



**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1972**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1973

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 1972 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 1972 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*.

S/INF/28

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1972

In 1972 the membership of the Council was as follows:

Argentina

Belgium

China

France

Guinea

India

Italy

Japan

Panama

Somalia

Sudan

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Yugoslavia

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN 1972**

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

**CONSIDERATION OF QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IS CURRENTLY SEIZED AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL'S RELEVANT RESO-
LUTIONS**

**A. *Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security
Council in an African capital (General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), paragraph 2)***

Decisions

At its 1625 meeting, on 11 January 1972, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), paragraph 2: letter dated 29 December 1971 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/10480)".¹

At the same meeting, the Council decided:

(a) To accede in principle to the request of the Organization of African Unity to hold meetings in an African capital early in 1972;

(b) To set aside the period 20 January to 20 February 1972 as the period within which meetings of the Council in Africa should take place;

(c) To establish a Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters composed

of all the members of the Security Council to study the question of the convening of Council meetings in an African capital in all its aspects—technical, administrative, financial, legal, political and others. The Council further agreed that the Committee, in carrying out its tasks should endeavour to draft general guidelines which could be applied in all similar situations which might arise in the future in connexion with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

**Resolution 308 (1972)
of 19 January 1972**

The Security Council,

Having considered, at the invitation of the General Assembly, the request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), paragraph 2),

Recalling the decisions taken at its 1625th meeting on 11 January 1972,

¹ Mimeographed; for the text of General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29.*

Recalling in particular the decision to accede in principle to the request of the Organization of African Unity,

Taking note with gratitude of the offers by the Governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Zambia to act as hosts to the Security Council in their respective capitals,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters,²

Taking note in particular of the statements concerning cost estimates reproduced in annex I of the Committee's report,

Bearing in mind the recommendations submitted by the Committee in chapter VI of its report,

1. Decides to hold meetings in Addis Ababa, beginning on Friday, 28 January, and ending no later

² Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972, document S/10514.

B. Decisions and resolutions adopted at the 1627th to 1639th meetings of the Security Council held in Addis Ababa from 28 January through 4 February 1972

Decisions

At its 1627th meeting, on 28 January 1972, the Council heard statements by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, and His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Chairman of the eighth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

At its 1628th meeting, on 28 January 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cameroon, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions".

At the same meeting, in view of the decisions taken by three United Nations bodies to be represented at the Security Council meetings in Africa,⁴ the Council decided to extend the appropriate invitations to the representative of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago; to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and

⁴ See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972, document S/10600.

than Friday, 4 February 1972, devoted to the item entitled "Consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions";

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia for its stated readiness to act as host to the Security Council meetings and to provide certain facilities without cost to the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into immediate negotiations with the Government of Ethiopia with a view to concluding a conference agreement along the lines set out in annex II of the Committee's report.

Adopted at the 1626th meeting.⁸

³ In the absence of any objection, the President stated that the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

Peoples, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania; and to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the representative of Pakistan.

At its 1630th meeting, on 31 January 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Burundi and the Libyan Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council decided, in principle, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan⁵ to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to the following persons:

Mr. Mohamed Fouad El-Bedewi
Mr. Amílcar Cabral
Mr. M. Luvualo
Mr. M. dos Santos
Mr. Peter Muesihange
Mr. Richard Hove⁶
Mr. Portlako Leballo
Mr. Alfred Nzo
Mr. George Silundika
Mr. Abdul Minty
Mr. Diallo Telli

⁵ Ibid., document S/10602/Rev.2.

⁶ Instead of Mr. Hove, Mr. M. K. H. Hamadziripi made a statement to the Council, at its 1633rd meeting, with the consent of the Council.

At its 1632nd meeting, on 1 February 1972, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan⁷ to extend an invitation to the Reverend Canon Burgess Carr, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1633rd meeting, on 1 February 1972, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Johnny Edwardo, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1638th and 1639th meetings, on 4 February 1972, during its series of meetings in Africa, the Council adopted the four following resolutions:

Resolution 309 (1972) of 4 February 1972 on the question of Namibia;⁹

Resolution 310 (1972) of 4 February 1972 on the question of Namibia;¹⁰

Resolution 311 (1972) of 4 February 1972 concerning the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;¹¹

Resolution 312 (1972) of 4 February 1972 on the question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.¹²

At the 1639th meeting, on 4 February 1972, the President, with the authorization of the members of the Council, made the following statement of consensus on behalf of the Council expressing gratitude to the host country:

“On 19 January 1972, the Security Council adopted resolution 308 (1972) in which it decided to hold meetings in Addis Ababa from 28 January to 4 February 1972, devoted to the consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security

Council is currently seized and implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions.

