety of its headquarters,

"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,

"Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, and welcoming the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to reassert its sovereignty and restore its civilian and military authority in Southern Lebanon,

"1. Reaffirms the objectives of resolutions 425 (1978) and 450 (1979);

"2. Expresses its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to consolidate the cease-fire and calls 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 fulfillment of these objectives;

"3. 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 in resolution 426 (1978);

"4. Takes note of the determination of the Government of Lebanon to draw up a programme of action, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to promote the restoration of its authority in pursuance of resolution 425 (1978);

"5. Takes note also of the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to obtain international recognition for the protection of the archaeological and cultural sites and monuments in the city of Tyre in accordance with international law and the Convention of The Hague of 1954, under which such cities, sites and monuments are considered to be a heritage of interest to all mankind;

"6. Reaffirms the validity of the General Armis-

stice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon in accordance with its relevant decisions and resolutions and calls upon the parties, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, 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. Highly commends the performance of the Force and its Commander, and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General 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;

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

"9. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 June 1980;

"10. 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);

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

222. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Norway, Czechoslovakia, the United States, France, Jamaica, Bolivia, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Gabon, Portugal, Nigeria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as by the representative of PLO.

223. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Kuwait, Bolivia, Zambia, Israel and Lebanon.

6. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 19 DECEMBER 1979 AND 10 APRIL 1980

224. In letters dated 10 January (S/13736) and 8 February 1980 (S/13785), the representative of Israel submitted charges concerning what he termed the location of PLO terrorists in Southern Lebanon whom he accused of attacking Lebanese and Israeli villages.

225. In letters dated 21 and 25 March (S/13852 and S/13858), the representative of Lebanon submitted charges concerning what he termed a series of acts of aggression by Israeli forces against Southern Lebanon, many of which were committed within the UNIFIL area of operation.

226. In a letter dated 7 April (S/13876), the representative of Israel charged that a group of what he termed PLO terrorists based in Lebanon had penetrated into Israel from the UNIFIL area of operation and seized two nursery buildings in a kibbutz, killing

an infant, a civilian and an Israeli soldier, and wounding other small children and soldiers.

227. In a letter dated 10 April (S/13885), the representative of Lebanon charged Israel with continuing acts of aggression against Southern Lebanon and with direct confrontation with UNIFIL. He requested a meeting of the Security Council.

7. SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 11 APRIL 1980

228. In a special report dated 11 April (S/13888 and Corr. 1), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the escalation of tension in and adjacent to the UNIFIL area of operation, where serious incidents had occurred because of violent harassment by the *de facto* forces of long-established observation posts manned by observers of UNTSO. Since 6 April, the *de facto* forces had sought forcibly to establish a permanent presence in a village in the area of deployment of the Irish battalion. Furthermore, starting on 8 April, Israeli tanks, armoured vehicles and personnel had moved into Southern Lebanon, including the area of deployment of UNIFIL.

229. In three addenda to his special report issued on 16 and 18 April (S/13888/Add.1-3), the Secretary-General provided the Security Council with further information on the continuing acts of harassment by the *de facto* forces against UNIFIL which had resulted in the murder of two Irish soldiers by the *de facto* forces.

8. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2212TH TO 2218TH MEETINGS (13-24 APRIL 1980)

230. At its 2212th meeting, on 13 April, the Security Council included the following items in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 10 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13885);

“Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13888 and Corr. 1 and Add 1-3).”

231. 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.

232. The Secretary-General made a statement regarding developments in the UNIFIL area on Saturday, 12 April.

233. At the 2213th meeting, on 14 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, Jordan and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

234. The President drew attention to a letter dated 13 April from the representative of Tunisia (S/13889) 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 rule 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2213th meeting, on 14 April 1980, 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).*

236. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 13 April (S/13890) from the representative of Tunisia requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud.

237. The Secretary-General made a statement concerning developments since the preceding day.

238. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of Lebanon, France and Israel.

239. At the 2214th meeting, on 14 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ireland and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

240. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2213th meeting, by the representatives of Jordan and the USSR, and by the representative of PLO.

241. At the 2215th meeting, on 15 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

242. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Norway, the German Democratic Republic, Zambia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Italy, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic.

243. At its 2216th meeting, on 16 April, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Jamaica, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, the Niger, Portugal, Bangladesh and Lebanon. The representatives of Israel and Lebanon spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

244. At the 2217th meeting, on 18 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Fiji and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

245. The President drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Tunisia (S/13897) which read as follows:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,*

“*Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 1980 (S/13888 and Corr. 1) and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda,*

“*Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978),*

427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979) and 459 (1979).

“*Recalling* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) and confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), particularly:

“(a) That the Force ‘must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit’,

“(b) That the Force ‘must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks’,

“(c) That the Force ‘will not use force except in self-defence’,

“(d) That ‘self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council’,

“1. *Reaffirms* its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 459 (1979);

“2. *Strongly condemns* Israel’s military intervention into Lebanon and the violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity, and calls for the total withdrawal of Israeli forces and the immediate cessation of all direct and indirect Israeli military action inside Lebanon’s internationally recognized boundaries;

“3. *Strongly condemns* all violations of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 1949 and the provision of military assistance to illegal armed groups, as well as all acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO);

“4. *Strongly condemns* all attacks on UNIFIL and UNTSO, as well as all obstructions and hostile activities in or through the UNIFIL area of operation that are inconsistent with Security Council resolutions and the mandate of UNIFIL, which is designed to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take all measures deemed necessary for the effective restoration of Lebanon’s sovereignty;

“5. *Strongly condemns* the acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among UNIFIL and UNTSO personnel, as well as their harassment and abuse, the destruction of property and matériel, and the disruption of communications;

“6. *Strongly condemns* the deliberate shelling of the UNIFIL field hospital, which enjoys special protection under international law;

“7. *Commends* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, as well as the cessation of hostilities, and to enable UNIFIL to carry out its mandate effectively, without interference;

“8. *Commends* the performance of UNIFIL in carrying out its duties with great restraint in very adverse circumstances;

“9. *Calls attention* to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right of self-defence and calls attention to the terms of reference of UNIFIL, which provide that the Force will

use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind;

“10. *Calls upon* all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to cooperate with the Secretary-General in restoring peace and security and in enabling UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate and, further, to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement of 1949, conducive to the restoration of Lebanon’s sovereignty over all of its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

“11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the completion of the withdrawal of Israeli troops, the cessation of hostilities and all acts inconsistent with the mandate of UNIFIL.”

246. The Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs made an oral report, in accordance with rule 22 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure.

247. Thereafter, as a result of consultations, the President made the following statement (S/13900), which had been agreed upon by all the members of the Security Council:

“As a result of consultations held among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized, as President of the Council, to make the following statement, which has been agreed upon by all the members of the Council:

“I am authorized by the Security Council to make the following statement on behalf of its members pending action on the resolution which the Security Council is considering on the over-all situation in Lebanon and on the acts of hostility against Lebanon, UNIFIL and UNTSO.

“The members of the Security Council are shocked and outraged at the report that the Security Council has received on the attacks on the Force and the cold-blooded murder of peace-keeping soldiers by the *de facto* forces.

“This unprecedented, barbaric act against a peace-keeping force is a direct challenge to and defiance of the authority of the Security Council and to the mission of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.

“The Security Council strongly condemns all those who share in the responsibility for this outrageous act. The Council reaffirms its intention to take such determined action as the situation calls for to enable UNIFIL to take immediate and total control of its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

“The Council extends its deep-felt condolences to the Government of Ireland and the families of the victims.

“The Council also commends the valiant action of the commanders and soldiers of UNIFIL, and the courage of the United Nations observers under the most adverse circumstances.”

248. Statements were then made by the representatives of Ireland, Lebanon, Norway, France, the Netherlands, Italy, China, the United States, Portugal, the USSR, the Niger, Jamaica, the German Democrat-

ic Republic, Bangladesh, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Tunisia, Zambia, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

249. The representative of Lebanon spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

250. The meeting continued with statements by the representative of PLO and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Mexico.

251. On 23 April, the following revised text (S/13897/Rev.1) of the draft resolution sponsored by Tunisia was circulated:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,*

“*Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 1980 (S/13888 and Corr.1), and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda,*

“*Having expressed itself through the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980 (S/13900),*

“*Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), and 459 (1979),*

“*Recalling the terms of reference and general guidelines of UNIFIL, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:*

“*(a) That the Force ‘must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit’,*

“*(b) That the Force ‘must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks’,*

“*(c) That the Force ‘shall not use force except in self-defence’,*

“*(d) That ‘self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council’,*

“*1. Reaffirms its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), and 459 (1979);*

“*2. Strongly condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions including:*

“*(a) Israel’s military intervention into Lebanon;*

“*(b) All acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon;*

“*(c) Any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;*

“*(d) Provision of military assistance to the so-called de facto forces;*

“*(e) All acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;*

“*(f) All acts of hostility against UNIFIL and in or through the UNIFIL area of operation as inconsistent with Security Council resolutions;*

“*(g) All obstructions of UNIFIL’s ability to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take meas-*

ures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of Lebanon’s sovereignty;

“*(h) Acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among UNIFIL and UNTSO personnel, their harassment and abuse, the disruption of communication, as well as the destruction of property and material;*

“*3. Condemns the deliberate shelling of the UNIFIL headquarters and, more particularly, the field hospital, which enjoys special protection under international law;*

“*4. Commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to bring about the cessation of hostilities and to enable UNIFIL to carry out its mandate effectively without interference;*

“*5. Commends UNIFIL for its great restraint in carrying out its duties in very adverse circumstances;*

“*6. Calls attention to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right to self-defence;*

“*7. Calls attention to the terms of reference of UNIFIL which provide that the Force will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind;*

“*8. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission to agree on precise recommendations and to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement conducive to the restoration of Lebanon’s sovereignty over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;*

“*9. Calls upon all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to cooperate with the Secretary-General in enabling UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate;*

“*10. Recognizes the urgent need to explore all ways and means for securing the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978), including enhancing the capacity of UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate in all its parts and in the totality of the area of operation assigned to it, up to the internationally recognized boundaries;*

“*11. Requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the progress of these initiatives and the cessation of hostilities.”*

252. The revised draft resolution was not pressed to a vote.

253. At the 2218th meeting on 24 April, the President informed the Council of a letter dated 22 April from the representative of Tunisia (S/13903) requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Hamid Essid, personal representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Essid.

254. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Fiji and Saudi Arabia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Mexico. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Essid.

255. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13905) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

256. The representatives of China, the German Democratic Republic and the United States made statements before the vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2218th meeting, on 24 April 1980, the draft resolution (S/13905) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America), as resolution 467 (1980).

257. Resolution 467 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

“Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 April 1980 (S/13888 and Corr. 1) and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda,

“Having expressed itself through the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980 (S/13900),

“Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979) and 459 (1979),

“Recalling the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

“(a) That the Force ‘must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit’,

“(b) That the Force ‘must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks’,

“(c) That the Force ‘will not use force except in self-defence’,

“(d) That ‘self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council’,

“1. Reaffirms its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 459 (1979), in the totality of the area of operation assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

“2. Condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions and, in particular, strongly deploras:

“(a) Any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;

“(b) The military intervention of Israel in Lebanon;

“(c) All acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon;

“(d) Provision of military assistance to the so-called *de facto* forces;

“(e) All acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

“(f) All acts of hostility against the Force and in

or through its area of operation as inconsistent with Security Council resolutions;

“(g) All obstructions of the ability of the Force to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon;

“(h) Acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among the personnel of the Force and of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, their harassment and abuse, the disruption of communication as well as the destruction of property and material;

“3. Condemns the deliberate shelling of the headquarters of the Force and more particularly the field hospital, which enjoys special protection under international law;

“4. Commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to bring about the cessation of hostilities and to enable the Force to carry out its mandate effectively without interference;

“5. Commends the Force for its great restraint in carrying out its duties in very adverse circumstances;

“6. Calls attention to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right to self-defence;

“7. Calls attention to the terms of reference of the Force which provide that it will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind;

“8. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission to agree on precise recommendations and to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement conducive to the restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

“9. Calls upon all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to cooperate with the Secretary-General in enabling the Force to fulfil its mandate;

“10. Recognizes the urgent need to explore all ways and means of securing the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978), including enhancing the capacity of the Force to fulfil its mandate in all its parts;

“11. Requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the progress of these initiatives and the cessation of hostilities.”

258. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon, as well as by the representative of PLO.

9. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 14 APRIL AND 15 JUNE 1980

259. In letters dated 14 and 15 April (S/13892 and S/13895), the representative of Israel submitted a series of charges regarding the activities of what he

termed PLO terrorists against targets in Israel since the withdrawal of Israel Defence Force units from Lebanon on 13 June 1978 and against Southern Lebanon since the establishment of UNIFIL.

260. In a letter dated 18 April (S/13899), the representative of the United Arab Emirates, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of April, charged that members of the Israeli special force had raided the Sarafand area in Southern Lebanon at dawn that day, killing 22 civilians.

261. By a letter dated 21 April (S/13901), the representative of Ireland transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Government of Ireland on 20 April in connexion with the killing of three soldiers from the Irish contingent of UNIFIL by the irregular Haddad forces.

262. In a letter dated 24 April (S/13907), the representative of Italy set out the text of a statement issued by the nine members of the European Community on 22 April on the situation in Southern Lebanon and the position of UNIFIL.

263. In a letter dated 28 April (S/13916), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council that it was his intention to replace the Norwegian medical unit, withdrawn from UNIFIL, by a medical unit from Sweden, subject to the usual consultations, if and when the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL. In a reply dated 29 April (S/13917), the President of the Council indicated that the members of the Council had considered the matter in consultations and agreed with the proposal of the Secretary-General. The President added that China had dissociated itself from the matter.

264. By a letter dated 2 May (S/13921), the representatives of Fiji, Ireland and Senegal transmitted, on behalf of the Governments of the 11 countries contributing troops to UNIFIL, the text of a communiqué issued on that day following their meeting at Dublin to discuss the serious difficulties experienced by UNIFIL in carrying out its mandate.

265. In letters dated 8, 17, and 27 May (S/13931, S/13946 and S/13962), the representative of Lebanon submitted a series of complaints of attacks by Israeli forces against civilian targets in Lebanon between 7 and 23 May.

266. In letters dated 16 and 19 May (S/13947 and S/13952), the representative of Israel charged that armed PLO elements had attempted to cross into Israel through UNIFIL lines and that a series of rockets had been fired from Lebanese territory at civilian targets in northern Israel on 18 May.

10. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 12 JUNE 1980

267. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 June, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 12 June on the activities of the Force for the period from 11 December 1979 to 12 June 1980 (S/13994).

268. Describing the situation in Southern Lebanon, the Secretary-General noted that despite the intensive efforts made both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field to fulfil the mandate of UNIFIL, grave difficulties had prevented progress during the period under review. The Secretary-General gave

an account of the most serious incidents that had taken place during the period, culminating in the violence of April 1980, when the *de facto* forces had subjected UNIFIL to intense harassment and violence and two Irish soldiers had been murdered. During the month of April, UNIFIL had observed 118 violations of Lebanese territory by Israeli forces. At the same time, the armed elements had been relatively restrained and there had been a marked decrease in the number of artillery, mortar and tank rounds fired by them.

269. The Secretary-General emphasized that during the period under review the most serious problems had been with the *de facto* forces, which had not only prevented a further deployment of UNIFIL but had attempted to establish additional encroachments and confronted the Force with heavy artillery bombardments, resulting in the death of UNIFIL soldiers. Those *de facto* forces, he pointed out, were dependent on the Israeli forces. On occasion, the intercession of the Israeli authorities had been able to restrain hostile acts by the *de facto* forces against UNIFIL. However, the Secretary-General stated, the Israeli authorities had continued their support of the *de facto* forces, citing reasons of national security, and, on the same grounds, had made incursions into Lebanese territory.

270. The Secretary-General observed that, although the leadership of PLO had renewed its assurances of co-operation with UNIFIL, armed elements and, recently, sizable groups of the Lebanese National Movement had attempted to infiltrate personnel and weapons into the UNIFIL area of operation.

271. In conclusion the Secretary-General observed that a peace-keeping operation must achieve its major objectives through means other than the use of force and that that consideration certainly applied to UNIFIL. Therefore, the main road to full implementation of the UNIFIL mandate lay in political and diplomatic efforts, which must secure genuine co-operation with the Force in the interest of security and normality for all concerned. Owing to his conviction that UNIFIL, despite all the difficulties it had to face, was performing an indispensable service to peace in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of the Force be extended for another period of six months, a recommendation with which the Government of Lebanon had expressed full agreement.

D. The situation in the Egypt-Israel sector

1. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE DATED 19 JULY 1979

272. As the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was due to expire on 24 July 1979, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 19 July on the activities of the Force for the period from 18 October 1978 to 19 July 1979 (S/13460). The Secretary-General observed that during the period under review, the situation in the Egypt-Israel sector had remained quiet and there had been no incidents of a serious nature. On 25 April, a treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel had entered into force. However, despite the recent developments in the 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 could be reached.

273. In describing the composition of UNEF, the Secretary-General noted that the Force was assisted by a group of 120 military observers which had been made available by UNTSO within the context of the terms of reference of UNEF.

274. In concluding his report, the Secretary-General pointed out that the original context in which UNEF was created and in which it had previously functioned had basically changed during the period under review. The Governments of Egypt and Israel favoured an extension of its mandate, but others opposed that course. Therefore, pursuant to the general considerations for the functioning of the Force approved by the Council in resolution 341 (1973), he expressed his readiness to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with whatever decision the Council might reach.

2. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

275. By a letter dated 24 July 1979 (S/13468), the Secretary-General indicated that he had taken note of the recent Security Council consultations regarding UNEF and understood that the members of the Council were agreed that there should be no extension of the UNEF mandate, which would lapse at midnight on 24 July. Accordingly, he intended to make all necessary arrangements for an orderly withdrawal of UNEF.

276. In a letter dated 24 July (S/13467), the representative of Kuwait stated that his Government dissociated itself from the Security Council's inaction on the continued presence of UNTSO in the Egypt-Israel sector, because it regarded United Nations involvement within the framework of the bilateral treaty as unacceptable. In a further letter dated 31 July (S/13478), the representative of Kuwait stated that that position represented the position of the Arab Group at the United Nations.

277. By a letter dated 27 July (S/13475), the representative of Egypt transmitted a letter to the Secretary-General, expressing his Government's appreciation of the exemplary manner in which UNEF had carried out its functions, assuring him of full co-operation in facilitating the orderly withdrawal of the Force and reaffirming its acceptance of the UNTSO military observers on Egyptian territory.

E. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

1. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED IN JULY AND AUGUST 1979

278. In a letter dated 26 July (S/13479), the Secretary-General, noting that because of the termination of the mandate of UNEF the logistic support provided to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) by UNEF was no longer available, proposed, subject to the usual consultations, that the logistic component of UNDOF be increased by 200 men.

279. In a reply dated 1 August (S/13480), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agreed with

his proposal and that China had dissociated itself from the matter.

280. In a note verbale dated 9 August (S/13499), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, subject to the usual consultations, he intended to accept the offer of the Government of Finland to bring the strength of its contingent with UNDOF to 390, equal to that of the Iranian battalion which it had replaced in March. In a reply dated 16 August (S/13500), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agreed with his proposal and that China had dissociated itself from the matter.

2. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 23 NOVEMBER 1979

281. As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 23 November on the activities of the Force for the period from 25 May to 23 November 1979 (S/13637). The Secretary-General stated that UNDOF had continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to supervise the observance of the cease-fire and the area of separation to ensure that there were no military forces within it. During the period under review, the situation in the sector had remained quiet, and there had been no serious incidents.

282. Despite the prevailing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the Secretary-General stated, 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, as called for by the Security Council in resolution 338 (1973). In the circumstances, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. He therefore recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1980, and indicated that the Governments concerned agreed.

3. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2174TH MEETING (30 NOVEMBER 1979)

283. At its 2174th 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/13637)”.

284. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13660) before the Council.

Decision: *At the 2174th meeting, on 30 November 1979, the draft resolution (S/13660) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 456 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

285. Resolution 456 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13637),

“Decides:

“(a) To call upon the parties concerned to im-

plement 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 1980;

“(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).”

286. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/13662) concerning resolution 456 (1979):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13637) states in paragraph 25 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”.

4. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1979 AND MARCH 1980

287. In a letter dated 30 November 1979 (S/13664), the representative of Kuwait stated that his delegation had accepted the extension of the mandate of UNDOF solely because the Syrian Arab Republic had accepted it.

288. In a letter dated 29 November (S/13665), the Secretary-General informed the members of the Security Council that if the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNDOF, he planned, if the Council so consented, to appoint Colonel Guenther G. Greindl of the Austrian contingent Commander of UNDOF as from 1 December 1979. In a reply dated 30 November (S/13666), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that during consultations members of the Council had considered the matter and agreed with his proposal, adding that China had dissociated itself from the matter.

289. By a letter dated 21 February 1980 (S/13812), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a letter from the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, charging that a dangerous situation was being created in the Middle East by recent statements by the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Israel which his Government regarded as a pretext for launching military aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic. Those charges were denied in a letter dated 7 March (S/13834) from the representative of Israel.

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 23 MAY 1980

290. As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 31 May, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 23 May on the activities of the Force for the period from 24 November 1979 to 23 May 1980 (S/13957). The Secretary-General gave an account of the Force's continued supervision of the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic,

which had been maintained during the period under review with no complaints lodged by either party. With regard to the implementation of resolution 338 (1973), the Secretary-General noted that he had continued to maintain contact on the matter with the parties and Governments concerned, and expressed the 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 Council in that resolution.

291. As the Secretary-General considered that in the prevailing circumstances the continued presence of UNDOF in the area was essential, he recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months and indicated that the Governments concerned had given their assent.

6. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2224TH MEETING (20 MAY 1980)

292. At its 2224th 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/13957)”.

293. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13967) before the Council.

Decision: *At the 2224th meeting, on 30 May 1980, the draft resolution (S/13967) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 470 (1980). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

294. Resolution 470 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13957),

“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 1980;

“(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).”

295. The President made the following complementary statement (S/13970) on behalf of the Council concerning resolution 470 (1980):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13957) states in paragraph 26 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”.

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

296. In a letter dated 28 June 1979 (S/13423), the representative of France set out the text of a declaration issued in Paris on 18 June by the nine members of the European Community, in which they stated their position regarding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

297. In a letter dated 5 July (S/13437), the representative of Israel, referring to letters dated 11 and 16 June (A/34/308 and S/13399) from the representative of Algeria, said that the dispute which was the subject of those letters was essentially a local issue between the States involved in the question of Western Sahara and that references to Israel contained in them were irrelevant.

298. In letters dated 25 June, 27 July, 7 and 22 August, 19 September, 30 October and 13 and 20 November 1979 and 25 January and 11 February 1980 (S/13412, S/13474, S/13490, S/13511, S/13545, S/13593, S/13625, S/13635, S/13767 and S/13789), 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 Israeli cities and towns, killing innocent civilians and wounding many others.

299. In letters dated 20 August and 20 November (S/13508 and S/13635), the representative of Israel charged that on the night of 17/18 August and on 18 November, Israeli naval patrols had intercepted and sunk rubber dinghys entering northern Israeli coastal waters and had apprehended infiltrators for whose missions PLO had taken responsibility.

300. By a letter dated 24 August (S/13515), the representative of Zambia transmitted the text of the final communiqué of the meeting of the Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries held at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August, which, in paragraph 33, referred to the situation in the Middle East.

301. In a letter dated 27 September (S/13559), the representative of Qatar, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of September, said that the Arab Group was opposed to any action or undertaking by any organ of the United Nations which could facilitate in any form the recognition, endorsement, approval and implementation of the "Egypt-Israeli peace treaty".

302. On 24 October, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/29 of 7 December 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a report covering the developments in the Middle East situation in all its aspects (S/13578). The report dealt with the status of the cease-fire and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping forces; the efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied territories and the question of Jerusalem; the Palestinian refugee problem; the question of the rights of the Palestinian people; and developments in connexion with the search for a peaceful settlement.

303. In regard to the over-all situation, the Secretary-General reiterated that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could ultimately only be achieved through a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the question, including, in particular, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Evi-

dently, he stated, all parties concerned must be involved.

304. By a letter dated 27 November (S/13656), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a statement entitled "Lisbon Declaration", adopted on 6 November by the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and Their Central Issue: Palestine.

305. By a note dated 30 December (S/13716), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 34/70 entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

306. In a letter dated 31 December (S/13723), the representative of Israel protested the circulation of a letter from Morocco dated 19 December (A/34/850) forwarding a letter from PLO which contained what he asserted were false charges against Israel.

307. By a note dated 23 January 1980 (S/13761), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 34/89 entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

308. By a letter dated 11 February (S/13810), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of the resolutions and final communiqué of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 27 to 29 January, including resolution 4 on the Palestine question and Jerusalem.

309. By a letter dated 20 February (S/13816), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of Iraq's National Charter, as declared by the President of Iraq, which was comprised of a number of principles on inter-Arab relations and the obligations of Arab States towards neighbouring countries. In a letter dated 11 March (S/13838), the representative of Israel expressed the view that the position set forth in Iraq's National Charter epitomized the refusal of some Arab States to recognize the right of the State of Israel to exist.

310. By a letter dated 26 February (S/13825), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a news clipping entitled "United States doubts Israel set off A-bomb" from *The New York Times* of 22 February.

311. By a letter dated 2 April (S/13872), the representative of Israel transmitted a photocopy of an article which appeared in *El Mundo* (Caracas) on 11 February 1980, in which Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of PLO, was alleged to have declared that the destruction of Israel was the goal of the PLO struggle. By a letter dated 18 April (S/13898), the representative of Tunisia transmitted a letter from the representative of PLO, who stated that Mr. Arafat had never given such an interview.

312. By a letter dated 28 April (S/13912), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of the declaration made at the conclusion of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front, held at Tripoli between 12 and 15 April, dealing in part with the Arab-Israel conflict.

313. By a letter dated 5 May (S/13925), the representative of Italy transmitted the text of the declaration issued in Luxembourg on 28 April by the nine members of the European Community, dealing in part with the situation in the Middle East.

314. By a letter dated 16 May (S/13945), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, reviewing the current stage of negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinian people.

315. By a letter dated 4 June (S/13985), the representative of Israel charged that excerpts which he annexed from the "political programme and resolutions"

adopted at the Fourth Congress of Al-Fatah, held at Damascus at the end of May, called for the destruction of Israel.

316. In a letter dated 9 June (S/13990), the representative of Israel complained of an attempt to enter Israel from Jordan on 7 June by what he called a group of PLO terrorists.

Chapter 2

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 June and 31 December 1979 and reports of the Secretary-General

317. Between August and November 1979, Cyprus and Turkey sent a series of communications to the Security Council referring to various aspects of the situation in Cyprus.

318. In a letter dated 20 August 1979 (S/13505), the representative of Cyprus complained that two Turkish military aircraft had violated Cypriot air space on 17 August. By a letter dated 4 September (S/13526), the representative of Turkey forwarded a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, stating that those charges were totally unfounded.

319. By a letter dated 11 September (S/13534), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a letter from Mr. Fazil Küçük, who accused the Greek Cypriot leaders of continuing "one-sided propaganda" at international forums and evading serious and sustained negotiations at the intercommunal level.

320. By a letter dated 13 September (S/13540), Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a message from Mr. Kenan Atakol, who charged that Greek Cypriot protests about the imminent proclamation of independence by the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" were designed to mislead world public opinion and prepare the ground for further internationalization of the Cyprus problem.

321. By a letter dated 26 September (S/13566), Cyprus transmitted the text of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of Cyprus on 20 September on the occasion of the debate on the Cyprus question to be held at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. By a letter dated 18 October (S/13577), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, quoting comments made by Mr. Denktaş concerning that resolution.

322. In a letter dated 16 October (S/13574), Cyprus protested actions by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in the occupied part of Cyprus concerning ownership and sale of homes and land, the revocation of passports issued to Turkish Cypriots after 20 July 1974 by the Government of Cyprus and the halt in distribution of mail and packages to inhabitants of the Greek Cypriot enclave in the occupied part of Cyprus not bearing stamps issued by the Turkish Cypriot authorities. By a letter dated 19 October (S/13580), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, contesting those charges.

323. In a letter dated 18 October (S/13572), Cyprus further charged that Turkish attacks on Maronite Cypriots in villages in the Turkish-controlled area of Cyprus on 13 and 14 October had resulted in the usurpation of their land by Turkish settlers. By a letter dated 13 November (S/13623), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay rejecting those charges and stressing that the Maronites were treated as equals.

324. In a letter dated 2 November (S/13605), Cyprus accused the Turkish occupation "authorities" of preventing the International Committee of the Red Cross from facilitating the exchanges of messages and letters between the Greek Cypriots in the occupied area and their relatives in the rest of Cyprus. Those charges were rejected by Mr. Nail Atalay in a communication forwarded by a letter from Turkey dated 6 November (S/13609).

325. In a letter dated 28 November (S/13692), the Secretary-General appealed to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies for additional voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

326. In a letter dated 30 November (S/13661), the representative of Cyprus drew attention to a succession of statements by Turkish Cypriot leaders, Mr. Rauf Denktaş and Mr. Cagatay, as well as by certain Turkish leaders, threatening to declare an independent State in the area of Cyprus under the military occupation of Turkey.

327. 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 1979 (S/13672).

328. The Secretary-General reported that during the period under review, the situation in Cyprus had remained calm, thanks in good part to the efforts of UNFICYP and the co-operation of the parties. Attention had focused on the efforts to translate into reality the negotiating process delineated in the ten-point agreement that had been reached on 19 May 1979 at the conclusion of the high-level meeting held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General. Unfortunately, the momentum generated at that time had not been sustained when the intercommunal talks resumed on 15 June, and the interlocutors had been unable to take up the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the priorities laid down in the ten-point accord. After nearly five years of inter-

mittent talks, the Secretary-General pointed out, the credibility of that negotiating method hung in the balance, and he had indicated to the parties that he was prepared to reconvene the talks, if possible early in 1980, with the intention of pursuing them in a continuing and sustained manner.

329. In the light of 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 noted that the financial situation of UNFICYP was a cause for increasing concern.

330. In an addendum issued on 13 December (S/13672/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.

331. In a letter dated 28 December (S/13719), Cyprus cited a statement by the Foreign Minister of Turkey which was termed indicative of partitionist designs on Cyprus and its people, as well as a statement made in reply by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus.

332. By a note dated 30 December (S/13713), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Security Council to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 34/30 of 20 November on the question of Cyprus.

B. Consideration at the 2179th meeting (14 December 1979)

333. At its 2179th meeting, on 14 December, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in Cyprus:

“Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/13672 and Add.1)”.

334. 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.

335. The President informed the Council that he had received a letter from the representative of Turkey, requesting that Mr. Nail Atalay 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.

336. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13690) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

Decision: *At the 2179th meeting, on 14 December 1979, the draft resolution (S/13690) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 458 (1979). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

337. Resolution 458 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Taking note of the report of the Secretary-

General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1979 (S/13672),

“Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should 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 1979,

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

“Reiterating its support of 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 on 15 June 1980;

“2. *Urges* the parties to resume 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 31 May 1980.”

338. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General made a statement. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR, France, Czechoslovakia, Zambia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Kuwait, Gabon, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Nigeria. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Atalay, in conformity with its previous decision.

339. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Cyprus and Turkey.

C. Communications to the Security Council received between 1 January and 15 June 1980 and report of the Secretary-General

340. Between January and June 1980, the Council received from Cyprus and Turkey a number of communications relating to political and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus.

341. By a letter dated 16 January (S/13751), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a communication from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, who protested the convening of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Sub-Committee on the prevention of the Mediterranean's pollution in south Cyprus between 25 and 27 February.

342. By a letter dated 22 February (S/13821), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a communication from Mr. Kenan Atakol, who charged that the Greek Cypriot administration

was disseminating propaganda designed to prevent tourists from going to the north of Cyprus.

343. In a letter dated 18 March (S/13848), Cyprus charged that the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, had threatened to declare an independent State and to reopen Greek Cypriot hotels in Varosha. By a letter dated 2 April (S/13873), Turkey forwarded a response from Mr. Nail Atalay, stating that until a "legitimate bi-national Government of Cyprus" was established, with the two administrations united in a federal system, the Government of the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris" had full competence to take decisions on all issues and matters within its boundaries.

344. In a note dated 15 April (S/13894), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to appoint Mr. Hugo Gobbi of Argentina his Special Representative in Cyprus.

345. In a letter dated 23 April (S/13904), Cyprus charged Turkey with violation of Cypriot air space by two Turkish jet fighters on 17 April. Those charges were denied in a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, transmitted by Turkey in a letter dated 30 April (S/13920).

346. By a letter dated 22 May (S/13961), Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a communication from Mr. Kenan Atakol, who accused the Greek Cypriot administration of preventing aircraft rented by Turkish Cypriot Airlines from Sobel-Air of Belgium from flying to and from the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris".

347. On 3 June, before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 (S/13972). In his report, the Secretary-General described in detail the efforts undertaken within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council to reopen the negotiating process designed to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem and to overcome the difficulties that had brought the intercommunal talks to a standstill in June 1979. Though it had not proved possible to find an acceptable compromise formula, the Secretary-General had received wide-ranging indications of support for his continuing efforts and had asked Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to undertake a visit to Cyprus beginning on 6 June in that connexion. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the remaining difficulties that stood in the way of a resumption of the negotiating process might be resolved as rapidly as possible, as he continued to hold that the talks, if properly used, still represented the best available method for negotiating a political settlement of the Cyprus problem.

348. In light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement could go forward. Accordingly, he recommended to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months.

349. In an addendum issued on 12 June (S/13972/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.

D. Consideration at the 2230th meeting (13 June 1980)

350. At the 2230th meeting on 13 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/13972 and Add.1)".

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

352. The President stated that in the course of consultations members of the Council had agreed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Nail Atalay under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

353. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13993) prepared in the course of prior consultations. In the absence of objection, the draft resolution was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2230th meeting, on 13 June 1980, the draft resolution (S/13993) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 472 (1980). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

354. Resolution 472 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"*Taking note* of the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 3 June 1980 (S/13972),

"*Noting* the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should 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 1980,

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

"*Reiterating* its support of 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 in 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 1980;

"2. *Urges* the parties to resume 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 1980."

355. Following the adoption of the resolution, a statement was made by the Secretary-General. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hear-

ing statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the German Democratic Republic, Mexico and Jamaica. 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.

