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**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1968**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1970

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1968 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1968 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/ . . .) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.I.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council*.

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CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| Membership of the Security Council in 1968 | iv |
| Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council in 1968 | |
| <i>Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security</i> | |
| The question of South West Africa | 1 |
| Complaint by the United States of America concerning the U.S.S. <i>Pueblo</i> | 3 |
| The Cyprus question | 3 |
| Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia | 5 |
| The situation in the Middle East | 8 |
| Complaint by Haiti | 12 |
| Question relating to measures to safeguard non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons | 13 |
| Question concerning Czechoslovakia | 13 |
| <i>Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council</i> | |
| Admission of new Members to the United Nations | 15 |
| Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1968 for the first time | 16 |
| Check list of resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1968 | 17 |

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1968

In 1968 the membership of the Council was as follows :

Algeria
Brazil
Canada
China
Denmark
Ethiopia
France
Hungary
India
Pakistan
Paraguay
Senegal
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1968**

***Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its
responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and
security***

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Decision

At its 1387th meeting, on 25 January 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The question of South West Africa:

“Letter dated 24 January 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, The Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, The Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, The United Arab Republic, The United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/8355);¹

“Letter dated 23 January 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa (S/8353).”¹

**Resolution 245 (1968)
of 25 January 1968**

*The Security Council,
Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2145*

¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968.*

(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa and decided, *inter alia*, that South Africa has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Taking note further of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, in which the Assembly condemned the illegal arrest, deportation and trial at Pretoria of thirty-seven South West Africans as a flagrant violation by the Government of South Africa of their rights, of the international status of the Territory and of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI),

Gravely concerned that the Government of South Africa has ignored world public opinion so overwhelmingly expressed in General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) by refusing to discontinue this illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned,

Taking into consideration the letter of 23 January 1968 from the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa (S/8353),²

Noting with great concern that the trial is being held under arbitrary laws whose application has been illegally extended to the Territory of South West Africa in defiance of General Assembly resolutions,

Mindful of the grave consequences of the continued illegal application of these arbitrary laws by the Government of South Africa to the Territory of South West Africa,

Conscious of the special responsibilities of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of South West Africa,

² *Ibid.*

1. *Condemns* the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII);

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to discontinue forthwith this illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned;

3. *Invites* all States to exert their influence in order to induce the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council at the earliest possible date;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 1387th meeting.

Decisions

At its 1391st meeting, on 16 February 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana, Turkey, Chile, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question of South West Africa:

"Letter dated 12 February 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/8397);³

"Letter dated 12 February 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yemen (S/8398 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2)."³

At its 1392nd meeting, on 19 February 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Colombia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 246 (1968)

of 14 March 1968

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968, by which it unanimously condemned the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and further called upon the Government of South Africa to discontinue forthwith the illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 by which the General Assembly of the United Nations terminated the Mandate of South Africa over South West Africa and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people and Territory of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Mindful that Member States shall fulfil all their obligations as set forth in the Charter,

Distressed by the fact that the Government of South Africa has failed to comply with Security Council resolution 245 (1968),

Taking into account the memorandum of the United Nations Council for South West Africa of 25 January 1968⁴ on the illegal detention and trial of the South West Africans concerned and the letter of 10 February 1968 from the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa,⁵

Reaffirming that the continued detention and trial and subsequent sentencing of the South West Africans constitute an illegal act and a flagrant violation of the rights of the South West Africans concerned, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international status of the Territory now under direct United Nations responsibility,

Cognizant of its special responsibility towards the people and Territory of South West Africa,

1. *Censures* the Government of South Africa for its flagrant defiance of Security Council resolution 245 (1968) as well as of the authority of the United Nations of which South Africa is a Member;

2. *Demands* that the Government of South Africa release and repatriate forthwith the South West Africans concerned;

3. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Security Council, in pursuance of their obligations under the Charter, in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Urges* Member States who are in a position to contribute to the implementation of the present resolution to assist the Security Council in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* that in the event of failure on the part

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/8353/Add.1.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/8394.

of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine effective steps or measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to

report thereon to the Security Council not later than 31 March 1968;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 1387th meeting.