“In accordance with that resolution, the Security Council held its 1627th to 1639th meetings in Addis Ababa. During the course of these meetings, the members of the Council have listened with great interest to addresses by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and by the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity as well as to the statements made by the representatives of States Members of the United Nations invited to participate in the Council's discussions pursuant to rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure and by 13 persons invited in accordance with rule 39 to supply the Council with information relating to the questions under consideration.

“During their stay in Africa, the members of the Security Council also accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic to visit its capital of Mogadishu and meet with the President and leading members of that Government.

“Before concluding their meetings in Addis Ababa, the members of the Security Council have requested the President of the Security Council to convey to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, and to the Government of Ethiopia their respectful gratitude for the invitation issued to the Security Council and the generous hospitality and unfailing courtesy and helpfulness extended to them at all times during their visit to Addis Ababa. They have further requested the President to assure the Government and people of Ethiopia, and in particular the authorities and populace of Addis Ababa, that the members of the Council and all those who accompanied them carry away with them an abiding memory of the warm welcome extended to them.

“In addition, the members of the Security Council wish to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations their sincere appreciation for the outstanding contribution made by him and his staff to ensure a smooth and efficient functioning of the services required for the meetings of the Council. The members of the Council also wish to express their appreciation and gratitude to the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and his staff for their invaluable assistance in that regard.”

⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972*, document S/10604.

⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/10605.

⁹ See below, page 4.

¹⁰ See below, page 4.

¹¹ See below, page 10.

¹² See below, page 10.

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA¹³

In the course of its meetings in Africa¹⁴, the Security Council adopted the following resolutions relating to this question.

Resolution 309 (1972)

of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Having examined further the question of Namibia, and without prejudice to other resolutions adopted by the Security Council on this matter,

Recognizing the special responsibility and obligation of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

Reaffirming once again the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming also the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

1. *Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with a group of the Security Council, composed of the representatives of Argentina, Somalia and Yugoslavia, to initiate as soon as possible contacts with all parties concerned, with a view to establishing the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;*

2. *Calls upon the Government of South Africa to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 31 July 1972.*

Adopted at the 1638th meeting by 14 votes to none.¹⁵

Resolution 310 (1972)

of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Taking note of the statement of the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,¹⁶ in his capacity as current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

¹³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

¹⁴ See above, pages 2 and 3.

¹⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1627th meeting.*

Taking note of the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,¹⁷

Gravely concerned over the present situation in Namibia and the repressive measures of the South African Government, following the strike of the African contract labourers in the country and the widespread and increasing manifestations of African resistance to the illegal occupation of the Territory by the South African Government,

Convinced that the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, should find ways and means to enable the people of the Territory to achieve self-determination and independence,

Conscious of the need for full co-operation of all Member States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council and the main trading partners of South Africa, for this purpose,

Recalling its previous resolutions and those of the General Assembly pertaining to Namibia,

Conscious of the special responsibilities of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

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

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

Reaffirming also the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

1. *Strongly condemns the refusal of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council pertaining to Namibia;*

2. *Reaffirms that the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities is illegal and detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia;*

3. *Declares that the defiant attitude of South Africa towards the decisions of the Security Council undermines the authority of the United Nations;*

4. *Strongly condemns the recent repressive measures against the African labourers in Namibia, and calls upon the Government of South Africa to end immediately these repressive measures and to abolish any labour system which may be in conflict with the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;*

5. *Calls upon all States whose nationals and corporations are operating in Namibia notwithstanding the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) to use all available means to ensure that such nationals and corporations conform, in their policies of hiring Namibian workers, to the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;*

6. *Considers that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1628th meeting.

of the Charter creates conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

7. *Calls upon* South Africa to withdraw immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel from the Territory of Namibia;

8. *Decides* that, in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the present resolution, the Security Council shall meet immediately to decide upon effective steps or measures, in accordance with the relevant Chapters of the Charter, to secure the full and speedy implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 31 July 1972.