Chapter 3

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 June and 18 December 1979 and request for a meeting

356. In a letter dated 29 June 1979 (S/13427), the representative of Zambia conveyed a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia denying the reports of a possible meeting between the President of Zambia and so-called Prime Minister Muzorewa.

357. By a letter dated 10 August (S/13493), the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by that Committee on 8 August concerning the impediments to independence caused by the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Territories under colonial domination, including Southern Rhodesia.

358. By a letter dated 24 August (S/13515), the representative of Zambia transmitted the text of the final communiqué issued by the heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at their meeting held at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August.

359. By a letter dated 9 November (S/13617), the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia transmitted the text of a statement adopted by the Committee that day expressing grave concern about measures contemplated by the United Kingdom to discontinue in the near future the application of Council sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Bearing in mind that only the Security Council, which had instituted the sanctions in the first place, had a right to lift them, the Committee had decided to issue a statement and to send a copy to the President of the Council for the attention of the Council members. The statement also set out the attitudes taken in the Committee by the representatives of France, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.

360. By a letter dated 12 December (S/13688), the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Council that on 3 December the "Southern Rhodesia Constitution (Interim Provisions) Order 1979" had been made providing for full resumption of United Kingdom authority over Southern Rhodesia. As a result, a British Governor had assumed his functions in Salisbury on 12 December and the state of rebellion had been brought to an end. Therefore, the United Kingdom Government held, the situation in Southern Rhodesia had been remedied, and the obligations of

Member States under Article 25 of the Charter had been discharged. Accordingly, the United Kingdom was terminating the measures taken pursuant to the decisions adopted by the Security Council.

361. In a letter dated 14 December (S/13693), the representative of Madagascar, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of December, expressed the great concern felt by the African Group at the decision of the United Kingdom to cease to discharge its obligations with regard to the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in resolution 253 (1968). The African Group considered the unilateral action of the United Kingdom to be illegal and completely unacceptable, and requested the Council to maintain its authority in the matter.

362. In a letter dated 18 December (S/13698), the representative of the United Kingdom, referring to his letter of 12 December (S/13688), requested a meeting of the Council to consider the matter.

B. Consideration at the 2181st meeting (21 December 1979)

363. At its 2181st meeting on 21 December, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"(a) Letter dated 12 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13688);

"(b) Letter dated 14 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13693);

"(c) Letter dated 18 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13698)".

364. At that meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

365. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13699) which had been prepared in the course of prior consultations.

366. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2181st meeting, on 21 December 1979, the draft resolution (S/13699) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 460 (1979).*

367. Resolution 460 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

"Reaffirming the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Noting with satisfaction that the conference held at Lancaster House in London has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

"Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV),

"Deploring the loss of life, the waste and the suffering caused by the fourteen years of rebellion in Southern Rhodesia,

"Conscious of the need to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security in the region,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"2. Decides, having regard to the agreement reached at the Lancaster House conference, to call upon Member States to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter pursuant to resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

"3. Further decides to dissolve the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council;

"4. Commends Member States, particularly the front-line States, for their implementation of its resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with their obligation under Article 25 of the Charter;

"5. Calls upon all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia;

"6. Calls for strict adherence to the agreements

reached and for their full and faithful implementation by the administering Power and all the parties concerned;

"7. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, will remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution, particularly in organizing with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them;

"9. Decides to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence."

368. After the vote, a statement was made by the Secretary-General. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Zambia, Nigeria, Gabon, the United States, France, Bolivia, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, the USSR and Portugal, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China, and by the representatives of Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Liberia, Botswana and Cuba.

369. In a letter dated 21 December (S/13702), the representative of the USSR stated that the unilateral decisions by the United Kingdom and the United States to end their compliance with sanctions against Southern Rhodesia were a violation of the Charter, since only the Security Council could terminate the decisions it had taken.

370. In the course of the meeting, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 21 December (S/13703) from the representative of Kuwait, requesting that the Council extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud, who made a statement.

C. Communications and report received between 21 December 1979 and 30 January 1980 and request for a meeting

371. By a note dated 21 December 1979 (S/13706), the representative of Mozambique transmitted an account of the human and material losses suffered by Mozambique as a result of its full implementation of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and of the subsequent attacks against Mozambique and the other front-line States by the forces of the illegal régime.

372. In a note issued on 30 December (S/13714), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 34/41 of 21 November 1979 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, Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa”.

373. On 15 January 1980, the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia issued its twelfth report (S/13750), covering its work during the period from 16 December 1978 to 15 December 1979. The Committee had continued its examination of 53 cases of suspected violation of sanctions carried over from previous reports and had examined 10 new cases; it had also decided that 13 cases should be closed. In view of the great importance it attached to the questions of the supply to Southern Rhodesia of oil and oil products and of military aircraft and other military equipment, the Committee had decided to devote separate chapters in the report to those two items. The report also contained an account of the Committee's activities relating to the measures taken by Governments to ensure implementation of the sanctions, to consular and other representation of the illegal régime abroad, to the questions of airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia, immigration and tourism, to the Committee's co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Commonwealth Secretariat in London and other committees of the United Nations dealing with southern African questions, and to the co-operation it had received from private individuals and non-governmental organizations. In view of the dissolution of the Committee by the Security Council in its resolution 460 (1979), the report stated that the Committee had ceased to exist as of 21 December 1979.

374. By two letters dated 25 January (S/13764 and S/13768), the representative of Malawi, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of January, transmitted the text of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Liberation Committee of OAU at its session held at Dar es Salaam from 21 to 25 January and requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia which, he said, had arisen from gross violations by the United Kingdom Government of the Lancaster House agreement on Southern Rhodesia.

D. Consideration at the 2192nd to 2196th meetings (30 January–2 February 1980)

375. At its 2192nd meeting on 30 January, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

“Letter dated 25 January 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13764)”.

376. At that meeting the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

377. The President also drew the Council's atten-

tion to two letters dated 30 January (S/13770 and S/13771) from the representatives of the Niger, Tunisia and Zambia, requesting that the Council extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tirivafi Kangai, representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and to Mr. Johnstone Makatini, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, to address the Council. In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 to Messrs. Kangai and Makatini.

378. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the USSR in connexion with the invitation extended to Mr. Tirivafi Kangai under rule 39.

379. The Council opened its consideration of the question with statements by the representatives of Liberia, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Egypt and Botswana.

380. At the 2193rd meeting on 31 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

381. In accordance with the Council's decision at the 2192nd meeting, Mr. Tirivafi Kangai made a statement.

382. Statements were also made by the representatives of Zambia and the German Democratic Republic.

383. At the 2194th meeting on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Zaire, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

384. The Council continued its consideration of the matter with statements by the representatives of Somalia and Cuba.

385. In accordance with the Council's decision at the 2192nd meeting, Mr. Johnstone Makatini made a statement.

386. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of the Niger, the USSR, Viet Nam, Algeria, Jamaica, Yugoslavia, China and Zaire, and by the President of the Council.

387. At the 2195th meeting on 1 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ghana, Kenya and Uganda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

388. The President also drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 1 February (S/13776) from the representatives of the Niger, Tunisia and Zambia, requesting that an invitation be extended, 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.

389. The Council continued its consideration with statements by the representatives of Bangladesh, Nigeria, Tunisia, the Philippines, Mexico, Ghana, Kenya, Portugal and Uganda.

390. In accordance with the Council's earlier decision, Mr. Callistus Ndlovu made a statement.

391. The representatives of the United Kingdom, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

392. At the 2196th meeting on 2 February, the President drew attention to document S/13777/Rev.1, containing a revised draft resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

393. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2196th meeting, on 2 February 1980, the draft resolution (S/13777/Rev.1) was adopted by 14 votes to none as resolution 463 (1980). One member (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) did not participate in the vote.*

394. Resolution 463 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the latest developments in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

"Recalling its resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and in particular its resolution 460 (1979) of 21 December 1979,

"Noting that the conference held at Lancaster House in London has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

"Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community, in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Concerned at the numerous violations of the terms of the Lancaster House agreement,

"Reaffirming the need for strict compliance with the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 460 (1979), which called upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, would remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"2. Calls upon all parties to comply with the Lancaster House agreement;

"3. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the full and impartial implementation of the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House agreement;

"4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while noting its announcement that the South African troops have been withdrawn from the Beit Bridge, to ensure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of any other South African

forces, regular or mercenary, from Southern Rhodesia;

"5. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps in order to ensure that eligible Zimbabwe nationals will freely participate in the forthcoming electoral process, including:

"(a) The speedy and unimpeded return of Zimbabwe exiles and refugees in conformity with the Lancaster House agreement;

"(b) The release of all political prisoners;

"(c) The strict compliance by all the forces with the terms of the Lancaster House agreement and the confinement forthwith of the Rhodesian and auxiliary forces to their bases in conformity with that agreement;

"(d) The according of equal treatment to all parties to the agreement;

"(e) The rescinding of all emergency measures and regulations inconsistent with the conduct of free and fair elections;

"6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to create conditions in Southern Rhodesia which will ensure free and fair elections and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the Lancaster House agreement, which could have serious consequences for international peace and security;

"7. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to release any South African political prisoners, including captured freedom fighters, in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure their safe passage to any country of their choice;

"8. Strongly condemns the racist régime in South Africa for interference in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia;

"9. Calls upon all Member States to respect only the free and fair choice of the people of Zimbabwe;

"10. Decides to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence under genuine majority rule."

395. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Norway, the United States, the USSR and Portugal.

396. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the USSR spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Communications received during and after the Council's consideration of the question

397. In a letter dated 31 January (S/13773), the representative of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries at the United Nations, expressed that organization's strong support for the convening of the Security Council to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

398. By another letter of the same date (S/13775), the representative of Cuba transmitted, in the same capacity, the text of a message from the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and President of the Republic of Cuba, Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, addressed to the heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries on the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

399. By a letter dated 1 February (S/13796), the representative of Lesotho transmitted the text of a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho on 31 January on the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

400. By a letter dated 15 February (S/13803 and Corr.1), the representative of Mali, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of February, transmitted the text of a statement adopted by the African Group on the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

401. In a note issued on 3 March (S/13831), the

Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 34/192 of 18 December 1979 entitled "Question of Southern Rhodesia".

402. By a letter dated 21 March (S/13857) the representative of Mauritania, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of March, transmitted the text of a resolution on Zimbabwe adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its thirteenth extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 12 March.

Chapter 4

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 27 June and 14 September 1979 and request for a meeting

403. Between 27 June and 12 September 1979, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, from the following States: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/13438), German Democratic Republic (S/13538), Lao People's Democratic Republic (S/13447), Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/13444) and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (S/13416).

404. By a letter dated 11 June (S/13429), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted to the Security Council the summary record of the 429th meeting of the Special Committee, held on 6 June, and stated that the Special Committee wished to emphasize the importance of urgent action to stop all loans to South Africa in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

405. By a letter dated 20 July (S/13501), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted to the Security Council the summary record of the 430th meeting of the Special Committee, held on 8 June, and stated that the Special Committee wished to emphasize the importance of urgent action to impose an effective oil embargo against South Africa in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

406. By a letter dated 24 August (S/13515), the representative of Zambia transmitted the final communiqué of the meeting of Heads of Government of Commonwealth Countries, held at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August.

407. By a letter dated 14 September (S/13542), the representative of Liberia, Chairman of the African Group for the month of September, requested the President to undertake consultations among the members of the Security Council in order that appropriate action might be taken by the Council in the light of the proclamation of the independence of the bantustan Venda on 13 September by the Pretoria régime. By a letter dated 20 September (S/13548), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of a statement which he had issued on 11 September deploring the proclamation.

B. Consideration at the 2168th meeting (21 September 1979)

408. At its 2168th meeting, on 21 September, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 14 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13542)".

409. The President stated that after consultation with the members of the Council, he was authorized to make the following statement (S/13549), on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The Security Council notes that on 13 September 1979 the South African régime proclaimed Venda, an integral part of South African territory, a so-called 'independent' state, in pursuance of its *apartheid* and bantustanization policy.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 417 (1977), in which it demanded that the racist régime of South Africa should abolish the policy of bantustanization. It also recalls its resolutions 402 (1976) and 407 (1977), in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976 on this matter. The Council further takes note of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977 on the question of bantustans.

"The Security Council condemns the proclamation of the so-called 'independence' of Venda and declares it totally invalid. This action by the South African régime, following similar proclamations in the case of the Transkei and Bophuthatswana, denounced by the international community, is designed to divide and dispossess the African people and establish client states under its domination in order to perpetuate *apartheid*. It further aggravates the situation in the region and hinders international efforts for just and lasting solutions.

"The Security Council calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called 'independent' bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them, to reject travel documents issued by them, and urges Governments of member States to take effective measures to prohibit all indi-

viduals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called 'independent' bantustans."

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

C. Communications received between 24 September 1979 and 29 May 1980 and request for a meeting

411. In a letter dated 24 September 1979 (S/13552), the representative of South Africa stated, *inter alia*, that, in the view of the South African Government, the Council meeting of 21 September (2168th meeting) had been totally unnecessary and uncalled for, that the South African Government rejected the statement made by the President on behalf of the Council at that meeting, that the Council had no authority or jurisdiction in the matter and that Venda had become independent.

412. By a letter dated 25 October, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Committee's annual report (S/13596), adopted unanimously on that date and submitted to the General Assembly and Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 33/183 A to O of 24 January 1979. (The report was circulated as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22)*.)

413. By a letter dated 2 November, the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted to the Security Council the text of a special report by the Special Committee on recent developments concerning the relations between Israel and South Africa (S/13596/Add.1). (The report was circulated as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/34/22/Add.1)*.)

414. By a letter dated 23 November (S/13644), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Chairman of the African Group for the month of November, transmitted the text of a document submitted by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) which condemned the recent death sentence imposed on James Daniel Mange, a member of ANC, and the long-term imprisonment of 11 of his colleagues.

415. In a letter dated 7 December (S/13687), the representative of South Africa stated that 250 refugees had entered South Africa from Lesotho during the preceding 10 days and were being cared for on an emergency basis by the South African authorities. He requested that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be asked to render the necessary assistance to the refugees. In a letter dated 11 January 1980 (S/13746), the representative of Lesotho stated that his Government had never been informed by the South African Government about the refugees, whose status he questioned. He stated that the Lesotho Government had openly invited all persons who had left Lesotho under the guise of refugees and who were in the Bethlehem camp in South Africa, to which his Government did not have access, to return peacefully to their country. By a letter dated 22 January (S/13758), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs in which he rejected the charges by the representative of Lesotho. By a letter dated 4 Febru-

ary (S/13778), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs who stated that the number of refugees from Lesotho had increased to 706 and requested the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as a matter of urgency.

416. On 26 December, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa submitted a report (S/13708) on the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa, which had been considered by the Committee between 3 April and 20 December. The report set out the different points of view expressed by members of the Committee on the type of action to be recommended to the Council with a view to averting the danger of the acquisition of nuclear weapons by South Africa.

417. By a note dated 30 December (S/13714), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 34/41 of 21 November, 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, Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

418. By a letter dated 31 December, the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa transmitted a report (S/13721) adopted unanimously by the Committee on 20 December. The report contained an account of the Committee's work for the first two years, from 28 January 1978 to 20 December 1979, during the course of which the Committee had adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work and procedures for the investigation of allegations of violations of the arms embargo; had examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) (S/12673); had investigated seven specific cases of alleged violations of the arms embargo; had considered the question of existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military equipment and vehicles, as well as the export of arms and related material to South Africa prior to the adoption of resolution 418 (1977); had considered the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa; had heard statements on the subject of the arms embargo, including those of the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Vice-Chairman of the Sanctions Committee of the Organization of African Unity and representatives of non-governmental organizations, particularly anti-*apartheid* organizations; and had considered proposals made by them.

419. By a note dated 17 January 1980 (S/13749), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

420. By a note dated 22 January (S/13754), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 34/93 A to Q of 12 December 1979 and 34/93 R of 17 December 1979, entitled

“Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa”, and in particular, to paragraph 14 of resolution 34/93 A, relating to mandatory economic sanctions, paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 34/93 D, relating to a mandatory arms embargo, paragraph 1 of resolution 34/93 E, relating to nuclear collaboration, paragraph 3 of resolution 34/93 F, relating to a mandatory oil embargo, and the operative paragraph of resolution 34/93 Q, relating to foreign investments in South Africa.

421. By a note dated 15 February (S/13799), the Secretary-General drew the Council’s attention to paragraph 4 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, entitled “Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination”.

422. On 13 March, the President of the Security Council issued the following note (S/13842):

“After consultation with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council, on 13 March 1980, sent the following message to the Government of South Africa regarding that Government’s seizure and continued detention of Mr. Victor Matlou:

“The Security Council has learned with profound concern that South African authorities seized and continue to keep in detention Mr. Victor Matlou, an international passenger on Lesotho Airways en route from Swaziland to Maseru, Lesotho.

“According to information available to the Security Council, on 12 December 1979, Mr. Matlou, who is a South African refugee, boarded a Lesotho Airways International Flight No. 351 from Maputo, Mozambique, via Swaziland to Maseru, Lesotho. Because of bad weather conditions in Maseru, the plane landed with permission at Bloemfontein, South Africa. All passengers, including Mr. Matlou, were transferred from the plane to a bus to be transported to Maseru. At the border post the South African Police seized Mr. Matlou at gunpoint.

“All efforts to get Mr. Matlou released have so far failed to produce the desired results. The efforts of the Lesotho Government and appeals from third parties have not succeeded in obtaining the release of Mr. Matlou. The Council understands that the South African authorities intend to put Mr. Matlou on trial under the “Terrorism Act” of South Africa.