COMPLAINT BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING THE U.S.S. PUEBLO

Decision

At its 1389th meeting, on 27 January 1968, the Council decided to postpone until 29 January 1968 the consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8360)"⁶ in order to allow consultations among the members of the Council.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1968.

THE CYPRUS QUESTION⁷

Decision

At its 1398th meeting, on 18 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488)";⁸ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/8446)".⁹

⁷ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963*.

⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*.

Resolution 247 (1968)

of 18 March 1968

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 9 March 1968 (S/8446)¹⁰ that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 26 March 1968,

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

Noting, from the observations in the report, the new conditions prevailing in the island,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 24 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period of three months ending 26 June 1968, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1398th meeting.

Decision

At its 1432nd meeting, on 18 June 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):¹¹ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/8622)".¹²

Resolution 254 (1968)

of 18 June 1968

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1968 (S/8622)¹³ that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.*

¹² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 26 June 1968,

Noting, from the observations in the report, the encouraging recent developments in the island,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, and 247 (1968) of 18 March 1968, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 24 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1968, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1432nd meeting.

Decision

At its 1459th meeting, on 10 December 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):¹⁴ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/8914)".¹⁵

Resolution 261 (1968)

of 10 December 1968

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 1968 (S/8914)¹⁶ that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1968,

Noting, from the observations in the report, the encouraging recent developments in the island,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, and 247 (1968) of 18 March and 254 (1968) of 18 June 1968, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd

meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 24 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1969, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1459th meeting.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA¹⁷

Decision

At its 1399th meeting, on 19 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jamaica and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letters dated 2 and 30 August 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the representatives of thirty-two Member States (S/5382¹⁸ and S/5409¹⁸):

“Letter dated 12 March 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, The Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, The United Arab Republic, The United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia (S/8454).”¹⁹

At its 1428th meeting of the Council, on 29 May 1968, the President (United Kingdom) informed the Council that he had decided, in accordance with rule

20 of the provisional rules of procedure, not to preside over the Council during the discussion of the question.

Resolution 253 (1968)

of 29 May 1968

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, and 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966,

Taking note of resolution 2262 (XXII) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1967,

Noting with great concern that the measures taken so far have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end,

Reaffirming that, to the extent not superseded in this resolution, the measures provided for in resolutions 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965 and 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, as well as those initiated by Member States in implementation of those resolutions, shall continue in effect,

Gravely concerned that the measures taken by the Security Council have not been complied with by all States and that some States, contrary to resolution 232 (1966) of the Security Council and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

¹⁷ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965 and 1966.

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1963.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968.*

have failed to prevent trade with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Condemning the recent inhuman executions carried out by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia which have flagrantly affronted the conscience of mankind and have been universally condemned,

Affirming the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve self-determination and independence, and in particular their responsibility for dealing with the prevailing situation,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

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

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

1. *Condemns* all measures of political repression, including arrests, detentions, trials and executions which violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take all possible measures to put an end to such actions;

2. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom as the administering Power in the discharge of its responsibility to take urgently all effective measures to bring to an end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia, and enable the people to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Decides* that, in furtherance of the objective of ending the rebellion, all States Members of the United Nations shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution (whether or not the commodities or products are for consumption or processing in their territories, whether or not they are imported in bond and whether or not any special legal status with respect to the import of goods is enjoyed by the port or other place where they are imported or stored);

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export of any commodities or products from Southern Rhodesia; and any dealings by their nationals or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Southern Rhodesia for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage (whether or not in bond) by land transport facilities across their territories of any commodities or products originating in Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution;

(d) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories of any commodities or products (whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, educational equipment and material for use in schools and other educational institutions, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, food-stuffs) to any person or body in Southern Rhodesia or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Southern Rhodesia, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