Adopted at the 1638th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Decision

At its 1656th meeting, on 31 July 1972, in view of the request of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia that the representatives of Guyana and Nigeria be invited to address the Security Council on behalf of the United Nations Council for Namibia in connexion with the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 309 (1972) concerning the question of Namibia (S/10738)",¹⁸ the Council decided to extend the appropriate invitations.

Resolution 319 (1972) of 1 August 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 309 (1972) of 4 February 1972, and without prejudice to other resolutions adopted on the question of Namibia,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General¹⁹ in accordance with resolution 309 (1972),

1. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 309 (1972);

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence;

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1972.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10738.

3. *Reaffirms also* the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation and close-operation with the group of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972), to continue his contacts with all parties concerned, with a view to establishing the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General to proceed, after necessary consultations, with the appointment of a representative to assist him in the discharge of his mandate as set out in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed as appropriate and in any case to report to it on the implementation of resolution 309 (1972) and of the present resolution not later than 15 November 1972.

*Adopted at the 1657th meeting by 14 votes to none.*²⁰

Decisions

At its 1678th meeting, on 28 November 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco and Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 319 (1972) concerning the question of Namibia (S/10832 and Corr.1)".²¹

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1679th meeting, on 30 November 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nigeria, Burundi and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Somalia and the

²⁰ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

²¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972.*

Sudan²² to extend an invitation to Mr. Peter Mueshige, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Resolution 323 (1972)
of 6 December 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling, its resolutions 309 (1972) of 4 February 1972 and 319 (1972) of 1 August 1972, and without prejudice to other resolutions adopted on the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the special responsibility and obligation of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,²³

Reaffirming the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence,

Affirming that the principle of the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia cannot be subject to any conditions,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General²⁴ in accordance with resolution 319 (1972),

1. *Observes with satisfaction* that the people of Namibia have again had an opportunity of expressing their aspirations clearly and unequivocally, in their own Territory, to representatives of the United Nations;

2. *Notes with interest* that the overwhelming majority of the opinions of those consulted by the representative of the Secretary-General categorically stated, *inter alia* that they were in favour of the immediate abolition of the "homelands" policy, withdrawal of the South African administration from the Territory, Namibia's

²² *Ibid.*, document S/10841.

²³ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

²⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972, document S/10832.*

accession to national independence and the preservation of its territorial integrity, thus further confirming the consistently held position of the United Nations on this question;

3. *Deeply regrets* that there has been no complete and unequivocal clarification of the policy of the Government of South Africa regarding self-determination and independence for Namibia;

4. *Solemnly reaffirms* the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence and the preservation of their territorial integrity, on which any solution for Namibia must be based, and rejects any interpretation, measure or policy to the contrary;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of paragraph 4 above, to continue his valuable efforts, in consultation and close co-operation with the group of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972) and, as appropriate, with the assistance of representatives, to ensure that the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Again calls upon* the Government of South Africa to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution in order to bring about a peaceful transfer of power in Namibia;

7. *Requests* the other parties concerned to continue to extend their valuable co-operation to the Secretary-General with a view to assisting him in the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* that, immediately following the partial renewal of the membership of the Security Council on 1 January 1973, the Council shall appoint representatives to fill the vacancies that will occur in the group established in accordance with resolution 309 (1972);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than 30 April 1973.

