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**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1969**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FOURTH 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 1969 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 1969 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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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1969

In 1969 the membership of the Council was as follows:

Algeria

China

Colombia

Finland

France

Hungary

Nepal

Pakistan

Paraguay

Senegal

Spain

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Zambia

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1969

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

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA¹

Decision

At its 1464th meeting, on 20 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 14 March 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/9090 and Add.1-3)."²

Resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969

The Security Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2324 (XXII) and 2325

(XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 and 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968,

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 West Africa and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Recalling its resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Mindful of the grave consequences of South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming its special responsibility toward the people and the Territory of Namibia,

1. *Recognizes that the United Nations General Assembly terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence;*

2. *Considers that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia is illegal and contrary to the principles of the Charter and the previous decisions of the United Nations and is detrimental to the interests of the population of the Territory and those of the international community;*

3. *Calls upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory;*

4. *Declares that the actions of the Government of South Africa designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia through the establishment*

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question, under the previous heading "The question of South West Africa", were also adopted in 1968.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969.*

of Bantustans are contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Declares* that the Government of South Africa has no right to enact the "South West Africa Affairs Bill," as such an enactment would be a violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Condemns* the refusal of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V), 2324 (XXII), 2325 (XXII), 2372 (XXII), and 2403 (XXIII) and Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968);

7. *Invites* all States to exert their influence in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* that in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon necessary steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

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

Adopted at the 1465th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Decisions

At its 1492nd meeting, on 30 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Chile to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 24 July 1969 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9359)".³

At its 1493rd meeting, on 4 August 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

Resolution 269 (1969)

of 12 August 1969

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/9204,⁴

Mindful of its responsibility to take necessary action to secure strict compliance with the obligations entered into by States Members of the United Nations under the provisions of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful also of its responsibilities under Article 6 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 264 (1969);

2. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with resolution 264 (1969) and for its persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations;

3. *Decides* that the continued occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the South African authorities constitutes an aggressive encroachment on the authority of the United Nations, a violation of the territorial integrity and a denial of the political sovereignty of the people of Namibia;

4. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia against the illegal presence of the South African authorities in the Territory;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from the Territory immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969;

6. *Decides* that in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the relevant Chapters of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from all dealings with the Government of South Africa purporting to act on behalf of the Territory of Namibia;

8. *Requests* all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia in their struggle against foreign occupation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

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

Adopted at the 1497th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST⁵

Decisions

At its 1466th meeting, on 27 March 1969, 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 26 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9113).”⁶

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 27 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9114).”⁶

At its 1467th meeting, on 27 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 265 (1969)

of 1 April 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1466/Rev.1,

Having heard the statements made before the Council,

Recalling its resolution 236 (1967) of 12 June 1967,

Observing that numerous premeditated violations of the cease-fire have occurred,

Viewing with deep concern that the recent air attacks on Jordanian villages and other populated areas were of a pre-planned nature, in violation of resolutions 248 (1968) of 24 March 1968 and 256 (1968) of 16 August 1968,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation which endangers peace and security in the area,

1. *Reaffirms* resolutions 248 (1968) and 256 (1968);

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

3. *Condemns* the recent premeditated air attacks launched by Israel on Jordanian villages and populated areas in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions, and warns once again that if such attacks were to be repeated the

⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1967 and 1968.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969.*

Security Council would have to meet to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such attacks.

Adopted at the 1473rd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1482nd meeting, on 30 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 26 June 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9284).”⁷

At its 1483rd meeting, on 1 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Indonesia and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1484th meeting, on 2 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1485th meeting, on 3 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Sudan, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 267 (1969)

of 3 July 1969

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967,

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.

respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Noting that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 252 (1968);

2. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to show any regard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council mentioned above;

3. *Censures* in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem;

4. *Confirms* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, are invalid and cannot change that status;

5. *Urgently calls* once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect;

6. *Requests* Israel to inform the Security Council without any further delay of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Determines* that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 1485th meeting.

Decision

At its 1498th meeting, on 13 August 1969, 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:

"Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9385)."⁸

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 12 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9387)."⁸

⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

Resolution 270 (1969)

of 26 August 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1498/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the *Chargé d'affaires ad interim* of Lebanon (S/9383),⁹

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

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life and property,

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

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949,¹⁰ and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) and 234 (1967) of 6 and 7 June 1967, respectively,

Recalling its resolution 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968,

Mindful of its responsibility under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the premeditated air attack by Israel on villages in southern Lebanon in violation of its obligations under the Charter and Security Council resolutions;

2. *Deplores* all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire;

3. *Deplores* the extension of the area of fighting;

4. *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.