“I therefore make an urgent appeal on behalf of the Security Council to the South African authorities to take full account of the particular circumstances of this case, to release Mr. Matlou immediately and unconditionally and to allow him to leave the country.

“I also urge South Africa to facilitate the maintenance of airline communications between Lesotho, a land-locked country, and the rest of the world.”

423. In a letter dated 28 March (S/13864), the representative of South Africa stated, in reply to the President of the Security Council, that in arresting Mr. Matlou South Africa had acted entirely in accordance with the rules of international law but, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, was then engaged in discussions with the Government of Lesotho on the issue. In two letters dated 14 May (S/13944 and S/13953), the repre-

sentative of Lesotho reported that the issue had been peacefully resolved and that Mr. Matlou had been handed over to the Lesotho authorities on 14 May. By a letter dated 29 May (S/13971), the representative of South Africa drew attention to the contents of a note addressed by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho on 28 May on the same subject.

424. By a letter dated 27 March (S/13869), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March. He stated that the Special Committee fully endorsed the Declaration and considered a mandatory decision by the Security Council for an oil embargo against South Africa to be essential and urgent.

425. In a letter dated 29 May (S/13969), the representative of Morocco, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of May, requested the convening of the Security Council as a matter of urgency to consider “The question of South Africa”, in the light of the situation then prevailing in that country.

426. By a letter dated 5 June (S/13986), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information, who deplored the holding of a meeting of the Council and stated that, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, South Africa would not countenance interference in its domestic affairs.

D. Consideration at the 2225th, 2227th to 2229th and 2231st meetings (4–13 June 1980)

427. At its 2225th meeting, on 4 June, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The question of South Africa:

“Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d’Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13969)”.

428. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Mozambique and Nigeria, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He drew the Council’s attention to a letter dated 4 June from the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (S/13981), in which they requested that the Council extend invitations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Johnstone F. Makatini, representative of ANC, and to Mr. Henry Isaacs, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 to Mr. Makatini and to Mr. Isaacs.

429. The Security Council began its consideration of the item with the statements by the representative of Mozambique, Chairman of the African Group for the month of June, and by the representative of Nigeria, Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*. A statement was also made by Mr. Isaacs, in accordance with the decision taken at the same meeting.

430. At the 2227th meeting, on 6 June, the Presi-

dent, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Seychelles and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

431. The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of the Niger, Zambia, the German Democratic Republic, Tunisia, the Philippines, Cuba, Ethiopia and the Seychelles. A statement was also made by Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2225th meeting.

432. At the 2228th meeting, on 9 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

433. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Jamaica, the USSR, Bangladesh, China, Botswana, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Algeria.

434. At the 2229th meeting, on 12 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Benin, Guyana, Romania and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

435. The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Mexico, Benin, Guyana, Viet Nam, Bahrain and Romania.

436. At the 2231st meeting, on 13 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution (S/13995) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

437. The Council concluded its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of the United States and Portugal and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Norway.

438. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2231st meeting, on 13 June 1980, the draft resolution (S/13995) was adopted unanimously as resolution 473 (1980).*

439. Resolution 473 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,

"Gravely concerned by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as by the repression directed against churchmen and workers,

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

"Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African racist régime of apartheid in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, 417 (1977) of 31 October and 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

"Recalling further its resolutions 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979 and 466 (1980) of 11 April 1980, in which it condemned South Africa for the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

"Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Taking note of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,

"Gravely concerned about reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977),

"Taking note of the letter of 27 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning an oil embargo against South Africa (S/13869),

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

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

"2. Expresses its profound sympathy with the victims of this violence;

"3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

"4. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

"5. Calls upon the Government of South Africa urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid;

"6. Expresses the hope that the inevitable change in the racial policies of South Africa can be attained through peaceful means and declares, however, that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of the South African people greatly aggravate the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa;

"7. Calls upon the South African régime to take measures immediately to eliminate the policy of

apartheid and grant to all South African citizens equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny; these measures should include:

“(a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to *apartheid*;

“(b) Cessation forthwith of its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against *apartheid*, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

“(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to *apartheid*;

“(d) Termination of all political trials;

“(e) Provision of equal education opportunities to all South Africans;

“8. Urgently calls upon the South African régime to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

“9. Demands that the South African racist régime should refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States;

“10. Calls upon all States strictly and scrupu-

lously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

“11. Requests the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977) to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending by 15 September 1980 measures to close all loop-holes in the arms embargo, reinforce and make it more comprehensive;

“12. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution;

“13. Decides to remain seized of the question and to consider the situation again not later than 30 September 1980.”

440. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France and the USSR.

E. Subsequent communication

441. By a letter dated 13 June (S/13998), the representative of the United States transmitted the text of the kind of resolution that, in the view of his delegation, would have represented a new approach to the subject.

Chapter 5

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

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

442. By a note dated 19 June 1979 (S/13403), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Minister of Defence of Angola in which it was charged that on 11 June South Africa army aircraft had bombed a village in Cunene province, causing loss of life and injury among the civilian population, as well as property damage.

443. By a note dated 10 July (S/13446), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Minister of Defence, in which it was charged that South African military aircraft had carried out attacks and bombings in Huila and Cunene provinces, causing heavy material damage and the deaths of 11 Angolans, including 4 soldiers.

444. By a note dated 27 July (S/13473), the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 447 (1979), forwarded a report prepared by the Government of Angola on “the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression” by South Africa.

445. By a letter dated 7 September (S/13532), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence, in which it was charged that South Africa had carried out land and airborne attacks against Angola between 16 July and 23 August, as a result of which six Angolans had been killed and three abducted to Namibia.

446. By a letter dated 26 September (S/13557), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence in which it was charged that on 11 September ground forces of the South African army had launched air attacks on three areas in Cunene province.

447. By a letter dated 27 September (S/13560), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 18 September by the Ministry of Defence concerning the re-establishment by Angola of control over several villages at the southern border of the province of Kuando-Kubango.

448. By a note dated 27 September (S/13561), representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence in which it was charged that on 26 September South Africa had launched bombing attacks on the provinces of Cunene and Huila, as a result of which 60 civilians had been killed and 126 wounded.

449. In a letter dated 31 October (S/13595), the representative of Angola requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connexion with the question of South African aggression against Angola, especially, he stated, in the light of the recent and continuing acts of aggression and violations of his country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

450. By a note dated 31 October (S/13599), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party in

which it was charged that South Africa had conducted a massive airborne and ground troop assault on the southern provincial capitals of Porto Alexandre, Mocamedes and Lubango, resulting in the deaths of 18 civilians and two Angolan soldiers and heavy destruction of vital economic facilities.

451. By a letter dated 2 November (S/13604), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the South African Government denied that it had committed any acts of aggression against Angola, attributing the acts complained of to a civil war in Angola. Included were what were termed examples of atrocities by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) since January 1978 and a press statement urging the Secretary-General to condemn what was called all SWAPO terrorist activities.

B. Consideration at the 2169th and 2170th meetings (1-2 November 1979)

452. At its 2169th meeting, on 1 November, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

“Letter dated 31 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13595)”.

453. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Cuba and Liberia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

454. The Security Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Angola, Liberia, Cuba, Brazil, the USSR and Portugal.

455. At the 2170th meeting, on 2 November, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Colombia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

456. The Council had before it a draft resolution (S/13601) submitted by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia, and subsequently sponsored by Gabon.

457. The Security Council concluded its discussion with statements by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Zambia, Jamaica, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, China, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Yugoslavia, Mozambique, Viet Nam and Colombia.

458. The Council then proceeded to vote on the six-Power draft resolution (S/13601).

Decision: *At the 2170th meeting, on 2 November 1979, the draft resolution (S/13601) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with three abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 454 (1979).*

459. Resolution 454 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document

S/13595, as well as his note dated 31 October 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party (S/13599),

“Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

“Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 and 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, by which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

“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) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

“Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

“Gravely concerned that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa,

“1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

“2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from Angola;

“3. *Demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

“4. *Demands also* that South Africa desist forthwith from the utilization of Namibia, a Territory which it illegally occupies, to launch acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola or other neighbouring African States;

“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 remain seized of the matter.”

460. Following the vote, statements were made by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Bolivia, and by the representative of Angola.

C. Subsequent communications

461. By a letter dated 5 November (S/13608), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a

letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs who rejected resolution 454 (1979) and charged that SWAPO was persistently using Angola as a spring-board for hit-and-run attacks across the border.

462. By a note dated 13 November (S/13627), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of Angola in which it was charged that South African forces had committed acts of territorial violation in the southern part of Angola between 3 and 6 November, resulting in the deaths of three civilians.

463. By a letter dated 19 February 1980 (S/13806), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence, setting forth charges that South Africa had committed 44 acts of aggression against Angola during January.

464. By a letter dated 31 March (S/13883), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Office of Presidential Security of Angola concerning what were described as border violations and acts of provocation by South Africa against Angola from 6 February to 10 March.

465. By a letter dated 7 May (S/13929), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a statement by the Ministry of Defence in which it was stated that the situation in southern Angola had deteriorated owing to increased activity by South African aerial bombardment.

466. By a letter dated 22 May (S/13956), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence in which it was charged that South Africa had carried out nearly 200 aerial sorties over Angolan territory between 10 March and 28 April.

467. By a note dated 28 May (S/13965), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence in which it was charged that on 12 and 21 May South African armed forces had carried out military strikes against Angola in the provinces of Cunene and Kuando-Kubango, resulting in the deaths of more than 260 Angolans and injury to an untold number, the abduction of a large number of persons to Namibia and large-scale destruction of property, as well as the seizure of war matériel and civilian and military vehicles.

Chapter 6

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA

A. Request for a meeting

468. By a letter dated 22 November 1979 (S/13636), the representative of Zambia requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the escalating and intensified acts of aggression committed against Zambia by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

B. Consideration at the 2171st meeting (23 November 1979)

469. At its 2171st meeting, on 23 November, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Complaint by Zambia:

“Letter dated 22 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13636)”.

470. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

471. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13645) sponsored by Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

472. In the course of the discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Zambia, Nigeria, the USSR, China, Gabon, the United States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The meeting was then suspended, and after its resumption, the Council proceeded to take action on the six-Power draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2171st meeting, on 23 November 1979, the draft resolution (S/13645) was adopted by consensus as resolution 455 (1979).*

473. Resolution 455 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/13636,

“Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia,

“Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

“Gravely concerned also at the continuing collusion by South Africa in the repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia by the rebel forces of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

“Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia,

“Convinced that these wanton acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at destroying the economic infrastructure of the Republic of Zambia and weakening its support of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and national liberation,

“Recalling its resolution 424 (1978) of 17 March 1978, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the

armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, which constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia.

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

“*Conscious* of the need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security,

“1. *Strongly condemns* the illegal régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

“2. *Strongly condemns also* the continued collusion by South Africa in repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia;

“3. *Commends* the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their continued support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of unwarranted armed provocations by the Rhodesian rebels in collusion with South African armed forces;

“4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take prompt and effective measures to ensure that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia will desist from committing repeated acts of aggression and provocation against the Republic of Zambia;

“5. *Calls for* the payment of full and adequate compensation to the Republic of Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;

“6. *Further calls upon* all Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;

“7. *Decides* to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Council by 15 December 1979;

“8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.”

474. Following the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France and Zambia.

C. Composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee

475. In a note dated 1 December (S/13669), the President stated that, following his consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the *Ad Hoc* Committee established under paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979) would be composed of Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway. At its

first meeting, the *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia to assist the Security Council in implementation of the resolution elected the representative of Norway as its Chairman.

D. Subsequent communications and reports

476. By a letter dated 6 December (S/13681), the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee transmitted an interim report adopted by the Committee on that date. The report indicated that the *Ad Hoc* Committee had decided to visit Zambia between 11 and 15 December in order to hold discussions with the Government of Zambia and to obtain the requisite information for the subsequent conduct of its work. It therefore requested an extension of the date for the submission of its full report, which it expected to have ready by 31 January 1980.

477. On 12 December, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/13685), stating that, following informal consultations on the matter, no member of the Council objected to the request of the *Ad Hoc* Committee for an extension of the date for submission of its report and that its Chairman had been so informed.

478. By a letter dated 14 December (S/13694), the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee transmitted a second interim report, adopted by the Committee on that date in Lusaka, and stated that the difficulties brought about by the recent destruction of vital rail and road bridges throughout Zambia were so great that, in the view of the Committee, only urgent material and other forms of assistance from Member States and international organizations would enable the Government of Zambia to carry out its emergency programme of restoring the bridges, which were crucial to the functioning of the country's economy. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee contained detailed estimates provided by the Government of Zambia of the cost of restoration of the bridges, which totalled 14,618,586 kwachas, or \$US 18,741,778.

479. In a note dated 22 January 1980 (S/13755), the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among members of the Council on the matter, it had been agreed that for the purpose of presenting its full report, the *Ad Hoc* Committee would continue to be composed of the States mentioned in paragraph 3 of document S/13669 (see sect. C, above).

480. On 31 January, the *Ad Hoc* Committee submitted its report (S/13774 and Corr.1), adopted by it that day at Headquarters in New York. The report contained a summary of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's activities during its visit to Zambia. The Committee also noted in its report that the Secretary-General had transmitted its second interim report to Member States and to various international and inter-governmental organizations and that the Chairman of the Committee had addressed letters to a number of potential donor countries, as well as to certain inter-governmental organizations, appealing in each case for an urgent contribution to assist Zambia in restoring its most important bridges. A number of Member States and international organizations had responded

positively to that appeal, and, as of 31 January, the Committee reported, the target figure of 14,618,000 kwachas stipulated by the Government of Zambia for restoration of the bridges had been met. Nevertheless,

the *Ad Hoc* Committee stressed that further assistance to Zambia was needed in order to facilitate the reconstruction of that country's economic infrastructure as a whole.

Chapter 7

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

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

481. In a letter dated 13 September 1979 (S/13539), the representative of Zambia charged that from January to September 1979 South Africa had been violating Zambian air space and land, mainly in the western province which bordered Namibia, and had been carrying out indiscriminate acts against innocent villagers, causing considerable loss of life and property.

482. In a letter dated 17 September (S/13541), the representative of South Africa rejected the Zambian allegations and stated that the situation prevailing in the South West African/Zambian border area could be attributed directly to the presence of what he termed terrorists of SWAPO on the Zambian side of the border, where, he alleged, they received the active support of the Zambian armed forces.

483. In a letter dated 8 April 1980 (S/13878), the representative of Zambia requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, with a view to the Council taking effective measures to compel the Pretoria régime to desist from committing aggression against Zambia and to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

484. By a letter dated 10 April (S/13886), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information who declared that Zambia had to bear full responsibility for allowing elements hostile to South Africa to establish sanctuaries in, and operate from, its territory and expressed his Government's willingness to enter into bilateral negotiations with Zambia on the issue.

B. Consideration at the 2209th to 2211th meetings (10–11 April 1980)

485. At its 2209th meeting, on 10 April 1980, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Complaint by Zambia against South Africa:

“Letter dated 8 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13878)”.

486. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Cuba, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

487. The Security Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Zambia, Mauritius, Liberia, Cuba and Angola.

488. At the 2210th meeting, on 11 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Guyana, the United Arab Emirates and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

489. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Yugoslavia, China, Jamaica, Zaire, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria and the German Democratic Republic.

490. At the 2211th meeting, on 11 April, 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.

491. The Council had before it a draft resolution (S/13887) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

492. The Council concluded its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of Tunisia, the Niger, the USSR, Bangladesh, Norway, Portugal, the Philippines, India, Nigeria and Guyana, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of Mexico.

493. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2211th meeting, on 11 April 1980, the draft resolution (S/13887) was adopted unanimously as resolution 466 (1980).*

494. Resolution 466 (1980) reads as follows:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Taking note* of the letter dated 8 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia, contained in document S/13878,

“*Having considered* the statement of the representative of the Republic of Zambia,

“*Gravely concerned* at the escalation of hostile and unprovoked acts by the racist régime of South Africa, violating the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

“*Recalling* its resolution 455 (1979) of 23 November 1979, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the collusion by racist South Africa with the then illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia,

“*Grieved* at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the escalated acts and armed incursions by the racist régime of South Africa against the Republic of Zambia,

“*Deeply concerned* that the wanton acts by the racist régime of South Africa are aimed at the destabilization of the Republic of Zambia,

“Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security,

“1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

“2. *Demands* that South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the Republic of Zambia, cease all violations of Zambia’s airspace and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia;

“3. *Solemnly warns* South Africa that, in the event of any further armed incursions against the Republic of Zambia, the Security Council will meet to consider further appropriate action under the

provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

“4. *Commends* the Republic of Zambia for exercising maximum restraint in the face of serious provocations repeatedly committed against it by the racist régime of South Africa;

“5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.”

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

C. Subsequent communication

496. In a letter dated 15 April (S/13893), the representative of Zambia charged that South Africa had carried out acts of aggression against Zambia on 8 and 10 April.

Chapter 8

LETTERS DATED 13 JUNE 1979 AND 15 JUNE 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN WESTERN SAHARA

A. Communications to the Council and request for a meeting

497. By letters dated 13 and 15 June 1979 (S/13394 and S/13397), the representative of Morocco charged Algeria with acts of aggression against Morocco and requested the convening of a Council meeting to consider the situation. (See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2*, paras. 649 and 650.)