Adopted at the 1682nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).²⁵

²⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA²⁶

Decisions

At its 1640th meeting, on 16 February 1972, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

- “(a) Letter dated 15 February 1972 from the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10540);²⁷
- “(b) Fourth report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/10229 and Add.1 and 2);²⁸
- “(c) Interim report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/10408).”²⁹

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan,³⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Abel Muzorewa, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Resolution 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972

The Security Council,

Having considered the recent developments concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965, 217 (1965), of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April 1966, 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolution 253 (1968),

²⁶ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972*.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and Corr.1 and Special Supplement No. 2A*.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1971*.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972*, document S/10540.

contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fourth report³¹ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and its interim report³² of 3 December 1971,

Acting in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms* its decision that the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain fully in force until the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) are completely achieved;

2. *Urges* all States to implement fully all Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations and deplores the attitude of those States which have persisted in giving moral, political and economic assistance to the illegal régime;

3. *Declares* that any legislation passed, or act taken, by any State with a view to permitting, directly or indirectly, the importation from Southern Rhodesia of any commodity falling within the scope of the obligations imposed by resolution 253 (1968), including chrome ore, would undermine sanctions and would be contrary to the obligations of States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking any measures that would in any way permit or facilitate the importation from Southern Rhodesia of commodities falling within the scope of the obligations imposed by resolution 253 (1968), including chrome ore;

5. *Draws the attention* of all States to the need for increasing vigilance in implementing the provisions of resolution 253 (1968) and, accordingly, calls upon them to take more effective measures to ensure full implementation of the sanctions;

6. *Requests* the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) to meet, as a matter of urgency, to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions may be ensured and to submit to the Council, not later than 15 April 1972, a report contained recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions that the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate assistance to the Committee in the discharge of its task.

Adopted at the 1645th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

³¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and Corr.1 and Special Supplement No. 2A*.

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10408.

Decisions

On 29 March 1972, the President of the Security Council issued a note³³ regarding the chairmanship of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), indicating that, after consultations, the following procedure for electing the officers of the Committee should be regarded as having been established: the existing system of rotating chairmanship³⁴ would be replaced by a one-year-term chairmanship and, in addition, the Committee should elect two Vice-Chairmen.

In connexion with the implementation of Security Council resolution 314 (1972), the President of the Security Council issued a note on 13 April 1972³⁵ indicating that the members of the Council did not object to the extension, until 30 April 1972, of the time-limit fixed in resolution 314 (1972) for the submission of a report by the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

At its 1654th meeting, on 28 July 1972, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: special report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/10632)".³⁶

Resolution 318 (1972) of 28 July 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972, in which it requested the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions might be ensured and to submit a report containing recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions that the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work,

Having considered the special report³⁷ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968),

³³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972*, document S/10578.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1970*, document S/9951.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972*, document S/10597.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1972*.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/10632.

Mindful of the need to strengthen the machinery established by the Security Council in order to ensure proper implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Recalling further that, as stated in previous resolutions of the Security Council, the present sanctions against Southern Rhodesia shall remain fully in force until the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) are completely achieved,

Gravely concerned that certain States have not complied with the provisions of resolution 253 (1968), contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

2. *Recognizes* 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;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the special report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968);

4. *Approves* the recommendations and suggestions contained in section III of the special report;

5. *Calls upon* all States continuing to have economic and other relations with Southern Rhodesia to end such relations immediately;

6. *Demands* that all Member States scrupulously carry out their obligations to implement fully Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 314 (1972);

7. *Condemns* all acts violating the provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972);

8. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the Security Council in the effective implementation of sanctions and to give the Council all the necessary assistance that may be required of them towards the fulfilment of this task;

9. *Again draws the attention* of all States to the need for increasing vigilance in all matters relating to sanctions and, accordingly, urges them to review the adequacy of the legislation and the practices followed so far and, if necessary, to take more effective measures to ensure full implementation of all provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972);

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate assistance to the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia in the discharge of its responsibilities.

Adopted at the 1655th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1663rd meeting, on 27 September 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Senegal, Morocco, Zambia, Mauritania, Guyana and Kenya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letter dated 20 September 1972 from the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10798)".³⁸

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan,³⁹ to extend an invitation to Mr. Eshmael Mlambo, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1664th meeting, on 28 September 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Tunisia and Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1665th meeting, on 29 September 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mali, Cuba and Saudi Arabia to participate without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and subsequent resolutions in which all States are required to implement and make effective the economic, political and other sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) decided upon by the Council in furtherance of the objective of ending the rebellion in that territory,

Taking into account its resolutions 314 (1972) of 28 February 1972 and 318 (1972) of 28 July 1972 concerning the co-operation and obligations of States

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1972.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10802.

and the measures necessary to ensure the scrupulous observance and strict implementation of sanctions,