(e) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage (whether or not in bond) by land transport facilities across their territories of any such commodities or products which are consigned to any person or body in Southern Rhodesia, or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Decides* that all States Members of the United Nations shall not make available to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, including tourist enterprises, in Southern Rhodesia any funds for investment or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from making available to the régime or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Southern Rhodesia, except payments exclusively for pensions or for strictly medical, humanitarian or educational purposes or for the provision of news material and in special humanitarian circumstances, food-stuffs;

5. *Decides* that all States Members of the United Nations shall:

(a) Prevent the entry into their territories, save on exceptional humanitarian grounds, of any person travelling on a Southern Rhodesian passport, regardless of its date of issue, or on a purported passport issued by or on behalf of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

(b) Take all possible measures to prevent the entry into their territories of persons whom they have reason to believe to be ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia and whom they have reason to believe to have furthered or encouraged, or to be likely to further or encourage, the unlawful actions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or any activities which are calculated to evade any measure decided upon in this resolution or resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966;

6. *Decides* that all States Members of the United Nations shall prevent airline companies constituted in their territories and aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals from operating to or from Southern Rhodesia and from linking up with any airline company constituted or aircraft registered in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Decides* that all States Members of the United Nations shall give effect to the decisions set out in operative paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of this resolution;

8. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to take all possible measures to prevent activities by their nationals and persons in their territories promoting, assisting or encouraging emigration to Southern Rhodesia, with a view to stopping such emigration;

9. *Requests* all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter to deal with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, not excluding any of the measures provided in that Article;

10. *Emphasizes* the need for the withdrawal of all consular and trade representation in Southern Rhodesia, in addition to the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of resolution 217 (1965);

11. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations to carry out these decisions of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of that Article;

12. *Deplores* the attitude of States that have not complied with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, and censures in particular those States which have persisted in trading with the illegal régime in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, and which have given active assistance to the régime;

13. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to render moral and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their struggle to achieve their freedom and independence;

14. *Urges*, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* States Members of the United Nations, the United Nations Organization, the specialized agencies, and other international organizations in the United Nations system to extend assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority with a view to helping it solve such special economic problems as it may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of these decisions of the Security Council;

16. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations, 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;

17. *Considers* that the United Kingdom as the administering Power should ensure that no settlement is reached without taking into account the views of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular the political parties favouring majority rule, and that it is acceptable to the people of Southern Rhodesia as a whole;

18. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General by 1 August 1968 on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution, the first report to be made not later than 1 September 1968;

20. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations:

(a) To examine such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as are submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To seek from any States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies such further information regarding the trade of that State (including information regarding the commodities and products exempted from the prohibition contained in operative paragraph 3 (d) above) or regarding any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the measures decided upon in this resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;

21. *Requests* the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to give maximum assistance to the committee, and to provide the committee with any information which it may receive in order that the measures envisaged in this resolution and resolution 232 (1966) may be rendered fully effective;

22. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations, or of the specialized agencies, as well as the specialized agencies themselves, to supply such further information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of this resolution;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 1428th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST²⁰

Decisions

At its 1401st meeting, on 21 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic, Iraq and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 21 March 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8484);²¹

"(b) Letter dated 21 March 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8486)."²¹

At its 1402nd meeting, on 21 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1406th meeting, on 23 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 248 (1968) of 24 March 1968

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representatives of Jordan and Israel in documents S/8470,²² S/8475,²² S/8478,²² S/8483,²² S/8484²² and S/8486,²²

Having noted further the supplementary information provided by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization as contained in documents S/7930/Add.64 and Add.65,²²

Recalling resolution 236 (1967) by which the Security Council condemned any and all violations of the cease-fire,

Observing that the military action by the armed forces of Israel on the territory of Jordan was of a large-scale and carefully planned nature,

Considering that all violent incidents and other violations of the cease-fire should be prevented and not overlooking past incidents of this nature,

²⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1967.

²¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968.*

²² *Ibid.*

Recalling further resolution 237 (1967) which called upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place,

1. *Deplores* the loss of life and heavy damage to property;

2. *Condemns* the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions;

3. *Deplores* all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire and declares that such actions of military reprisal and other grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Security Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from acts or activities in contravention of resolution 237 (1967);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Security Council as appropriate.