*Adopted at the 1504th meeting.*¹¹

Decisions

At its 1507th meeting, on 9 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the United Arab Republic and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 28 August 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen (S/9421 and Add.1 and 2)."¹²

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.

¹¹ *Adopted without vote.*

¹² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.*

At its 1508th meeting, on 10 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1509th meeting, on 11 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1510th meeting, on 12 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ceylon and Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1511th meeting, on 15 September 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 271 (1969)
of 15 September 1969

The Security Council,

Grieved at the extensive damage caused by arson to the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August 1969 under the military occupation of Israel,

Mindful of the consequent loss to human culture,

Having heard the statements made before the Council reflecting the universal outrage caused by the act of sacrilege in one of the most venerated shrines of mankind,

Recalling its resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969);

2. *Recognizes* that any act of destruction or profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites in Jerusalem or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act may seriously endanger international peace and security;

3. *Determines* that the execrable act of desecration and profanation of the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque emphasizes the immediate necessity of Israel's desisting from acting in violation of the aforesaid resolutions and rescinding forthwith all measures and actions taken by it designed to alter the status of Jerusalem;

4. *Calls upon* Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions¹³ and international law governing military occupation and to refrain from causing any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Supreme Moslem Council of Jerusalem, including any co-operation that Council may desire from countries with predominantly Moslem population and from Moslem communities in relation to its plans for the maintenance and repair of the Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem;

5. *Condemns* the failure of Israel to comply with the aforementioned resolutions and calls upon it to implement forthwith the provisions of these resolutions;

6. *Reiterates* the determination in paragraph 7 of resolution 267 (1969) that, in the event of a negative response or no response, the Security Council shall convene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;

7. *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.

Adopted at the 1512th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Finland, Paraguay, United States of America).

¹³ Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973).

THE CYPRUS QUESTION¹⁴

Decision

At its 1474th meeting, on 10 June 1969, 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

¹⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):¹⁵ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/9233)".¹⁶

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969*.

Resolution 266 (1969)
of 10 June 1969

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 3 June 1969 (S/9233)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,

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 June 1969,

Noting, from the observations in the report, that the improvement of the situation in Cyprus has been maintained during the period under review,

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, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 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 December 1969, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress toward a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1474th meeting.

Decision

At its 1521st meeting, on 11 December 1969, 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 De-

ember 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):¹⁷ report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/9521)".¹⁸

Resolution 274 (1969)
of 11 December 1969

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 1969 (S/9521)¹⁸ 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 15 December 1969,

Noting, from the observations in the report, that the improvement of the situation in Cyprus has continued during the period under review,

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, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, and 266 (1969) of 10 June 1969, 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 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress toward a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted unanimously at the 1521st meeting.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA¹⁹

Decisions

At its 1477th meeting, on 17 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mauritania, the United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

“Letter dated 6 June 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the

¹⁹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966 and 1968.

Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/9237 and Add.1 and 2);²⁰

“Reports of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/8954²¹ and S/9252²⁰).”

At its 1478th meeting, on 18 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, the Sudan and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1480th meeting, on 23 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969*.
²¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1968*.

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA

Decisions

At its 1486th meeting, on 18 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 15 July 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9331)”.²²

At its 1487th meeting, on 22 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1969*.

At its 1488th meeting, on 23 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kenya and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1489th meeting, on 24 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 268 (1969) of 28 July 1969

The Security Council,
Having heard the statements by the parties,

Mindful of its responsibility to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that all States should 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 manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Concerned about the grave situation created by the Portuguese bombing of Lote village in the Katete District of the Eastern Province of Zambia bordering the Territory of Mozambique,

Gravely concerned that incidents of this nature endanger international peace and security,

1. *Strongly censures* the Portuguese attacks on Lote village in the Katete District of the Eastern Province of Zambia resulting in the loss of Zambian civilian life and property;

2. *Calls upon* Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the territorial integrity of, and from carrying out unprovoked raids against, Zambia;

3. *Demands* the immediate release and repatriation of all civilians from Zambia kidnapped by Portuguese military forces operating in the colonial Territories of Angola and Mozambique;

4. *Further demands* from Portugal the return of all property unlawfully taken by Portuguese military forces from Zambian territory;

5. *Declares* that in the event of failure on the part of Portugal to comply with paragraph 2 of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet to consider further measures;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 1491st meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (France, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY IRELAND

Decisions

At its 1503rd meeting, on 20 August 1969, the Council decided to invite the Minister of External Affairs of Ireland to make a statement before it in explanation of his Government's request for a meeting of the Security Council (S/9394).²³

At the same meeting, the Council decided to adjourn before taking a decision on the adoption of the agenda.