Deeply concerned that, despite their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, several States continue to violate sanctions covertly and overtly in contravention of the provisions of resolution 253 (1968),

Gravely concerned about the detrimental consequences which violations could cause to the effectiveness of sanctions and, in the wider sense, to the authority of the Council,

Deeply concerned by the report of the United States of America that it has authorized the importation of chrome ore and other minerals from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Condemning the refusal of South Africa and Portugal to co-operate with the United Nations in the observance and implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

1. *Reaffirms* its decision that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) shall remain fully in force until the aims and objectives set out in resolution 253 (1968) are completely achieved;

2. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully all Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* the United States of America to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the effective implementation of sanctions;

4. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to undertake, as a matter of urgency, consideration of the type of action which could be taken in view of the open and persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to implement sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and to report to the Council not later than 31 January 1973;

5. *Further requests* the Committee to examine and submit a report to the Security Council not later than 31 January 1973 on all proposals and suggestions made at the 1663rd to 1666th meetings of the Council for extending the scope and improving the effectiveness of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

Adopted at the 1666th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA⁴⁰

In the course of its meetings in Africa,⁴¹ the Security Council adopted the following resolution relating to this question.

Resolution 311 (1972) of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Noting with grave concern the aggravation of the situation in South Africa resulting from the continued intensification and expansion of the policies of *apartheid* and repression by the Government of South Africa,

Having heard the statements of those individuals invited to address the Council on this question,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,⁴²

Deploring the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to implement the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in order to promote a peaceful solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned that the situation in South Africa seriously disturbs international peace and security in southern Africa,

Noting the continued military build-up and strengthening of its military capability by the Government of South Africa,

⁴⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964 and 1970.

⁴¹ See above, pages 2 and 3.

⁴² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year*, 1628th meeting.

Convinced that urgent measures must be taken by the Security Council to secure implementation of its resolutions and thereby promote a solution to the grave situation in South Africa and southern Africa,

1. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for continuing its policies of *apartheid* in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reiterates* its total opposition to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa;

3. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights, as set forth in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Urgently calls upon* the Government of South Africa to release all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions as a result of the policies of *apartheid*;

5. *Calls upon* all States to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa;

6. *Urges* Governments and individuals to contribute generously and regularly to the United Nations funds which are used for humanitarian and training purposes to assist the victims of *apartheid*;

7. *Commends* the inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals for assisting in the education and training of South Africans and urges those who do not to begin and those who do to expand their efforts in this field;

8. *Decides*, as a matter of urgency, to examine methods of resolving the present situation arising out of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

Adopted at the 1639th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (France).

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION⁴³

In the course of its meetings in Africa,⁴⁴ the Security Council adopted the following resolution relating to this question.

⁴³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963.

⁴⁴ See above, pages 2 and 3.

Resolution 312 (1972) of 4 February 1972

The Security Council,

Having reviewed the situation in the African territories under Portuguese administration,

Having heard the statements of those individuals invited to address the Council on this question,

Taking note of the statement of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁴⁵

Gravely concerned that the Government of Portugal is continuing its measures of repression in its military operations against the African peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in order to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the peoples for self-determination and independence,

Deploring the refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, adopted on the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Further deploring the policies and actions of those States which continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance, which it uses to pursue its colonial and repressive policies against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Seriously concerned at the repeated violations by the armed forces of Portugal of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States,

Deeply disturbed at the reported use of chemical substances by Portugal in its colonial wars against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in their demand for the achievement of self-determination and independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

2. *Condemns* the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

3. *Again affirms* that the situation resulting from the policies of Portugal both in its colonies and in its constant provocations against the neighbouring States seriously disturbs international peace and security in the African continent;

4. *Calls upon Portugal:*

(a) To recognize immediately the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

(b) To cease immediately the colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

(c) To withdraw all its armed forces as presently employed for the purpose of the repression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

(d) To promulgate an unconditional political amnesty and the restoration of democratic political rights;

(e) To transfer power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Again calls upon* Portugal to refrain from any violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of African States;

6. *Calls upon* all States to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and to take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for this purpose, including the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition to be used in the Territories under Portuguese administration;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council from time to time.