498. In a letter dated 16 June (S/13399), the representative of Algeria denied the charges made by Morocco, adding that Morocco’s accusations were designed to divert the attention of the international community from the basic facts of the question of Western Sahara, which, in reality, was a matter of decolonization.

B. Consideration at the 2151st to 2154th meetings (20–25 June 1979)

499. At its 2151st meeting, on 20 June, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13394 and S/13397)”.

500. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Madagascar and Morocco, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

501. The President also informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 20 June (S/13406) from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania in which they supported a request made by Mr. Madjid Abdal-

lah, a member of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia El-Hamra y Río de Oro (POLISARIO Front), that he be extended an invitation to address the Council in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

502. A statement was made in that connexion by the representative of Gabon.

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

504. The Council then began its consideration of the item with a statement by the representative of Morocco.

505. At the 2152nd meeting on 21 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Mauritania and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

506. The Council continued its discussion and heard a statement by the representative of Algeria.

507. At the 2153rd meeting on 22 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Congo and Democratic Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

508. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Benin, Madagascar, Democratic Yemen and Mauritania.

509. In accordance with the decision taken at the 2151st meeting, a statement was made by Mr. Madjid Abdallah.

510. At its 2154th meeting on 25 June, the President with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Burundi, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sao Tome and Principe and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

511. The President then drew attention to a letter

dated 25 June (S/13410) from the representative of Morocco, stating that the President of the Sudan and the current President of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had interceded with His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and that as the King had responded favourably to that appeal, Morocco was requesting the Security Council to suspend action on its complaint. The President added that following consultations, it was the view of the Council members that further consideration of the item should be postponed. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

C. Subsequent communications

512. By a letter dated 18 August (S/13503), the representative of Mauritania transmitted a message,

stating that the Government of Mauritania, by the agreement of Algiers concluded on 10 August with POLISARIO Front representatives, had renounced all territorial claims to Western Sahara and had decided to withdraw definitively from the war taking place there and assume a position of strict neutrality. He also transmitted the text of a declaration of 14 August in which his Government had requested the Moroccan Government to withdraw its troops immediately from Mauritanian territory.

513. By a letter dated 31 December (S/13718), the representative of Mauritania stated that the Moroccan contingent had completely withdrawn from Mauritania and that, accordingly, his Government would not press for consideration of an annexed complaint submitted to the Council on 5 December.

Chapter 9

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND LETTER DATED 22 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communications and documents received between 9 November and 1 December 1979 and requests for a meeting

514. In a letter dated 9 November 1979 (S/13615), the representative of the United States of America stated that on 4 November the American Embassy in Teheran had been occupied, that the American diplomatic personnel had been taken and were being held by a group of Iranians, and that all efforts to secure their release had been unavailing. As that action and the support it had received violated the very basis for the maintenance of international peace and security, the United States requested that the Security Council urgently consider what might be done to secure the release of the personnel being held and to restore the sanctity of diplomatic personnel and establishments.

515. On 9 November, following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council issued the following statement (S/13616):

“Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized as President of the Council to express the profound concern of the Council at the prolonged detention of American diplomatic personnel in Iran. Speaking as President of the Council on behalf of the Council, and while not wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, I must emphasize that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and establishments must be respected in all cases, in accordance with internationally accepted norms. Therefore I urge in the strongest terms that the diplomatic personnel being held in Iran should be released without delay and provided protection. I further urge the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to assist in attaining this objective.”

516. By a letter dated 13 November (S/13626), the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations transmitted the text of a letter

addressed to the Secretary-General by Mr. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In that letter, it was charged that the United States was striving, in connexion with a crisis which it had itself caused, to create a war psychosis in the United States and in the Western countries in order to justify military or economic measures against Iran. As the Government of Iran considered that its own security, and that of the region and the world was being threatened by those actions, it requested the convening of a meeting of the Security Council. The Government of Iran also hoped that the Secretary-General would do his utmost to induce the United States Government to abandon its hostile attitude and accede to Iran's legitimate requests that the United States recognize an examination of the guilt of the former Shah and that Iran should have returned to it the property and funds of the former Shah, members of his family and the leading members of his régime which were in the United States.

517. In a letter dated 25 November (S/13646), the Secretary-General, referring to the “grave situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Iran”, stated that the Government of the United States was deeply disturbed at the seizure of its Embassy in Teheran and the detention of its diplomatic personnel in violation of the relevant international conventions and that the Government of Iran was seeking redress for the injustices and abuse of human rights which, in its view, had been committed by the previous régime. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the prevailing crisis posed a serious threat to international peace and security. Accordingly, in the exercise of his responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, he requested that the Security Council be convened urgently in an effort to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

518. In a letter dated 27 November (S/13650), the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations stated that his Government welcomed the request of the Secretary-General for a meeting of the Security Council, recalling that Iran's Foreign Minister, in his letter dated 13 November (S/13626), had also drawn attention to the threats to international peace involved in the situation and had requested a meeting of the Council. He requested, however, that the convening of the Council be postponed out of respect for the most holy days of Tassua and Ashura, adding that Iran would be prepared to participate in a full debate in the Council as of Saturday evening, 1 December, when the Foreign Minister of Iran, Mr. Bani-Sadr, was scheduled to arrive in New York to lead the Iranian delegation.

519. By a letter dated 26 November (S/13648), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a communication dated 22 November from Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser for Foreign Affairs to the Government of Pakistan, expressing his Government's grave concern at the prevailing dangerous level of tension between Iran and the United States and its conviction that the request of the Government of Iran for a Security Council meeting afforded a most timely opportunity to the Council to avert the threat of military measures and ease the tension in the region.

520. By a telegram dated 27 November (S/13659), the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States transmitted the text of a declaration issued on 26 November by the Permanent Council regarding the occupation of the United States Embassy in Iran and the holding of members of its staff as hostages, in which the Permanent Council appealed to the Government of Iran to terminate the occupation of the United States Embassy and secure the release of all the hostages.

521. By a letter dated 30 November (S/13667), the representative of Guinea transmitted a message addressed both to the Ayatollah Khomeini and the King of Saudi Arabia by President Ahmed Sékou Touré, concerning the profanation of the Grand Mosque of Mecca and requesting the Government of Iran to release the hostages.

522. By a letter dated 30 November (S/13668), the representative of Ireland transmitted the text of a statement issued on that day by the heads of State or Government and the Foreign Ministers of the nine member States of the European Community, urging the Iranian authorities to take immediate action to release the hostages in complete safety and allow them to return to their own country.

523. By a letter dated 1 December (S/13670), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Tunisian Government concerning a meeting with a delegation sent by the Revolutionary Council of Iran, at which the Foreign Minister of Tunisia had expressed Tunisia's deep concern and urged compliance by the leaders in Teheran with the rules governing international relations.

524. By a letter dated 1 December (S/13671), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, Mr. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, charging that United States imperialism and international zionism had em-

barked on a new plot to mislead and confuse American public opinion.

B. Consideration at the 2172nd and 2175th to 2178th meetings (27 November and 1-4 December 1979)

525. At the 2172nd meeting, on 27 November, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13646)”.

526. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iran and Sri Lanka, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

527. At the same meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General, following which the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/13652):

“I would like to thank the Secretary-General for his statement.

“I wish to refer to the letter of the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979 (S/13646), on the basis of which the Security Council is meeting and which reads as follows:

“I wish to refer to the grave situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States of America and Iran. The Government of the United States is deeply disturbed at the seizure of its Embassy in Teheran and the detention of its diplomatic personnel, in violation of the relevant international conventions. The Government of Iran seeks redress for injustices and abuse of human rights which, in its view, were committed by the previous régime. The international community is increasingly concerned that the dangerous level of tension between these two countries threatens peace and stability in the region and could have disastrous consequences for the entire world.

“In my opinion, therefore, the present crisis poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Accordingly, in the exercise of my responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, I ask that the Security Council be convened urgently in an effort to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.”

“I also wish to refer to the letter dated 27 November 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations addressed to me (S/13650), by which he requested that formal deliberations of the Security Council be postponed out of respect for the most holy days of Tassua and Ashura, days highly revered and commemorated for centuries in many Islamic countries, particularly Iran, and in order to enable His Excellency Mr. Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Foreign Minister of Iran, to arrive in New York so as to be able to participate in full debate of the Council as of Saturday evening, 1 December.

“After consultations, the Council has, therefore, agreed to adjourn its meeting until 1 December at 9 p.m., subject to the understanding that it will reconvene before then if the situation demands it.

"I also wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that on 9 November, following consultations among members of the Council, I issued the following statement (S/13616) on behalf of the members of the Council, urgently asking for the release and protection of American diplomatic personnel who have been detained in Iran since 4 November:

[See para. 515 above.]

"On behalf of the Security Council, I strongly reiterate this appeal.

"In view of the serious threat to international peace and security, the Security Council will not relent in its urgent efforts to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

528. At its 2175th meeting, on 1 December, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item.

529. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Liberia and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

530. The President informed the Security Council that the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations had officially informed the outgoing President of the Council, on 30 November, that Iran did not intend to be present at the meeting of the Council.

531. Consideration of the question continued with statements by the representatives of the United States, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Gabon, France, Bolivia, Bangladesh, the USSR, Zambia, Nigeria and Czechoslovakia, by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of China, and by the representatives of Liberia and Zaire.

532. At the 2176th meeting, on 2 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Malawi, the Netherlands, Panama, Spain and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

533. The Council continued its consideration of the question, hearing statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Jamaica, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Malawi, Italy, Panama, Yugoslavia and Spain.

534. At the 2177th meeting, on 3 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Mauritius and Swaziland, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

535. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Bolivia (on behalf of the Latin American Group), Swaziland, Austria, Belgium and Mauritius.

536. At the 2178th meeting, on 4 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Greece, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

537. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13677) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

538. The Council concluded its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of Portugal (who read out a statement issued by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe) and Greece.

539. The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2178th meeting, on 4 December 1979, the draft resolution (S/13677) was adopted unanimously as resolution 457 (1979).*

540. Resolution 457 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979 (S/13646),

"Deeply concerned at the dangerous level of tension between Iran and the United States of America, which could have grave consequences for international peace and security,

"Recalling the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November 1979 (S/13616) which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (S/13652),

"Taking note of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran dated 13 November 1979 (S/13626), relative to the grievances of Iran,

"Mindful of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

"Conscious of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"Reaffirming the solemn obligation of all States parties to both the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 to respect the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and the premises of their missions,

"1. Urgently calls upon the Government of Iran to release immediately the personnel of the Embassy of the United States of America being held at Teheran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave the country;

"2. Further calls upon the Governments of Iran and of the United States of America to take steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them to their mutual satisfaction in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

"3. Urges the Governments of Iran and of the United States of America to exercise the utmost restraint in the prevailing situation;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to lend his good offices for the immediate implementation of the present resolution and to take all appropriate measures to this end;

"5. Decides that the Council will remain actively seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to it on developments regarding his efforts."

541. Following the vote, the Council heard statements by the Secretary-General and by the representative of the United States.

C. Communications and reports received between 3 and 22 December 1979 and request for a meeting

542. By a letter dated 3 December (S/13673), the representative of the Ivory Coast transmitted the text of a message dated 23 November from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ivory Coast concerning the representations made to the Iranian authorities for the evacuation of the United States Embassy in Teheran and the release of its personnel and forwarding the text of an appeal to that end addressed to His Excellency the Ayatollah Khomeini by the President of the Ivory Coast.

543. By a letter dated 3 December (S/13675), the representative of Saint Lucia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Latin American Group for the month of December, transmitted the text of a statement made on that date by the Group, expressing support of the appeals by the President of the Security Council and interest that a peaceful solution be found to the grave situation that had arisen between the United States and Iran.

544. By a letter dated 4 December (S/13678), the representative of the Upper Volta transmitted the text of a message addressed to the Ayatollah Khomeini by the President of the Upper Volta in which he urged that the United States personnel be freed and expressed regret that Iran had failed to carry out the unanimous decision of the Security Council.

545. By a letter dated 15 December (S/13697), the Registrar of the International Court of Justice transmitted to the Secretary-General an official copy of the Order of the Court of 15 December 1979 indicating provisional measures in the *Case Concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Teheran* (United States of America v. Iran).

546. On 22 December, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/13704) on developments which had taken place since the Council's adoption of resolution 457 (1979), in which the Council, among other things, had requested the Secretary-General to lend his good offices for its immediate implementation and to take all appropriate measures to that end. The Secretary-General described his contacts with the Governments of Iran and the United States, as well as with representatives of a number of other Governments and organizations that might be of assistance. From those contacts the Secretary-General concluded that no early progress towards a settlement of the crisis could be achieved. He said that the situation was highly exceptional and that he would pursue his endeavours in exercise of the mandate entrusted to him by resolution 457 (1979) with the determination to find a means for achieving a mutually acceptable solution to the serious situation.

547. By a letter dated 22 December (S/13705), the representative of the United States, after reviewing developments in the situation since 4 November and noting that Iran continued to hold the American hostages in defiance of the decisions and appeals of the international community, requested an early meeting of the Security Council to consider measures which

should be taken to induce Iran to comply with its international obligations.

D. Consideration at the 2182nd to 2184th meetings (29–31 December 1979)

548. At its 2182nd meeting, on 29 December, the Security Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13705)”.

549. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Singapore, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

550. The Council then began the consideration of the item, hearing a statement by the Secretary-General and statements by the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives of the United Kingdom, Norway, Portugal, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Singapore and Australia.

551. At the 2183rd meeting on 30 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Japan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

552. At that meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Nigeria, Czechoslovakia, Zambia, Jamaica, Bolivia and Japan, and by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada.

553. At the 2184th meeting, on 31 December, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13711/Rev.1) sponsored by the United States.

554. Continuing its discussion of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Gabon and Bangladesh and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of China.

555. Before proceeding to the vote on the draft resolution (S/13711/Rev.1), the Council heard statements by the representatives of the USSR, Kuwait and Zambia.

Decision: *At the 2184th meeting, on 31 December 1979, the draft resolution (S/13711/Rev.1) was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as resolution 461 (1979).*

556. Resolution 461 (1979) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Recalling its resolution 457 (1979) of 4 December 1979,

“Recalling also the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November 1979 (S/13616) which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (S/13652),

“Gravely concerned at the increasing tension between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America caused by the seizure and prolonged detention of persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran in violation of international law, and which could have grave consequences for international peace and security,

"Taking note of the letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 15 November 1979 (S/13626) and 1 December 1979 (S/13671) relating to the grievances and statements of his Government on the situation,

"Recalling also the letter from the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979 (S/13646) stating that, in his opinion, the present crisis between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

"Taking into account the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979 (S/13697) calling on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure the immediate release, without any exception, of all persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran and also calling on the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that no action will be taken by them which will aggravate the tension between the two countries,

"Further taking into account the report of the Secretary-General of 22 December 1979 on developments in the situation (S/13704),

"Mindful of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

"Conscious of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 457 (1979) in all its aspects;

"2. Deplores the continued detention of the hostages contrary to its resolution 457 (1979) and the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979;

"3. Urgently calls once again on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to release immediately all persons of United States nationality being held as hostages in Iran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave the country;

"4. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to lend his good offices and to intensify his efforts with a view to assisting the Security Council in achieving the objectives called for in the present resolution, and in this connexion takes note of his readiness to go personally to Iran;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his good offices efforts before the Council meets again;

"6. Decides to meet on 7 January 1980 in order to review the situation and, in the event of non-compliance with the present resolution, to adopt effective measures under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations."

E. Report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1980

557. On 6 January 1980, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/13730) in pursuance of reso-

lutions 457 (1979) and 461 (1979), in which he gave an account of his visit to Iran from 1 to 3 January and his discussions with Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh and other members of the Revolutionary Council of Iran. The Secretary-General concluded that despite the many difficulties encountered during his visit to Teheran owing to the particular power structure in the country, he considered that the trip had been useful and had helped him understand better the many facets of the crisis. Although he had not seen the Ayatollah Khomeini, his extensive talks with the Foreign Minister and other members of the Revolutionary Council had given him clear insight into the position of the Iranian leaders. At that time, they were not prepared to respond to the call of the international community for the immediate release of the hostages, an issue which they continued to link to the extradition of the former Shah and the return of the assets allegedly taken out illegally by him. At the same time, they had expressed support for the idea of the establishment of an international inquiry committee to investigate allegations of grave violations of human rights and of illegal acts under the previous régime in Iran and report to the relevant organs of the United Nations for appropriate action. The Secretary-General had indicated that establishment of such a committee should follow or at least coincide with the release of the hostages.

558. While fully aware that his report in no way contained a solution to the problem, the Secretary-General considered that it did present a number of elements and ideas which might provide a basis for further consideration by the Security Council.