²³ *Ibid.*

COMPLAINTS BY SENEGAL²⁴

Decisions

At its 1516th meeting, on 4 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Portugal, Guinea and Morocco to participate, without vote,

²⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963 and 1965.

in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 27 November 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9513)".²⁵

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969.*

At its 1517th meeting, on 5 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria and the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1518th meeting, on 8 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Complaints by Senegal:

- “(a) Letter dated 27 November 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9513);²⁵
- “(b) Letter dated 7 December 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9541).²⁵

Resolution 273 (1969)
of 9 December 1969

The Security Council,

Taking note of the complaints by Senegal against Portugal contained in documents S/9513²⁵ and S/9541,²⁵

Conscious of its responsibility for taking effective collective measures to forestall and eliminate threats to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that all States must refrain in their international relations from recourse to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any manner incompatible with the purposes of the United Nations,

Concerned about the serious situation created by the shelling of the village of Samine in the southern region of Senegal from the Bégène base,

Deeply concerned at the fact that incidents of this nature jeopardize international peace and security,

Bearing in mind its resolution 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963 and 204 (1965) of 19 May 1965,

1. *Strongly condemns* the Portuguese authorities for the shelling of the village of Samine, which (1) on 25 November 1969 caused one death and seriously wounded eight persons, struck a building of the Senegalese *gendarmerie* and completely destroyed two houses in the village of Samine, and (2) on 7 December 1969 caused five deaths and seriously wounded one woman;

2. *Again calls upon* Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal;

3. *Declares that in the event of failure by Portugal to comply with paragraph 2 of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet to consider other measures;*

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted at the 1520th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Spain, United States of America).

COMPLAINT BY GUINEA

Decisions

At its 1522nd meeting, on 15 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guinea and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 4 December 1969 from the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9528).²⁶

²⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969.*

At its 1523rd meeting, on 17 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mali, Syria, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Lesotho and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1524th meeting, on 18 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Libya, Yemen and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1525th meeting, on 19 December 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mauritius and Bulgaria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 275 (1969)
of 22 December 1969

The Security Council,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the representative of Guinea in documents S/9525,²⁶ S/9528²⁶ and S/9554,²⁶

Observing that incidents of this nature jeopardize international peace and security,

Mindful that no State should act in any manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned with any and all such attacks by Portugal directed against independent African States,

Grieved at the extensive damage caused by the Portuguese shelling of Guinean villages from positions in the Territory of Guinea (Bissau),

1. *Deeply deplores* the loss of life and heavy damage to several Guinean villages inflicted by the Portuguese military authorities operating from bases in Guinea (Bissau);

2. *Calls upon* Portugal to desist forthwith from violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Guinea;

3. *Calls upon* the Portuguese authorities in Guinea (Bissau) to immediately release the Guinean civilian plane which was captured on 26 March 1968 together with the pilots thereon;

4. *Further calls upon* the Portuguese authorities in Guinea (Bissau) to immediately release the Guinean motor barge, *Patrice Lumumba*, which was captured on 27 August 1969 together with the passengers thereon;

5. *Solemnly warns* Portugal that if such acts were to be repeated in future, the Council would have to seriously consider further steps to give effect to this decision.

Adopted at the 1526th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (China, Colombia, France, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL²⁷

Working languages of the Security Council

Resolution 263 (1969) of 24 January 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the notes verbales of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations (S/8967),²⁸ and of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations (S/8968),²⁸

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2479 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, which pointed out that the use of several languages by the United Nations could constitute an enrichment and a means of attaining the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and that the General Assembly considers it desirable to include Russian and Spanish among the working languages of the Security Council,

Decides to include Russian and Spanish among the working languages of the Security Council and, in this connexion, to amend rules 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, in accordance with the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Revised text of rules 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council

Rule 41

Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Security Council, and English, French, Russian and Spanish the working languages.