Adopted at the 1639th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (Argentina, Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1672nd meeting, on 15 November 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration: letter dated 7 November 1972, addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia (S/10828)".⁴⁶

At the same meeting, the Council decided, upon the request of the delegations of Somalia and the Sudan,⁴⁷

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1629th meeting.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/10830.

to extend an invitation to Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, Mr. Gil Fernandes and Mr. Manuel Jorge, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1673rd meeting, on 16 November 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Uganda and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1674th meeting, on 17 November 1972, the Council decided to invite the representative of Cuba to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 322 (1972)
of 22 November 1972

The Security Council,

Having examined the situation in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique,

Recalling its resolution 312 (1972) of 4 February 1972,

Also recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2918 (XXVII) of 14 November 1972, on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁴⁸

Considering that the Organization of African Unity recognizes the liberation movements of Angola, Guinea

⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1)*, chaps. II, III and X.

(Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique as the legitimate representatives of the peoples of those Territories,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Member States and of Mr. Marcelino dos Santos,⁴⁹ Mr. Gil Fernandes⁴⁹ and Mr. Manuel Jorge,⁵⁰ who were invited under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to participate in the consideration of the question,

Conscious of the urgent need to avert further human suffering and material losses by the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique and to achieve a negotiated solution to the armed confrontation that exists in those Territories,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of the struggle by those peoples to achieve that right;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to cease forthwith its military operations and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to enter into negotiations with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a solution to the armed confrontation that exists in the Territories of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique and permitting the peoples of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow developments in the situation and to report periodically to the Security Council;

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

*Adopted unanimously at
the 1677th meeting.*

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1673rd meeting.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 1674th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST⁵¹

Decision

At its 1643rd meeting, on 26 February 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 25 February 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10546);⁵²

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 25 February 1972 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10550).”⁵²

Resolution 313 (1972) of 28 February 1972

The Security Council

Demands that Israel immediately desist and refrain from any ground and air military action against Lebanon and forthwith withdraw all its military forces from Lebanese territory.

*Adopted unanimously at the
1644th meeting.*

Decisions

Consensus of the members of the Security Council of 19 April 1972;⁵³

“The President of the Security Council has held consultations with the members of the Council following the request of the Permanent Representative

⁵¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

⁵² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972*.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1972, document S/10611.

of Lebanon that the Security Council take necessary action to station additional United Nations observers in the Israel-Lebanon sector, as conveyed to the President of the Council and contained in annex 1 of his memorandum of 31 March 1972 to the Secretary-General, and in paragraph 1 of the annexed memorandum dated 4 April 1972 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.⁵⁴ The President of the Security Council also informed and consulted the Secretary-General. Exceptionally, a formal meeting of the Security Council was not considered necessary in this instance.

“In the course of these consultations, the members of the Security Council reached without objection a consensus on the action to be taken in response to the request of the Lebanese Government and invited the Secretary-General to proceed in the manner outlined in his above-mentioned memorandum. They further invited the Secretary-General to consult with the Lebanese authorities on the implementation of these arrangements.

“They also invited the Secretary-General to report periodically to the Security Council and in doing so to give his views on the need for the continuance of the above measures and on their scale.”⁵⁵

At its 1648th meeting, on 23 June 1972, 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 23 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10715);⁵⁶

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 23 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/10611, annex.

⁵⁵ Subsequently, the President of the Security Council, in a letter dated 30 October 1972 (S/10818) [See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972*], stated that, after consultation with members of the Council, they had no objection to acceding to the request of the Government of Lebanon for an increase in the number of observation posts and the assignment of additional United Nations observers in the Israel-Lebanon sector.

⁵⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972*.

Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10716).⁵⁶

At its 1649th meeting, on 24 June 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, Kuwait and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1650th meeting, on 26 June 1972, the Council decided to add to the first item on its agenda, a second subitem reading:

“(b) Letter dated 26 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10720).⁵⁶

Resolution 316 (1972) of 26 June 1972

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1650/Rev.1,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,⁵⁷ the Permanent Representative of Israel⁵⁸ and the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic,⁵⁹

Recalling the consensus of the members of the Security Council of 19 April 1972,⁶⁰

Having noted the supplementary information provided by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization contained in documents S/7930/Add.1584 to Add.1640, of 26 April to 21 June 1972, and particularly documents S/7930/Add.1641 to Add.1648, of 21 to 24 June 1972,⁶¹

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

Deploring the tragic loss of life resulting from all acts of violence and retaliation,

Gravely concerned at Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968, 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969, 280 (1970) of 19 May 1970, 285 (1970) of 5 September 1970 and 313 (1972) of 28 February 1972 calling on

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/10715.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/10716.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10720.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/10611.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1972.