Adopted unanimously at the 1407th meeting.

Decisions

At its 1409th meeting, on 30 March 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 29 March 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8516);²³

"(b) Letter dated 29 March 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8517)."²³

At its 1410th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1411th meeting, on 2 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Arab Republic and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1412th meeting, on 4 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to

²³ *Ibid.*

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the 1412th meeting, on 4 April 1968, as a result of consultations which had taken place on this item, the President read the following statement:

"Having heard the statements of the parties in regard to the renewal of the hostilities, the members of the Security Council are deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in the area. They therefore consider that the Council should remain seized of the situation and keep it under close review".

At its 1416th meeting, on 27 April 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 25 April 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council (S/8560)".²⁴

Resolution 250 (1968) of 27 April 1968

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

Having considered the Secretary-General's note (S/8561),²⁵ particularly his note to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations,

Considering that the holding of a military parade in Jerusalem will aggravate tensions in the area and have an adverse effect on a peaceful settlement of the problems in the area,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from holding the military parade in Jerusalem which is contemplated for 2 May 1968;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1417th meeting.

Decision

At its 1418th meeting, on 1 May 1968, the Council decided to add to its agenda the report of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2254 (ES-V) relating to Jerusalem (S/8146).²⁶

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967.

Resolution 251 (1968) of 2 May 1968

The Security Council,

Noting the Secretary-General's reports of 26 April (S/8561)²⁷ and 2 May 1968 (S/8567),²⁷

Recalling resolution 250 (1968) of 27 April 1968,

Deeply deplores the holding by Israel of the military parade in Jerusalem on 2 May 1968 in disregard of the unanimous decision adopted by the Council on 27 April 1968.

Adopted unanimously at the 1420th meeting.

Decision

At its 1421st meeting, on 3 May 1968, the Council decided to invite Mr. Rouhi El-Khatib, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to make a statement before the Council.

Resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968

The Security Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2254 (ES-V) of 14 July 1967,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Jordan on the situation in Jerusalem (S/8560)²⁸ and the report of the Secretary-General (S/8146),²⁹

Having heard the statements made before the Council,

Noting that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures and actions in contravention of those resolutions,

Bearing in mind the need to work for a just and lasting peace,

Reaffirming that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to comply with the General Assembly resolutions mentioned above;

2. *Considers* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status;

3. *Urgently calls upon* Israel to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem;

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1426th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Canada and United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1434th meeting, on 5 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 5 June 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8616);³⁰

"(b) Letter dated 5 June 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8617);³⁰

"(c) Letter dated 5 August 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8721);³¹

"(d) Letter dated 5 August 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8724)."³¹

At its 1436th meeting, on 7 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Syria and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 256 (1968) of 16 August 1968

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the representatives of Jordan and Israel in documents S/8616,³² S/8617,³² S/8721³³ and S/8724,³³

Recalling its previous resolution 248 (1968) condemning the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions and deploring all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire,

Considering that all violations of the cease-fire should be prevented,

³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.*

³¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1968.*

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1968.*

³³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1968.*

Observing that both massive air attacks by Israel on Jordanian territory were of a large scale and carefully planned nature in violation of resolution 248 (1968),

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation resulting therefrom,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 248 (1968) which, *inter alia*, declares that grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts;

2. *Deplores* the loss of life and heavy damage to property;

3. *Considers* that premeditated and repeated military attacks endanger the maintenance of the peace;

4. *Condemns* the further military attacks launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and resolution 248 (1968) and warns that if such attacks were to be repeated the Council would duly take account of the failure to comply with the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1440th meeting.

Decisions

At its 1446th meeting, on 4 September 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 2 September 1968 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8794)".³⁴

At the 1448th meeting, on 8 September 1968, the President read the following statement which was to be communicated to the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the parties:

"The Security Council, having met urgently to consider the item on its agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1448/Rev.1 [*The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 2 September 1968 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8794)*],³⁵ Letter dated 8 September 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8805);³⁵ Letter dated 8 September 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8806)³⁵], having heard the reports of General Odd Bull presented by the Secretary-General, and

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*

having heard the statements of the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic, deeply regrets the loss of life, and requires the parties strictly to observe the cease-fire called for by the Security Council's resolutions."