Rule 42

Speeches made in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

²⁷ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1946, 1947 and 1950.

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969.*

Rule 43

Speeches made in the official languages shall be interpreted into the working languages.

Rule 44

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working languages by an interpreter of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

Adopted at the 1463rd meeting.²⁹

Decision

At the 1463rd meeting, on 24 January 1969, the President made the following statement in connexion with the adoption of resolution 263 (1969) and of the annex attached to it containing a new wording of rules 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“The provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council deal with consecutive interpretation of statements into the working languages, and the revisions now made are the consequence of the decision to add Russian and Spanish to the working languages of the Council. The established practice of simultaneous interpretation of statements into all the official languages of the Security Council remains unchanged. In the light of subsequent experience of the practical effects of the decision to increase the number of its working languages, the Council may wish to consider at a later stage whether any improvements in the practices of the Council could be made in order to enable it to carry out its tasks as effectively as possible.”

²⁹ Adopted without vote.

THE QUESTION OF "MICRO-STATES"

Decision

At its 1506th meeting, on 29 August 1969, the Council decided to establish a committee of experts, consisting of all members of the Security Council, to study the question.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

A. *Election of Members of the Court by the Security Council and the General Assembly*³⁰

Decision

On 27 October 1969, the Security Council, at its 1515th meeting, and the General Assembly, at its 1790th meeting, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Mr. V. M. Koretsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);

³⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965 and 1966.

Mr. Kotaro Tanaka (Japan);
Mr. José Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru);
Mr. Philip C. Jessup (United States of America);
Mr. Gaetano Morelli (Italy).

The following were elected:

Mr. Hardy C. Dillard (United States of America);
Mr. Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey);
Mr. Federico de Castro (Spain);
Mr. P. D. Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);
Mr. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay).

B. *Participation of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations in amendments to the Statute*

Resolution 272 (1969) of 23 October 1969

The Security Council,

Noting that the General Assembly has included in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session an item relating to the amendment of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Recalling that, under Article 69 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council may recommend to the General Assembly for adoption provisions concerning the participation of States which are

parties to the Statute, but are not Members of the United Nations, in the procedure for effecting amendments to the Statute,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following provisions concerning such participation:

(a) A State which is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, but is not a Member of the United Nations, may participate in the General Assembly in regard to amendments to the Statute in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations;

(b) Amendments to the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall come into force for all States which are parties to the Statute when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the States which are parties to the Statute and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the States which are parties to the Statute and in ac-

cordance with the provisions of Article 69 of the Statute and Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted at the 1514th meeting.³¹

³¹ Adopted without vote.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1969 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 1969 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year*, 1463rd to 1526th 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 new item in its agenda during 1969.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 9 January 1969 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting the text of General Assembly resolution 2479 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 (S/8962): ³² <i>note verbale</i> dated 16 January 1969 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8967); ³² <i>note verbale</i> dated 16 January 1969 from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8968) ³² [<i>Working languages of the Security Council</i>]	1463rd	24 January 1969
Letter dated 15 July 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9331) ³³ [<i>Complaint by Zambia</i>]	1486th	18 July 1969
Letter dated 18 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9397) ³³ [<i>The question of "micro-States"</i>]	1505th	27 August 1969
Letter dated 23 September 1969 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9462) ³³ on provisions concerning the participation of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations in amendments to the Statute	1514th	23 October 1969
Letter dated 4 December 1969 from the <i>Chargé d'affaires ad interim</i> of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9528) ³⁴ [<i>Complaint by Guinea</i>]	1522nd	15 December 1969

³² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969*.

³³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1969*.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1969*.

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1969**

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264 (1969)	20 March 1969	The situation in Namibia	1
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267 (1969)	3 July 1969	The situation in the Middle East	3
268 (1969)	28 July 1969	Complaint by Zambia	7
269 (1969)	12 August 1969	The situation in Namibia	2
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271 (1969)	15 September 1969	Ditto	5
272 (1969)	23 October 1969	International Court of Justice	12
273 (1969)	9 December 1969	Complaints by Senegal	9
274 (1969)	11 December 1969	The Cyprus question	6
275 (1969)	22 December 1969	Complaint by Guinea	10

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