F. Consideration at the 2191st meeting (11 and 13 January 1980)

559. At its 2191st meeting, on 11 January, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item.

560. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/13735) submitted by the United States, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 457 (1979) of 4 December and 461 (1979) of 31 December 1979,

"Recalling also the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November (S/13616) which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (S/13652),

"Having taken note of the letters dated 13 November and 1 December 1979 concerning the grievances and views of Iran (S/13626 and S/13671),

"Having taken into account the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979 (S/13697) calling on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure the immediate release without any exception of all persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran and also calling on the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that no action is taken by them which will aggravate the tension between the two countries,

"Further recalling the letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General (S/13646) stating

that, in his opinion, the present crisis between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

“Bearing in mind the adoption by the General Assembly by consensus on 17 December 1979 of the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages,

“Mindful of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered and, to that end, to respect the decision of the Security Council,

“Conscious of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

“Affirming that the safe release and departure from Iran of all those being held hostage is an essential first step in resolving peacefully the issues between Iran and the United States and the other States members of the international community,

“Reiterating that once the hostages have been safely released, the Governments of Iran and the United States of America should take steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them to their mutual satisfaction in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

“Further taking into account the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1980 (S/13730) submitted pursuant to resolutions 457 (1979) and 461 (1979),

“Bearing in mind that the continued detention of the hostages constitutes a continuing threat to international peace and security,

“Acting in accordance with Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations,

“1. Urgently calls once again on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to release immediately all persons of United States nationality being held as hostages in Iran, to provide them protection and to allow them to leave the country;

“2. Decides that, until such time as the hostages are released and have safely departed from Iran, all Member States:

“(a) Shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories, whether or not originating in their territories, to or destined for Iranian governmental entities in Iran or any other person or body in Iran, or to or destined for any other person or body for the purposes of any enterprise carried on in Iran, of all items, commodities, or products, except food, medicine, and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;

“(b) Shall prevent the shipment by vessel, aircraft, railway or other land transport of their registration or owned by or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage whether or not in bond by land transport facilities across their territories of any of the items, commodities, and products covered by subparagraph (a) above which are consigned to or destined for Iranian governmental entities or any

person or body in Iran, or to any enterprise carried on in Iran;

“(c) Shall not make available to the Iranian authorities or to any person in Iran or to any enterprise controlled by any Iranian governmental entity any new credits or loans; shall not, with respect to such persons or enterprises, make available any new deposit facilities or allow substantial increases in existing non-dollar deposits or allow more favourable terms of payment than customarily used in international commercial transactions; and shall act in a business-like manner in exercising any rights when payments due on existing credits or loans are not made on time and shall require any persons or entities within their jurisdiction to do likewise;

“(d) Shall prevent the shipment from their territories on vessels or aircraft registered in Iran of products and commodities covered by subparagraph (a) above;

“(e) Shall reduce to a minimum the personnel of Iranian diplomatic missions accredited to them;

“(f) Shall prevent their nationals, or firms located in their territories, from engaging in new service contracts in support of industrial projects in Iran, other than those concerned with medical care;

“(g) Shall prevent their nationals or any person or body in their territories from engaging in any activity which evades or has the purpose of evading any of the decisions set out in the present resolution;

“3. Decides that all Member States shall give effect forthwith to the decisions set out in paragraph 2 of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;

“4. Calls upon all Member States to carry out these decisions of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

“5. Urges, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

“6. Calls upon all other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and their members to conform their relations with Iran to the terms of the present resolution;

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

“8. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General by 1 February 1980 on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

“9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 March 1980.”

561. The President also recalled that during consultations which had taken place that evening, a proposal had been made that the meeting should be suspended.

562. A statement was made by the representative of the United States and, in the absence of objection, the meeting was suspended.

563. Following the resumption of the 2191st meeting, on 13 January, the Council heard statements by the Secretary-General, by the representatives of the United States, the USSR, Mexico, the German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, the Niger, Tunisia, Zambia, the United Kingdom, Norway and Portugal, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of France.

564. The representative of Bangladesh made a statement before the vote, and the Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/13735).

Decision: *At the 2191st meeting, on 13 January 1980, the draft resolution (S/13735) received 10 votes in favour to 2 against (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), with 2 abstentions (Bangladesh and Mexico), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

565. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, the United States and the USSR.

G. Subsequent communications

566. By a letter dated 14 February (S/13797), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a note of the same date from the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, protesting the action taken by the Canadian Embassy in Teheran in connexion with the "illicit exit" of six American nationals formerly attached to the United States Embassy in Teheran.

567. By a letter dated 11 February (S/13810), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of the

resolutions and the final communiqué of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Islamabad from 27 to 29 January, including a resolution regarding "external pressures against Iran by the United States".

568. By a letter dated 8 April (S/13879), the representative of the United States transmitted the text of a statement made on 7 April by President Carter concerning measures being instituted by the United States "in the light of the continued failure of the Government of Iran to release the American personnel held captive at the United States Embassy in Teheran".

569. By a letter dated 25 April (S/13908), the representative of the United States, pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter, transmitted a statement by President Carter concerning the "termination of a mission undertaken on 24 April aimed at the rescue of the American hostages" being held in the United States Embassy in Teheran.

570. By a note verbale dated 28 April (S/13915), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, complaining about the "military aggression of the United States against Iran" and urging investigation and exposure of acts of aggression.

571. By a letter dated 5 May (S/13925), the representative of Italy transmitted the text of a declaration on the situation in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East issued by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Community at their meeting at Luxembourg on 28 April.

572. By a letter dated 9 June (S/13989), the representative of the United States transmitted the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, delivered on 24 May, in the *Case Concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Teheran* (United States of America v. Iran).

Chapter 10

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1980 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, THE BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, HAITI, HONDURAS, ICELAND, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, THE PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SAINT LUCIA, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TURKEY, UGANDA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA

A. Request for a meeting and communications to the Security Council received between 31 December 1979 and 4 January 1980

573. In a letter dated 3 January 1980 (S/13724), the representatives of 43 Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. By addenda issued on 4 and 5 January (S/13724/Add.1 and 2), the representatives of nine more States added their signatures to the request.

574. By a letter dated 4 January (S/13725), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in which he stated that his Government strongly protested the convening of the Security Council to consider the so-called situation in Afghanistan, which it regarded as a direct and clear interference in its internal affairs.

575. The situation in Afghanistan was the subject of three other communications received between 31 December 1979 and 6 January 1980: (a) by a letter

dated 31 December (S/13717), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued on 30 December by the Government of the People's Republic of China; (b) by a letter dated 4 January (S/13727), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a statement dated 30 December by the spokesman of his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and (c) by a letter dated 4 January (S/13728), the representative of Chile transmitted the text of a statement issued on 3 January by the Government of Chile.

B. Consideration at the 2185th to 2190th meetings (5–9 January 1980)

576. The Security Council considered the matter at six meetings held between 5 and 9 January. At the 2185th meeting on 5 January, statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Bangladesh, Norway and China, who expressed their respective views on the agenda, after which the President, recalling previous consultations among members of the Council on the matter, announced that the following item was included in the Council's agenda:

“Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela”.²

577. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia and Singapore, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

578. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Portugal, the United States, China, Bangladesh, Norway and the USSR in connexion with the decision to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate in the discussion.

579. The Council then began its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of the Philippines, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Japan and Egypt.

580. At the 2186th meeting on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Costa Rica, Liberia, Mongolia, Somalia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

581. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of the USSR, China,

the United Kingdom, Colombia, Bulgaria, Democratic Kampuchea, Saudi Arabia, Poland, New Zealand and Turkey.

582. At the 2187th meeting on 6 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Spain, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

583. Continuing its discussion of the matter, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the United States, Australia, Singapore, Norway, Spain, Somalia, Malaysia, Costa Rica, Italy, Liberia and Hungary.

584. At the 2188th meeting on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

585. The Council continued its discussion of the matter with statements by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Portugal, Venezuela, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Viet Nam and Jamaica.

586. At the 2189th meeting on 7 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Chile, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Panama and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

587. The President drew the attention of the Council to a draft resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Niger, the Philippines and Zambia (S/13729) and announced that Tunisia had also become a sponsor.

588. The Council then continued its discussion of the matter with statements by the representatives of Zambia, Mongolia, Bangladesh, the Niger, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

589. In the course of his statement, the representative of Bangladesh introduced the following six-Power draft resolution (S/13729):

“*The Security Council,*

“*Having considered* the letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13724 and Add.1 and 2),

“*Gravely concerned* over recent developments in Afghanistan and their implications for international peace and security,

“*Reaffirming* the right of all peoples to determine their own future free from outside interference, including their right to choose their own form of government,

“*Mindful* of the obligations of Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

“1. *Reaffirms anew* its conviction that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State is a fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Na-

² Subsequently, Samoa and Somalia added their signatures to the letter (S/13724/Add.2) and were listed in the agenda of the 2186th and succeeding meetings.

tions, any violation of which on any pretext whatsoever is contrary to its aims and purposes;

"2. *Deeply deplores* the recent armed intervention in Afghanistan, which is inconsistent with that principle;

"3. *Affirms* that the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan must be fully respected;

"4. *Calls* for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside intervention, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on progress towards the implementation of the present resolution within two weeks;

"6. *Decides* to remain seized of this question."

590. At the 2190th meeting on the same day, the President, on behalf of the Council, welcomed the representative of Mexico, who was occupying his country's seat for the first time as the fifteenth member of the Council during 1980. The President then, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Zaire, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

591. The Council concluded its discussion of the question with statements by the representatives of Panama, Zaire, Canada, Chile, Afghanistan, Tunisia, the USSR, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of France.

592. Statements in connexion with the draft resolution were made before the vote by the representatives of China and the German Democratic Republic.

Decision: *At the 2190th meeting, on 7 January 1980, the draft resolution (S/13729) received 13 votes in favour to 2 against (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

593. In the absence of any objection, the meeting was suspended after the vote, and was resumed on 9 January, when the President drew attention to a draft resolution sponsored by Mexico and the Philippines (S/13731).

594. The representative of the Philippines made a statement and introduced the two-Power draft resolution (S/13731). Statements were also made by the representatives of Mexico and the USSR.

595. Prior to the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh and the German Democratic Republic.

Decision: *At the 2190th meeting, on 9 January 1980, the draft resolution (S/13731) was adopted by a vote of 12 in favour to 2 against (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), with 1 abstention (Zambia), as resolution 462 (1980).*

596. Resolution 462 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the item on the agenda of its 2185th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/2185,

"Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 2190th meeting has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2185."

597. Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of Jamaica and by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of France.

C. Subsequent communications

598. By a letter dated 10 January (S/13734), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of the policy statement of the new Government of Afghanistan delivered to the nation by radio on 1 January by Mr. Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and the text of the proclamation of a general amnesty dated 2 January 1980.

599. By a note dated 15 January (S/13744), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution ES-6/2 of 14 January entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

600. By a letter dated 16 January (S/13752), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States by the widow of Noor Mohammed Taraki, former leader of Afghanistan, in connexion with the circumstances surrounding her husband's death.

601. By a letter dated 17 January (S/13760), the representative of Italy transmitted the text of a statement issued in Brussels on 15 January by the nine member States of the European Community concerning the situation in Afghanistan.

602. By a letter dated 11 February (S/13810), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of the final declaration of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Islamabad from 27 to 29 January at the request of Bangladesh to consider "the situation in Afghanistan and also developments in the region which are closely interlinked with the situation in Afghanistan".

603. By a letter dated 5 March (S/13835), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted a letter dated 24 February from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan concerning events that had given rise to the situation in Afghanistan.

604. By a letter dated 24 April (S/13910), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Government of Afghanistan on 8 April on the so-called Afghanistan issue.

605. By a letter dated 5 May (S/13925), the representative of Italy transmitted the text of a declaration issued at Luxembourg on 28 April by the heads of State and Government and Foreign Ministers of the nine member States of the European Community on a number of questions, including the situation in Afghanistan.

606. By a letter dated 17 May (S/13951), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Government of Afghanistan on 15 May, setting out the bases for a programme of political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

607. The following letters were received from other Member States, setting out the position of their Governments with regard to the situation in Afghanistan: (a) by a letter dated 11 January (S/13739), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a

statement issued by the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the situation in and around Afghanistan; (b) in a telegram dated 16 January (S/13747), the Prime Minister of Solomon Islands transmitted the text of a message expressing the attitude of the Government and people of Solomon Islands on the situation in Afghanistan; (c) by a telegram dated 8 February (S/13794), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Dominica transmitted the text of a statement of position by the Prime Minister of Dominica on the situation in Afghanistan.

Part II

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter 11

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

A. Application of Saint Lucia

608. By a note dated 6 September 1979 (S/13530), the Secretary-General circulated a letter dated 28 August from the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia submitting the application of Saint Lucia 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.

609. At its 2166th meeting, on 12 September, the President of the Security Council referred the application of Saint Lucia to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

610. At its 2167th meeting, on 12 September, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/13535) on the application of Saint Lucia. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Saint Lucia (S/13530) for admission to the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Saint Lucia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

611. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Barbados and Liberia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Decision: *At the 2167th meeting, on 12 September 1979, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 453 (1979).*

612. 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 the provisional rules of procedure.

B. Application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

613. By a note dated 8 February 1980 (S/13784), the Secretary-General circulated a letter dated 8 January from the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submitting the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 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.

614. At the 2197th meeting, on 19 February, the President of the Security Council referred the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

615. At its 2198th meeting, on 19 February, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/13805) on the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for admission to the United Nations (S/13784),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

616. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Decision: *At the 2198th meeting, on 19 February 1980, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 464 (1980).*

Part III

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Chapter 12

WORK OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

617. The Military Staff Committee functioned continuously under the draft rules of procedure during the period under review and held a total of 26 meetings without considering matters of substance.

Part IV

MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BUT NOT DISCUSSED IN THE COUNCIL DURING THE PERIOD COVERED

Chapter 13

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

618. By a letter dated 24 July 1979 (S/13469), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement issued on that date concerning what was described as a new wave of arrests and atrocities perpetrated by South Africa upon the people of Namibia.

619. By a letter dated 27 July (S/13472), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a statement made on 24 July by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs in response to the charges made by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

620. By a letter dated 10 August (S/13493), the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 8 August concerning activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration, relating in part to Namibia.

621. By a letter dated 24 August (S/13515), the representative of Zambia transmitted the text of the final communiqué issued by the Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at their meeting held at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August, relating in part to Namibia.

622. By a letter dated 26 October (S/13590), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement issued that day by the President of the Council with regard to reports that a nuclear explosion had been carried out by South Africa.

623. By a letter dated 31 October (S/13598), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs charging SWAPO with responsibility for a series of incidents which had occurred between 11 and 28 October in the border area between Namibia and Angola.

624. Between 5 and 13 November, the Secretary-General and the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs exchanged a series of letters with regard to the Secretary-General's proposal that a high-level meeting be convened at Geneva between 12 and 15 November to discuss the question of Namibia. The five letters from the Secretary-General addressed to the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs are contained in a

note issued on 13 November (S/13621). The five replies from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs were transmitted by the representative of South Africa by letters dated 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 November (S/13611, S/13612, S/13614, S/13619 and S/13620). In those letters issues were raised with regard to the interpretation to be given to proposals contained in a working paper entitled "Monitoring and the Establishment of a Demilitarized Zone" which the proposed consultations had been designed to clarify. Among the issues were military matters relating to a cease-fire, the responsibilities of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and the status of other forces in the proposed demilitarized zone, as well as political matters relating to the status of SWAPO and the proposed participation of other political groups in the Territory. In a letter dated 13 November (S/13620), the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs indicated that his Government had decided to send a delegation to participate in the proposed consultations in Geneva.

625. On 20 November, the Secretary-General issued a supplementary report (S/13634) on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia, in which he described developments that had taken place since his report of 26 February (S/13120) and the results of the consultations held at Geneva between 12 and 16 November, at the conclusion of which the front-line States and SWAPO had accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and it had been indicated that detailed technical discussions could follow, provided that South Africa also accepted the concept.

626. By a letter dated 27 November (S/13651), 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 took issue with certain statements made by the President of SWAPO following the Geneva consultations on the proposed demilitarized zone. In a reply dated 30 November (S/13676), the Secretary-General stated that he looked forward to receiving the reaction of the South African Government concerning the acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone. On 28 November, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement (S/13657):

"The Security Council met in informal consultations to hear a statement by the Secretary-General in connexion with his report (S/13634) in pursuance of

Council resolution 435 (1978) and to exchange views on the question of Namibia.

"The Security Council expressed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 435 (1978) but noted with grave concern that it had not been possible so far to achieve this.

"The Security Council noted that the front-line States and SWAPO had accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and that a South African reaction was still awaited.

"The Security Council calls on South Africa to give an urgent reaction concerning an acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone, bearing in mind that the General Assembly is to begin its consideration of the question of Namibia on 6 December 1979."

627. By a letter dated 5 December (S/13680), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs indicating his Government's acceptance of the concept of a demilitarized zone provided that agreement was reached in further discussion on a number of points which he had set out.

628. By a letter dated 9 January 1980 (S/13740) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention, if the Council should so consent, to proceed with the detailed technical discussions mentioned in his report of 20 November and to that end to appoint Lieutenant-General Prem Chand initially as Commander-Designate and later as Commander of the military component of UNTAG. In a reply dated 12 January (S/13741), the President of the Council stated that the members of the Council had considered the matter in informal consultations and had agreed with the proposal of the Secretary-General.

629. By a note dated 23 January (S/13762), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraphs 23 and 24 of General Assembly resolution 34/92 G, entitled "Question of Namibia".

630. By a letter dated 5 February (S/13779), 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 SWAPO was preparing to intensify attacks against Namibia from its bases in the neighbouring countries.

631. By a letter dated 19 February (S/13807), the representative of Mali, in his capacity as Chairman of

the African Group for the month of February, rejected the allegations by South Africa concerning attacks by SWAPO and denounced the threats of aggression which South Africa had directed against the neighbouring States.

632. By a letter dated 22 February (S/13820), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, with which he forwarded a list of 87 incidents of border violations from Angola for which he held SWAPO responsible.

