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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS  
OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE  
STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/12520 of 9 January 1978.

During the week ending 18 March 1978, the Security Council took action on the following items:

47. Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia (see S/7382, S/7628, S/7644, S/8502, S/8555, S/8564, S/8612, S/9258, S/9276, S/9293, S/9687, S/9714, S/9721, S/9981, S/9996, S/10402, S/10435, S/10462, S/10492, S/10542, S/10554, S/10557, S/10751, S/10770/Add.6, S/10855/Add.20, S/10855/Add.21, S/11935/Add.14, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.39 and S/12520/Add.9)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2066th and 2067th meetings, held on 13 and 14 March 1978. In the course of the meetings, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Liberia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2066th meeting, the representative of Mauritius introduced a draft resolution (S/12597) sponsored by Bolivia, Gabon, India, Kuwait, Mauritius, Nigeria and Venezuela.

At the 2067th meeting, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 423 (1978). Resolution 423 (1978) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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67. Complaint by Zambia (see S/9346, S/9364, S/9373, S/10369, S/10375, S/10855/Add.5 and S/10855/Add.10)

In a letter dated 9 March 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12589), the representative of Zambia requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened.

The Security Council considered the question at its 2068th to 2070th meetings, held between 15 and 17 March 1978. In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At its 2069th meeting, on 16 March, the Council also extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. George Silundika, in accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 15 March from Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria (S/12601).

At the same meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (S/12603) sponsored by Bolivia, Gabon, India, Kuwait, Mauritius and Nigeria.

At its 2070th meeting, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution unanimously as resolution 424 (1978).

Resolution 424 (1978) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

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

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

Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia, resulting in the death and injury of innocent people, as well as the destruction of property, and culminating on 6 March 1978 in the armed invasion of Zambia,

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

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Recalling its resolution 423 (1978), which, inter alia, declared as illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement under the auspices of the illegal régime and called upon all States not to accord any recognition to such settlement,

Further recalling its resolutions 326 (1973), 403 (1977), 406 (1977) and 411 (1977) condemning the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia for its acts of aggression against Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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61. The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42 and S/12269/Add.48)

In a letter dated 17 March 1978 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606), the representative of Lebanon, pursuant to his letter dated 15 March (S/12600), requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened.

In a letter dated 17 March addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607), the representative of Israel, pursuant to his letter of 13 March (S/12598), requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened.

The Security Council considered the matter at its 2071st to 2073rd meetings, held on 17 and 18 March 1978. In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the Council's 2071st meeting, the President called attention to the request contained in a letter dated 17 March 1978 from the representative of Kuwait (S/12608) that the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited to participate in the debate on the question, in accordance with previous Security Council decisions on the matter. He stated that that proposal was not formulated under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure but that, if it were adopted by the Council, the invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization would confer on the latter the same rights of participation as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37. The Security Council adopted the proposal by a vote of 10 in favour to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). The President then called attention to the fact that, in the course of consultations, a proposal had been made that the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization be seated at the Council table for the duration of the Council's deliberations on the item on the agenda. The Council adopted the proposal by a vote of 10 in favour to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

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At the Council's 2073rd meeting, the representative of the United States introduced the following draft resolution (S/12610):

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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