Resolution 258 (1968)
of 18 September 1968

The Security Council,

Recalling the declaration of the President of the Security Council of 9 September 1968, as made at the 1448th meeting of the Council,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation in the Middle East,

Convinced that all Members of the United Nations should co-operate towards a peaceful settlement in the Middle East,

1. *Insists* that the cease-fire ordered by the Security Council in its resolutions must be rigorously respected;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, and urges all the parties to extend their fullest co-operation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the speedy fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to him under that resolution.

Adopted at the 1452nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Algeria).

Decisions

At its 1453rd meeting, on 20 September 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 17 September 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Pakistan and Senegal (S/8819)".³⁶

At its 1454th meeting, on 27 September 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Syria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 259 (1968)
of 27 September 1968

The Security Council,

Concerned with the safety, welfare and security of

³⁶ *Ibid.*

the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel following the hostilities of 5 June 1967,

Recalling its resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Noting the report by the Secretary-General, contained in document S/8699,³⁷ and appreciating his efforts in this connexion,

Deploring the delay in the implementation of resolution 237 (1967) because of the conditions still being set by Israel for receiving a Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to dispatch a Special Representative to the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel following the hostilities of 5 June 1967, and to report on the implementation of resolution 237 (1967);

2. *Requests* the Government of Israel to receive the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to co-operate with him and to facilitate his work;

3. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General be afforded all co-operation in his efforts to bring about the implementation of the present resolution and resolution 237 (1967).

Adopted at the 1454th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Canada, Denmark, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1456th meeting, on 1 November 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Israel and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 1 November 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8878);³⁸

"(b) Letter dated 1 November 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8879)."³⁸

At its 1460th meeting, on 29 December 1968, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 29 December 1968 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1968.

to the President of the Security Council (S/8945),³⁹

“(b) Letter dated 29 December 1968 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8946).”³⁹

At its 1461st meeting, on 30 December 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 262 (1968)

of 31 December 1968

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1462,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/8945),⁴⁰

Having noted the supplementary information pro-

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

vided by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization contained in documents S/7930/Add.107⁴⁰ and Add.108,⁴⁰

Having heard the statements of the representative of Lebanon and of the representative of Israel concerning the grave attack committed against the civil International Airport of Beirut,

Observing that the military action by the armed forces of Israel against the civil International Airport of Beirut was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned nature,

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

Deeply concerned about the need to assure free uninterrupted international civil air traffic,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter and the cease-fire resolutions;

2. *Considers* that such premeditated acts of violence endanger the maintenance of the peace;

3. *Issues* a solemn warning to Israel that if such acts were to be repeated, the Council would have to consider further steps to give effect to its decisions;

4. *Considers* that Lebanon is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel.

Adopted unanimously at the 1462nd meeting.

COMPLAINT BY HAITI

At its 1427th meeting, on 27 May 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative *ad interim* of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8593).”⁴¹

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1968.*

QUESTION RELATING TO MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Resolution 255 (1968)

of 19 June 1968

The Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the desire of a large number of States to subscribe to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴² and thereby to undertake not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly, not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Taking into consideration the concern of certain of these States that, in conjunction with their adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, appropriate measures be undertaken to safeguard their security,

Bearing in mind that any aggression accompanied by the use of nuclear weapons would endanger the peace and security of all States,

⁴² General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

1. *Recognizes* that aggression with nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against a non-nuclear-weapon State would create a situation in which the Security Council, and above all its nuclear-weapon State permanent members, would have to act immediately in accordance with their obligations under the United Nations Charter;

2. *Welcomes* the intention expressed by certain States that they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

3. *Reaffirms* in particular the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the Charter, of individual and collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Adopted at the 1433rd meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Algeria, Brazil, France, India and Pakistan).