633. On 31 March, the Secretary-General issued a further report (S/13862) concerning the implementation of resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1979) concerning the question of Namibia. The report described the principal features of the demilitarized zone proposal discussed in Geneva and the activities of a United Nations mission he had sent to southern Africa in February and March to carry out detailed technical discussions with all the parties concerned. In the light of the findings of the mission, the Secretary-General expressed the opinion that UNTAG could, with the co-operation and support of all concerned, function and fulfil its obligations satisfactorily on the basis of the arrangements discussed. The South African Government had indicated that it needed time to review its position in the light of the discussions with the mission and recent developments, and that it would give its reactions as soon as possible.

634. By a letter dated 12 May (S/13935), 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 raised further questions concerning the concept of the demilitarized zone and expressed the view that it was imperative that all participants in the political process be placed on an equal footing during the process leading to an election and independence.

635. By a letter dated 29 May (S/13968), the representative of South Africa transmitted a paper entitled "Islands along the coast of South West Africa/Namibia" and contested assertions made by the missions of the United Nations Council for Namibia following their visits to Barbados and Guyana.

636. By a letter dated 9 June (S/13991), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Council for Namibia at its meeting held at Algiers on 1 June.

Chapter 14

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY BENIN

637. By a letter dated 29 June 1979 (S/13430), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a press communiqué issued on that date by the Permanent Mission of Benin to the United Nations concerning the prosecution in the French courts of Gilbert Bourgeaud and his associates, who were accused of having been involved in the armed aggression against Benin, committed on 16 January 1977.

Chapter 15

COMMUNICATION AND REPORT RELATING TO THE COMPLAINT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA AGAINST THE ILLEGAL RÉGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF ITS TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

638. By a note verbale dated 10 August 1979 (S/13492), the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations transmitted the text of a press release issued on 9 August by the Office of the President of Botswana, charging that attacks had been made on 8 and 9 August against Botswana's territorial integrity by soldiers and helicopters of what was described as the illegal minority Muzorewa/Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia.

639. On 28 August, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/13506) on assistance to Botswana, forwarding the report of the third review mission to Botswana, dispatched at the request of the General Assembly to follow up on the report (S/12307) prepared in pursuance of Security Council resolution 403 (1977).

Chapter 16

REPORT CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY LESOTHO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

640. On 22 August 1979, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/13485) on assistance to Lesotho, forwarding the report of the third review mission to Lesotho, dispatched at the request of the General Assembly to follow up on the report (S/12315) prepared in pursuance of Security Council resolution 402 (1976).

Chapter 17

COMMUNICATION FROM MOZAMBIQUE

641. By a note verbale dated 25 February 1980 (S/13822), the Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United Nations transmitted the following documents: (a) a message dated 21 February from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, charging that South Africa had been concentrating ever-increasing contingents of its armed forces along its border, had violated Mozambique's air and territorial space and had sought to provoke an armed confrontation; (b) a note dated 19 February from the Department of Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, charging that terrorists planning subversion in South Africa were being harboured in Mozambique; and (c) a note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique addressed to the Department of Foreign Affairs of South Africa rejecting those charges.

Chapter 18

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE 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 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea

642. Between 16 June 1979 and 15 June 1980, 92 communications were received by the Security Council from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea. Of these, 9 letters dated between 18 June and 25 September transmitted extracts from "La voix du Kampuchea démocratique", including editorials, commentaries and other types of news articles on various

aspects of the situation in Kampuchea (S/13400, S/13401, S/13408, S/13436, S/13448, S/13484, S/13502, S/13524, S/13555). By 21 communications, dated between 16 August 1979 and 10 June 1980, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted statements and press releases that contained charges and complaints about the conduct of the Vietnamese forces during the armed hostilities in Kampuchea (S/13498, S/13512, S/13533, S/13543, S/13563, S/13568,

S/13573, S/13587, S/13589, S/13603, S/13607, S/13610, S/13631, S/13638, S/13742, S/13790, S/13841, S/13850 and Corr.1, S/13891, S/13906 and S/13992).

643. By 35 communications received between 26 June 1979 and 12 June 1980 (S/13414, S/13439, S/13442, S/13454, S/13462, S/13470, S/13483, S/13504, S/13556, S/13564, S/13567, S/13576, S/13584, S/13591, S/13594, S/13628, S/13639, S/13642, S/13707, S/13733, S/13748, S/13757, S/13763, S/13769, S/13780, S/13786, S/13828, S/13833, S/13847, S/13856, S/13866, S/13875, S/13896, S/13975 and S/13996), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted periodic accounts and summaries with respect to what he termed the military situation, casualty figures, the size, location and behaviour of the contending forces, and the general course of the armed hostilities which he claimed were continuing in Kampuchea. In its communications (see sect. B below), the Government of Viet Nam presented its views and denied all allegations and charges contained in the above-mentioned letters.

644. The following additional 27 communications were received by the Security Council from the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, between 16 June 1979 and 15 June 1980:

(a) Letter dated 20 June 1979 (S/13404), transmitting the text of a telegram dated 16 June from the Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea to the Prime Minister of Thailand;

(b) Letter dated 25 June (S/13409), transmitting the text of a telegram dated 23 June from the Chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea;

(c) Letter dated 18 July (S/13458), transmitting the text of a statement concerning the refugee problem made on 17 July by the spokesman of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

(d) Letter dated 24 July (S/13466), transmitting the texts of the three following documents: (i) declaration dated 17 July from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; (ii) appeal dated 17 July from the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; (iii) appeal dated 17 July from the Ministry of Information of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the soldiers and officers of the Vietnamese army;

(e) Letter dated 6 August (S/13487), transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the right to representation of Democratic Kampuchea at the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana;

(f) Letter dated 6 September (S/13529), transmitting the text of a statement dated 21 August by the Chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea;

(g) Letter dated 8 October (S/13570), transmitting the text of a statement dated 8 October made by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

(h) Letter dated 29 October (S/13592), transmitting the text of a statement of 28 October made by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea about the international conference on humanitarian aid to Kampuchea;

(i) Letter dated 19 November (S/13632), transmitting the text of a statement dated 16

November by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 34/22;

(j) Letter dated 20 November (S/13633), transmitting the text of a statement dated 13 November by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea;

(k) Letter dated 26 November (S/13649), transmitting the text of a statement by the Minister for Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, at the regional preparatory meeting for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 5-9 November 1979, New Delhi;

(l) Letter dated 28 November (S/13654), transmitting the text of a declaration of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated 24 November;

(m) Letter dated 30 November (S/13663), charging that the United Nations was being used for the conduct of a campaign of slander against Democratic Kampuchea by the Government of Viet Nam;

(n) Letter dated 4 December (S/13683), transmitting the text of a statement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the question of humanitarian assistance for Kampuchea;

(o) Letter dated 6 December (S/13684), transmitting the text of a statement of the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(p) Letter dated 27 December (S/13722), transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

(q) Letter dated 14 January 1980 (S/13745), transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(r) Letters dated 19, 20 and 25 February (S/13808, S/13809 and S/13823), transmitting the text of statements made on 13, 15 and 20 February by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(s) Letter dated 1 April (S/13871), transmitting the text of a statement made on 24 March by the Ministry of Economy and Finances of Democratic Kampuchea;

(t) Letter dated 7 April (S/13877), transmitting the text of a statement made on 25 March by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(u) Letter dated 8 April (S/13881), transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(v) Letter dated 21 April (S/13902), transmitting the text of a statement by the President of the State Presidium and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea;

(w) Letter dated 9 May (S/13934 and Corr.1), transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(x) Letter dated 27 May (S/13963), transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the International Conference on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People;

(y) Letter dated 30 May (S/13973), transmitting the text of a press communiqué issued by the Prime

Minister's Office of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

B. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

645. Between 16 June 1979 and 15 June 1980, the following 11 communications were received by the Security Council from the representative of Viet Nam:

(a) Letter dated 7 August 1979 (S/13489), protesting the circulation of a letter (S/13409) and stating that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the sole authentic legal representative of Kampuchea;

(b) Letter dated 30 August (S/13522), transmitting the Viet Nam-Kampuchea joint statement;

(c) Letter dated 27 September (S/13562), transmitting the text of a declaration dated 26 September of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

(d) Letter dated 9 October (S/13569), transmitting the text of a white paper regarding Viet Nam-China relations over the last 30 years, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam in September 1979;

(e) Letter dated 18 October (S/13579), transmitting the text of a document published by the SPK information agency of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

(f) Letter dated 1 November (S/13600), transmitting the texts of the following documents: (i) extract from the statement made by the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, dated 6 February 1976; (ii) note from the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China addressed to the General Staff of the Revolutionary Army of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 5 October 1977; (iii) list of the weapons and military equipment which China supplied to Kampuchea during the period 1976-1978;

(g) Letter dated 2 November (S/13606), transmitting the text of a document concerning the Revolutionary People's Tribunal held at Phnom Penh;

(h) Letter dated 23 November (S/13643), transmitting the text of a news report published by the SPK information agency of Phnom Penh, on 22 November;

(i) Letter dated 28 November (S/13655), transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea dated 24 November;

(j) Letter dated 8 February 1980 (S/13787), transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(k) Letter dated 25 February (S/13826), transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

C. Joint communiqué transmitted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

646. By a letter dated 8 April 1980 (S/13884), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the text of the joint communiqué of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam, signed on 5 January 1980 at Phnom Penh.

D. Communications from the representative of Thailand

647. Between 16 June 1979 and 15 June 1980, the following seven communications were received by the Security Council from the representative of Thailand:

(a) Letters dated 16 and 23 October 1979 (S/13575 and S/13585), charging that on 14 and on 21 October several rounds of mortar shells fired from Kampuchean territory had landed in Thai territory;

(b) Letters dated 1 and 23 November (S/13602 and S/13647), charging that during further incidents foreign troops had intruded into Thai territory, and that artillery and mortar shells had been fired across the border;

(c) Letter dated 23 October (S/13597), charging that as a result of the fighting in Kampuchea during the preceding three weeks and of the famine prevailing in that country, some 100,000 Kampucheans had entered Thailand at various points along the Thai-Kampuchean border;

(d) Letter dated 27 December (S/13709), submitting charges regarding major incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border between 24 November and 7 December;

(e) Letter dated 21 February 1980 (S/13818), submitting further charges regarding major incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border between 22 December 1979 and 14 February 1980.

Chapter 19

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING 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 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/13111)]

A. Communications from the representative of China

648. Between 20 June 1979 and 24 March 1980, the following 16 letters were received by the Security Council from the representative of China:

(a) Letter dated 20 June 1979 (S/13407), transmit-

ting the text of a statement dated 16 June issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(b) Letter dated 28 June (S/13420), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the sixth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 28 June;

(c) Letter dated 5 July (S/13440), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the seventh plenary meeting of the negotiations on 5 July;

(d) Letter dated 18 July (S/13459), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the eighth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 18 July;

(e) Letter dated 30 July (S/13477), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the ninth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 30 July;

(f) Letter dated 15 August (S/13494), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the tenth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 14 August;

(g) Letter dated 29 August (S/13523), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the eleventh plenary meeting of the negotiations on 29 August;

(h) Letter dated 20 September (S/13550), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 20 September;

(i) Letter dated 19 October (S/13583), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the thirteenth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 19 October;

(j) Letter dated 21 November (S/13639), transmitting the text of a note dated 20 November from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(k) Letter dated 23 November (S/13641), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the fourteenth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 22 November;

(l) Letter dated 28 November (S/13653), transmitting the text of three articles written by the *People's Daily* and Xinhua commentators, entitled (i) "Confession and Scandal—On Hanoi's White Book on Viet Nam-China Relations"; (ii) "Sino-Vietnamese Relations during Viet Nam's Anti-French, Anti-American Struggle—On Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's White Book Concerning Viet Nam-China Relations"; and (iii) "Why Have Sino-Vietnamese Relations Worsened After Viet Nam's Unification—On Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's White Book Concerning Viet Nam-China Relations";

(m) Letter dated 20 December (S/13700), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the Chinese Government delegation at the fifteenth plenary meeting of the negotiations on 19 December;

(n) Letter dated 21 December (S/13701), transmitting the text of a note dated 18 December from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(o) Letter dated 17 March 1980 (S/13846), transmitting the text of a note dated 6 March from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam concerning the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations;

(p) Letter dated 24 March (S/13853), transmitting the text of a note dated 17 March from the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

B. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

649. Between 3 July 1979 and 20 May 1980, the following 22 letters were received by the Security Council from the representative of Viet Nam:

(a) Letter dated 3 July 1979 (S/13434), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the first meeting of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks on 28 June;

(b) Letter dated 11 July (S/13449), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the second meeting of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks on 5 July;

(c) Letter dated 20 July (S/13463), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the third meeting of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks on 18 July;

(d) Letter dated 31 July (S/13481), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the fourth meeting of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks on 30 July;

(e) Letter dated 15 August (S/13495), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the fifth meeting of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks on 14 August;

(f) Letter dated 5 September (S/13527), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the sixth meeting of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks on 29 August;

(g) Letter dated 7 September (S/13531), transmitting the text of a communiqué dated 25 August;

(h) Letter dated 25 September (S/13554), transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 22 September issued by the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(i) Letter dated 26 September (S/13558), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the meeting on 20 September between Viet Nam and China;

(j) Letter dated 24 October (S/13588), transmitting the text of a statement made by the head of the delegation of the Government of Viet Nam at the meeting on 19 October of the Viet Nam-China talks;

(k) Letter dated 1 December (S/13682), transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the General Assembly at the thirty-fourth session;

(l) Letter dated 14 January 1980 (S/13743), transmitting the text of a report by the Viet Nam news agency;

(m) Letter dated 7 February (S/13783), transmitting a report issued on 1 February by the Viet Nam news agency;

(n) Letter dated 8 February (S/13787), transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(o) Letter dated 15 February (S/13804), transmitting the text of a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(p) Letter dated 25 February (S/13826), transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(q) Letter dated 10 March (S/13836), transmitting the text of a statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(r) Letter dated 10 March (S/13837), transmitting the text of a note dated 8 March from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(s) Letter dated 24 March (S/13860), transmitting the text of a note dated 20 March from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs of China and the text of a memorandum of 20 March by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam on the Viet Nam-China talks;

(t) Letter dated 27 March (S/13863), transmitting the text of a note dated 25 March from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(u) Letter dated 25 April (S/13909), transmitting the text of a statement of 24 April by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

(v) Letter dated 20 May (S/13954), transmitting the text of a note dated 17 May from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi.

C. Communication from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

650. In a letter dated 25 June 1979 (S/13411), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic denied the charges made on 16 June by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China (S/13407) and set out the position of his Government with regard to the responsibility for the exodus of refugees in South-East Asia.

Chapter 20

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

651. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 9 June 1978 to 15 June 1979 was communicated to the Council in document S/13759 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*).

652. By a letter dated 21 February 1980 (S/13817), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted the text of a statement issued on that date by the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations, in which it renewed its charges that the United States of America was taking further steps to dismember the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to militarize it and, ultimately, to turn it into a colonial appendage.

653. In a note verbale dated 28 April (S/13913), the representative of Bulgaria charged that the United States was seeking to annex the islands and to transform the Trust Territory into a military spring-board.

654. By a letter dated 28 April (S/13914), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a statement issued by his Govern-

ment on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which referred to the situation in the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as disquieting.

655. In a letter dated 8 May (S/13933), the representative of the United States expressed his Government's strong exception to the charges made in the letter from the USSR dated 21 February and stated that in its administration of the Trust Territory the United States had acted in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement. He added that his Government shared the view of the Trusteeship Council that it was for the Micronesians themselves to decide on their future political relations with one another, in accordance with their right to self-determination.

656. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949), the Secretary-General, by a note dated 23 May (S/13958), 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 from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979.

Chapter 21

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF KOREA

657. By a letter dated 29 April 1980 (S/13919), 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 18 December 1978 to 15 December 1979.

Chapter 22

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING TERRITORIAL SEAS AND COASTAL ISLANDS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

658. By a letter dated 23 August 1979 (S/13513), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement made on 21 August by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam in regard to protection by Viet Nam of its 12-mile territorial sea and that of the islands and archipelagoes forming an integral part of its territory.

659. By a letter dated 1 October (S/13565), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a copy of the white book entitled *Viet Nam Sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes*, published on 27 September by the Information and Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam.

660. By a letter dated 22 November (S/13640), the representative of China transmitted a copy of a docu-

ment entitled "Some documentary evidence showing that the Vietnamese Government recognized the Xisha and Nansha islands as Chinese territory".

661. By a letter dated 11 February 1980 (S/13788), the representative of China transmitted a copy of a document issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China on 30 January entitled "China's indisputable sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha islands".

662. By a letter dated 3 June (S/13980), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement made on 31 May by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam protesting China's installation of a radio beacon for aircraft guidance on an island of the Hoang Sa Archipelago.

Chapter 23

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE ISLANDS OF ABU MUSA, THE GREATER TUMB AND THE LESSER TUMB

663. By a letter dated 29 April 1980 (S/13918), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter dated 2 April from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq in which he stated, with reference to a published statement by the President of Iran, that Iraq wished to emphasize its non-recognition of Iran's illegal occupation of three Arab islands (Greater Tumb, Lesser Tumb and Abu Musa) and demanded Iran's immediate withdrawal therefrom.

664. By a letter dated 6 June (S/13987), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a letter dated 26 May from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, in which he referred to the communication from the Foreign Minister of Iraq and declared that the three islands in question had been throughout history an integral part of Iran.