QUESTION CONCERNING CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Decisions

At its 1441st meeting, on 21 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Czechoslovakia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "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 (S/8758)".⁴³

At its 1442nd meeting, on 22 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bulgaria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1968.*

At its 1442nd meeting, on 22 August 1968, the Council decided to adjourn for consultations until 5 p.m.

Adopted by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Algeria, Hungary, India, Pakistan and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

At its 1443rd meeting, on 22 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Poland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1444th meeting, on 23 August 1968, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1445th meeting, on 24 August 1968, the Council decided to adjourn until 10 a.m. on 26 August 1968 unless it was found necessary after informal consultations to reconvene earlier.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS⁴⁴

Resolution 249 (1968)

of 18 April 1968

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Mauritius for admission to the United Nations (S/8466),⁴⁵

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mauritius be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1414th meeting.

Resolution 257 (1968)

of 11 September 1968

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Swaziland for admission to the United Nations (S/8808),⁴⁶

Recommends to the General Assembly that Swaziland be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1450th meeting.

Resolution 260 (1968)

of 6 November 1968

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea for admission to the United Nations (S/8883),⁴⁷

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Equatorial Guinea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1458th meeting.

⁴⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1968.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1968.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1968 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE. The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1968 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year*, 1387th to 1462nd meetings.

Once an item is included in the agenda it remains thereafter on the list of matters of which the Council is seized, until the Council agrees to its removal. At subsequent meetings an item may appear in its original form or with the addition of such sub-items as the Council may decide to include.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided to include each matter in its agenda for the first time during 1968.

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Meeting</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| The question of South West Africa: Letter dated 24 January 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/8355); ⁴⁸ Letter dated 23 January 1968 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa (S/8353) ⁴⁸ [<i>The question of South West Africa</i>] | 1387th | 25 January 1968 |
| Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8360) ⁴⁸ [<i>Complaint by the United States of America concerning the U.S.S. Pueblo</i>] | 1388th | 26 January 1968 |
| Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative <i>ad interim</i> of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8593) ⁴⁹ [<i>Complaint by Haiti</i>]..... | 1427th | 27 May 1968 |
| 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 (S/8630) ⁴⁹ [<i>Question relating to measures to safeguard non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</i>] | 1430th | 17 June 1968 |
| 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 (S/8758) ⁵⁰ [<i>Question concerning Czechoslovakia</i>] | 1441st | 21 August 1968 |

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1968.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1968.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1968.

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1968**

| <i>Resolution</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 245 (1968) | 25 January 1968 | The question of South West Africa | 1 |
| 246 (1968) | 14 March 1968 | Ditto | 2 |
| 247 (1968) | 18 March 1968 | The Cyprus question | 3 |
| 248 (1968) | 24 March 1968 | The situation in the Middle East | 8 |
| 249 (1968) | 18 April 1968 | Admission of new Members to the United Nations | 15 |
| 250 (1968) | 27 April 1968 | The situation in the Middle East | 9 |
| 251 (1968) | 2 May 1968 | Ditto | 9 |
| 252 (1968) | 21 May 1968 | Ditto | 9 |
| 253 (1968) | 29 May 1968 | Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia | 5 |
| 254 (1968) | 18 June 1968 | The Cyprus question | 4 |
| 255 (1968) | 19 June 1968 | Question relating to measures to safeguard non-nuclear- weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Prolifera- tion of Nuclear Weapons | 13 |
| 256 (1968) | 16 August 1968 | The situation in the Middle East | 10 |
| 257 (1968) | 11 September 1968 | Admission of new Members to the United Nations | 15 |
| 258 (1968) | 18 September 1968 | The situation in the Middle East | 11 |
| 259 (1968) | 27 September 1968 | Ditto | 11 |
| 260 (1968) | 6 November 1968 | Admission of new Members to the United Nations | 15 |
| 261 (1968) | 10 December 1968 | The Cyprus question | 4 |
| 262 (1968) | 31 December 1968 | The situation in the Middle East | 12 |

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