Chapter 24

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

665. By a letter dated 20 June 1979 (S/13405), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a statement of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which it charged the Government of the United States of America with manoeuvres aimed at establishing its military presence in Nicaragua by use of the Organization of American States (OAS).

666. By a letter dated 25 June (S/13415), 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 on that date by the Co-ordinating Bureau concerning the latest developments in Nicaragua.

667. In a telegram dated 23 June (S/13451), the Secretary-General of OAS, in conformity with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, transmitted the text of a resolution adopted on that date by the Seventeenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs concerning the situation in Nicaragua.

668. By a letter dated 2 July (S/13431), the representative of the United States transmitted the text of a statement made by the United States Acting Secretary of State in explanation of his country's affirmative vote on the OAS resolution concerning Nicaragua adopted on 23 June.

Chapter 25

COMMUNICATION FROM COSTA RICA

669. By a letter dated 16 January 1980 (S/13753), the representative of Costa Rica transmitted the text of a press release from the Government of Costa Rica expressing satisfaction at the prompt release of the Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador and other diplomatic officials who had been seized and detained in the Panamanian Embassy in El Salvador, and appealing to the United Nations to take all necessary steps to secure the prompt release of the hostages still held in the United States Embassy in Iran.

Chapter 26

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BAHAMAS AND CUBA

670. In a letter dated 12 May 1980 (S/13937), the representative of the Bahamas charged that on 10 May a Cuban Government military aircraft had violated its airspace and attacked a Bahamian Government patrol vessel, resulting in the sinking of the ship and in the loss of four of its crew members, and stated that his Government reserved the right to bring the issue before the Security Council. He transmitted the text of a note of protest dated 12 May from the Ministry of External Affairs of the Bahamas to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba.

671. By a letter dated 13 May (S/13939), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a note issued by the Cuban Government on 12 May and a newspaper editorial concerning the incident of 10 May, in which it stated that if the vessel that had been sunk was in fact a Bahamian patrol boat, Cuba sincerely regretted the incident. The note also charged that the vessel that had been sunk had earlier attacked and seized two Cuban fishing boats in international waters, and that the crew of one of the fishing boats had radioed that it was under attack by a pirate ship.

672. By a letter dated 16 May (S/13943), the representative of the Bahamas transmitted the text of a note verbale dated 15 May addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of Cuba, in which the Government of the Bahamas rejected the Cuban explanations as being contrary to facts and stated that the Cuban Government must be held responsible for the aggressive acts described in the note. The Bahamas asked for a formal and unconditional apology, guarantees for the respect of Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity, and full compensation for the loss of lives and property.

673. By a letter dated 21 May (S/13955), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a note verbale dated 19 May addressed to the Bahamas in which it stated that the unprovoked attack against the Cuban fishing boats had caused the regrettable confusion in which the Cuban Air Force had mistaken the Bahamian patrol vessel for a pirate ship. Cuba stated that it deplored the unfortunate events and reiterated its willingness to offer compensation.

674. By a letter dated 23 May (S/13959), the representative of the Bahamas transmitted the text of a note verbale dated 21 May addressed to Cuba in which it accepted the apologies, acknowledgements and assurances as contained in the Cuban note of 19 May and proposed that the contents of those notes and an agreement on the amount of reparation should constitute an acceptable solution to both Governments.

675. By a letter dated 27 May (S/13964), the representative of the Bahamas transmitted the text of a note verbale addressed to Cuba in which it expressed regret that Cuba had not replied to the Bahamian note of 23 May and reiterated its invitation to the Cuban Government to accept the Bahamian proposal as a basis for a settlement.

676. In a letter dated 2 June (S/13974), the representative of the Bahamas stated that the Governments of the Bahamas and of Cuba had agreed on a formula set out therein, for a solution to the problem arising out of the activities of the Cuban armed forces on 10 and 11 May. A document annexed to the letter was entitled "The facts pertaining to the violation of Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity by the armed forces of the Republic of Cuba Saturday, 10 May and Sunday, 11 May 1980".

Chapter 27

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

677. By a letter dated 27 November 1979 (S/13658), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a letter dated 26 November addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, forwarding the text of a Declaration signed by over 13 million citizens supporting the policy of détente, the peace initiative of Leonid Brezhnev and steps toward disarmament.

678. By a letter dated 7 December (S/13686), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Berlin on 5 and 6 December, which had considered

preparation for and ways of contributing to the success of the Madrid meeting of participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

679. By a letter dated 16 May 1980 (S/13948), the representative of Poland transmitted the text of the Statement and Declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May, in which in particular, it had been proposed that, at the earliest possible time, a meeting should be held at the highest level of the leaders of States of all regions of the world to consider the question of the eradication of hotbeds of international tension and the prevention of war.

Chapter 28

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

680. In a note dated 30 December 1979 (S/13712), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 16 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 1979 and 1980

1979

Bangladesh
Bolivia
China
Czechoslovakia
France
Gabon
Jamaica
Kuwait
Nigeria
Norway
Portugal
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zambia

1980

Bangladesh
China
France
German Democratic Republic
Jamaica
Mexico
Niger
Norway
Philippines
Portugal
Tunisia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
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 1979 to 15 June 1980:

Bangladesh

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^a

Mr. Sergio Palacios de Vizzio
Mr. Julio de Zavala Urriolagoitia

China

Mr. Chen Chu
Mr. Lai Ya-li
Mr. Chou Nan

Czechoslovakia^a

Mr. Ilja Hulinský
Mr. Zdenko Hřečka
Mr. Jiří Slanina
Mr. František Peňažka
Mr. Miloslav Ježil
Mr. Štefan Kalina

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette
Mr. Philippe Husson
Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Comnène
Mr. Albert Turot

Gabon^a

Mr. Léon N'Dong
Mr. Marcel Roch Nguema-Mba
Mr. Daniel Biba
Mrs. Christine Moutou Da Graça
Mr. René Ogouenkero-Lego

German Democratic Republic^b

Mr. Peter Florin
Mr. Siegfried Zachmann
Mr. Kurt Kutschan
Mr. Gerhard Richter
Mr. Guenther Maennig
Mr. Hans-Georg Schleicher

Jamaica

Mr. Donald O. Mills
Mr. Frank Francis
Mr. Peter Bartlett
Mr. Stafford Neil
Mr. Earl Carr

Kuwait^a

Mr. Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara
Mr. Abdulmohsen Nasir El-Jeaan

Mexico^b

Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo
Mr. Luis Weckmann

Niger^b

Mr. Idé Oumarou
Mr. Abdou Garba
Mr. Soumana Ousseini
Mr. Adamou Seydou
Mr. Abdoulaye Moumouni
Mr. Moutari Ousmane

Nigeria^a

Mr. B. Akporode Clark
Mr. Ampim Darku Jim Blankson
Mr. Bariyu A. Adeyemi

Norway

Mr. Ole Ålgård
Mr. Per Aasen
Mr. Ole Peter Kolby
Mr. Bjørn Skogmo

^a Term of office ended on 31 December 1979.

^b Term of office began on 1 January 1980.

Philippines^b

Mr. Alejandro D. Yango
Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama
Mr. Josue L. Villa

Portugal

Mr. Vasco Futscher Pereira
Mr. Leonardo Mathias
Mr. Fernando Andresen Guimarães
Mr. Filipe de Albuquerque
Mr. Fernando de Oliveira Neves
Mr. João Afonso Ascensão

Tunisia^b

Mr. M'Hamed Essaafi
Mr. Abderraouf Ounaies
Mr. Mohamed Fourati
Mr. Habib Kaabachi
Mr. Béchir Chebaane
Mr. Hamda Kbaier

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky
Mr. Mikhail Averkiyevich Kharlamov
Mr. Valentin Vadimovich Lozinsky
Mr. Vladimir Viktorovich Shustov
Mr. Igor Mikhailovich Palenykh

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Ivor Richard
Sir Anthony Parsons

Mr. Philip R. A. Mansfield
Mr. Peter H. R. Marshall
Mr. W. E. Hamilton Whyte
Mr. Robin A. C. Byatt
Mr. Richard A. Fyjis-Walker
Mr. Marrack I. Goulding
Mr. David H. Anderson
Miss Sheila E. Harden
Mr. W. Kieran Prendergast
Mr. Simon W. J. Fuller
Miss Maeve G. Fort
Mr. Graham S. Burton

United States of America

Mr. Andrew Young
Mr. Donald F. McHenry
Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel
Mr. H. Carl McCall
Mr. Richard W. Petree
Ms. Betty-Jane Jones
Mr. Herbert K. Reis

Zambia

Mr. P. J. F. Lusaka
Mr. K. Mutukwa
Mr. N. J. Sikaulu
Mr. Z. I. Chabala
Mrs. G. N. Mutukwa
Mr. B. M. Sianga
Mr. M. D. Lungu
Mr. E. M. C. Kazembe

III. Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1979 to 15 June 1980:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky (16 to 30 June 1979)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Ivor Richard (1 to 31 July 1979)

United States of America

Mr. Andrew Young (1 to 31 August 1979)

Zambia

Mr. P. J. F. Lusaka (1 to 30 September 1979)

Bangladesh

Mr. Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser (1 to 31 October 1979)

Bolivia

Mr. Sergio Palacios de Vizzio (1 to 30 November 1979)

China

Mr. Chen Chu (1 to 31 December 1979)

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette (1 to 31 January 1980)

German Democratic Republic

Mr. Peter Florin (1 to 29 February 1980)

Jamaica

Mr. Donald O. Mills (1 to 31 March 1980)

Mexico

Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (1 to 30 April 1980)

Niger

Mr. Idé Oumarou (1 to 31 May 1980)

Norway

Mr. Ole Algård (1 to 15 June 1980)

IV. Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1979 to 15 June 1980

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2151st	Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13394 and S/13397)	20 June 1979
2152nd	Ditto	21 June 1979
2153rd	Ditto	22 June 1979
2154th	Ditto	25 June 1979
2155th	The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: Letters dated 13 March 1979 and 27 June 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13164 and S/13418)	29 June 1979
2156th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Report of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) (S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	18 July 1979

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2157th	Ditto	19 July 1979
2158th	Ditto	20 July 1979
2159th	Ditto	20 July 1979
2160th	The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: Letters dated 13 March 1979 and 27 June 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13164 and S/13418)	27 July 1979
2161st	Ditto	23 August 1979
2162nd	Ditto	24 August 1979
2163rd	Ditto	24 August 1979
2164th	The situation in the Middle East: Letters dated 24 August 1979 and 28 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13516 and S/13520)	29 August 1979
2165th	Ditto	30 August 1979
2166th	Admission of new Members: Application of Saint Lucia for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/13530)	12 September 1979
2167th	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Saint Lucia for membership in the United Nations (S/13535)	12 September 1979
2168th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 14 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13542)	21 September 1979
2169th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 31 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13595)	1 November 1979
2170th	Ditto	2 November 1979
2171st	Complaint by Zambia: Letter dated 22 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13636)	23 November 1979
2172nd	Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13646)	27 November 1979
2173rd (private)	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	29 November 1979
2174th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13637)	30 November 1979
2175th	Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13646)	1 December 1979
2176th	Ditto	2 December 1979
2177th	Ditto	3 December 1979
2178th	Ditto	4 December 1979
2179th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/13672 and Add.1)	14 December 1979
2180th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13691)	19 December 1979
2181st	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: (a) Letter dated 12 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13688); (b) Letter dated 14 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13693); (c) Letter dated 18 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13698)	21 December 1979

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2182nd	Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13705)	29 December 1979
2183rd	Ditto	30 December 1979
2184th	Ditto	31 December 1979
2185th	Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (S/13724 and Add.1)	5 January 1980
2186th	Ditto [The representatives of Samoa and Somalia (S/13724/Add.2) added their signatures to the above-mentioned letter (S/13724 and Add.1)]	5 January 1980
2187th	Ditto	6 January 1980
2188th	Ditto	6 January 1980
2189th	Ditto	7 January 1980
2190th	Ditto	7 January 1980
2190th (resumed)	Ditto	9 January 1980
2191st	Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13705)	11 January 1980
2191st (resumed)	Ditto	13 January 1980
2192nd	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: Letter dated 25 January 1980 from the Chargé d' Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13764)	30 January 1980
2193rd	Ditto	31 January 1980
2194th	Ditto	31 January 1980
2195th	Ditto	1 February 1980
2196th	Ditto	2 February 1980
2197th	Admission of new Members: Application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/13784)	19 February 1980
2198th	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for membership in the United Nations (S/13805)	19 February 1980
2199th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: (a) Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13801); (b) Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13802)	22 February 1980
2200th	Ditto	25 February 1980
2201st	Ditto	26 February 1980
2202nd	Ditto	27 February 1980
2203rd	Ditto	1 March 1980
2204th	The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: Letter dated 6 March 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13832); Letter dated 24 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13855)	31 March 1980

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2205th	Ditto	3 April 1980
2206th	Ditto	3 April 1980
2207th	Ditto	8 April 1980
2208th	Ditto	9 April 1980
2209th	Complaint by Zambia against South Africa: Letter dated 8 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13878)	10 April 1980
2210th	Ditto	11 April 1980
2211th	Ditto	11 April 1980
2212th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 10 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13885); Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13888 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3)	13 April 1980
2213th	Ditto	14 April 1980
2214th	Ditto	14 April 1980
2215th	Ditto	15 April 1980
2216th	Ditto	16 April 1980
2217th	Ditto	18 April 1980
2218th	Ditto	24 April 1980
2219th	The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: Letter dated 6 March 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13832); Letter dated 24 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13855)	29 April 1980
2220th	Ditto	30 April 1980
2221st	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 6 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13926)	8 May 1980
2222nd	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13941)	20 May 1980
2223rd	Ditto	20 May 1980
2224th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13957)	30 May 1980
2225th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13969)	4 June 1980
2226th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 3 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13977)	5 June 1980
2227th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13969)	6 June 1980
2228th	Ditto	9 June 1980
2229th	Ditto	12 June 1980
2230th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/13972 and Add.1)	13 June 1980
2231st	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13969)	13 June 1980

**V. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period
from 16 June 1979 to 15 June 1980**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
452 (1979)	20 July 1979	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
453 (1979)	12 September 1979	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Saint Lucia)
454 (1979)	2 November 1979	Complaint by Angola against South Africa
455 (1979)	23 November 1979	Complaint by Zambia
456 (1979)	30 November 1979	The situation in the Middle East
457 (1979)	4 December 1979	Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
458 (1979)	14 December 1979	The situation in Cyprus
459 (1979)	19 December 1979	The situation in the Middle East
460 (1979)	21 December 1979	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
461 (1979)	31 December 1979	Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
462 (1980)	9 January 1980	Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela
463 (1980)	2 February 1980	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia
464 (1980)	19 February 1980	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
465 (1980)	1 March 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
466 (1980)	11 April 1980	Complaint by Zambia against South Africa
467 (1980)	24 April 1980	The situation in the Middle East
468 (1980)	8 May 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
469 (1980)	20 May 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
470 (1980)	30 May 1980	The situation in the Middle East
471 (1980)	5 June 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
472 (1980)	13 June 1980	The situation in Cyprus
473 (1980)	13 June 1980	The question of South Africa

VI. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1979 to 15 June 1980

1. *Committee on the Admission of New Members*

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
64th	12 September 1979
65th	19 February 1980

2. *Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia*

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
343rd	18 June 1979
344th	28 June 1979
345th	5 July 1979
346th	26 July 1979
347th	27 September 1979
348th	18 October 1979
349th	8 November 1979
350th	9 November 1979
351st	17 December 1979
352nd	20 December 1979

3. *Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa*

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
14th	27 June 1979
15th	5 July 1979
16th	13 July 1979
17th	22 August 1979
18th	3 October 1979
19th	10 October 1979
20th	31 October 1979
21st	14 December 1979
22nd	20 December 1979
23rd	13 February 1980
24th	26 February 1980
25th	5 March 1980
26th	14 March 1980
27th	18 March 1980
28th	9 April 1980
29th	23 April 1980
30th	14 May 1980

4. *Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979)*

Meeting	Date
19th	12 July 1979
20th	5 September 1979
21st	17 September 1979
22nd	28 September 1979
23rd	11 October 1979
24th	4 December 1979

5. *Security Council Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia*

Meeting	Date
1st	3 December 1979
2nd	4 December 1979
3rd	5 December 1979
4th	6 December 1979
5th	14 December 1979
6th	31 January 1980

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 1979 was contained in document S/13033, and that issued on 11 January 1980 was contained in document S/13737.

A. *As of 15 June 1980, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:*

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. Rules of procedure of the Security Council.
3. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee.
4. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
5. The Egyptian question.
6. Voting procedure in the Security Council.
7. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949.
8. Admission of new Members.
9. The Palestine question.
10. The India-Pakistan question.
11. The Czechoslovak question.
12. The Hyderabad question.
13. Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
14. International control of atomic energy.
15. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
16. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
17. Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
18. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
19. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
20. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
21. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
22. Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
23. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
24. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
25. The situation in Hungary.
26. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
27. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
29. Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".
30. Report of the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959.
31. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
32. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
33. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
34. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
35. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
36. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
37. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
38. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
39. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international

peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

40. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. 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 territorial sovereignty, as contained in the letter dated 22 December 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 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.]
 103. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 104. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 105. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 106. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
- B. *Between 16 June 1979 and 15 June 1980, items 103, 104, 105 and 106 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized and, in accordance with a request by the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations in a letter dated 10 May 1979, the portion of item 65, entitled "Complaint by Zambia", which related to the Zambian complaint against Portugal was removed from that list.*

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