Israel to desist forthwith from any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to strictly abide by the aforementioned resolutions and to refrain from all military acts against Lebanon;

2. *Condemns*, while profoundly deploring all acts of violence, the repeated attacks of Israeli forces on Lebanese territory and population in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Israel's obligations thereunder;

3. *Expresses* the strong desire that appropriate steps will lead, as an immediate consequence, to the release in the shortest possible time of all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces on 21 June 1972 on Lebanese territory;

4. *Declares* that if the above-mentioned steps do not result in the release of the abducted personnel or if Israel fails to comply with the present resolution, the Council will reconvene at the earliest to consider further action.

Adopted at the 1650th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Panama, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1651st meeting, on 18 July 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Israel, Afghanistan, Mauritania and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“(a) Letter dated 5 July 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10730).⁶²

“(b) Letter dated 5 July 1972 from the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10731).⁶²

At the 1652nd and 1653rd meetings, on 20 and 21 July 1972, the President, with the consent of the Council and in accordance with its previous decisions, invited the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Mauritania and Morocco to

⁶² *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1972.

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

Resolution 317 (1972)
of 21 July 1972

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda adopted by the Security Council at its 1651st meeting held on 18 July 1972,

Having noted the contents of the letters of the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic⁶³ and the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Lebanon,⁶⁴

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Having noted with appreciation the efforts made by the President of the Security Council and by the Secretary-General following the adoption of resolution 316 (1972) of 26 June 1972,

1. *Reaffirms* resolution 316 (1972) adopted by the Security Council on 26 June 1972;

2. *Deplores* the fact that despite these efforts, effect has not yet been given to the Security Council's strong desire that all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory on 21 June 1972 should be released in the shortest possible time;

3. *Calls upon* Israel for the return of the above-mentioned personnel without delay;

⁶³ *Ibid.*, document S/10730.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/10731.

4. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to make renewed efforts to secure the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1653rd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decision

At its 1661st meeting, on 10 September 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 9 September 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10782);⁶⁵

"(b) Letter dated 10 September 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10783)."⁶⁵

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1972.*

THE CYPRUS QUESTION⁶⁶

Decision

At its 1646th meeting, on 15 June 1972, 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 to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):⁶⁷ report of the Secretary-

⁶⁶ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.*

General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/10664 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".⁶⁸

Resolution 315 (1972)
of 15 June 1972

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 1972⁶⁹ that in the present circumstances the

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972.*

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/10664.

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 1972,

Noting also from the report the 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, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, 293 (1971) of 26 May and 305 (1971) of 13 December 1971, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue and accelerate 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 1972, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted at the 1646th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decision

At its 1683rd meeting, on 12 December 1972, 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 to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):⁷⁰ report of the Secre-

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.

tary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/10842)".⁷¹

Resolution 324 (1972) of 12 December 1972

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1972⁷² 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 1972,

Noting also from the report the 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, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, 293 (1971) of 26 May and 305 (1971) of 13 December 1971 and 315 (1972) of 15 June 1972, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue and accelerate 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 1973, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

Adopted at the 1683rd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972.

⁷² *Ibid.*, document S/10842.

COMPLAINT BY SENEGAL⁷³

Decision

At its 1667th meeting, on 19 October 1972, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Senegal, Mauritania, Algeria and Mali to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Senegal: letter dated 16 October 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10807)".⁷⁴

Resolution 321 (1972) of 23 October 1972

The Security Council,

Considering the complaint of the Republic of Senegal against Portugal contained in document S/10807,⁷⁴

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal,⁷⁵

Taking note of the letter of the representative of Portugal contained in document S/10810,⁷⁶

Considering its resolutions 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963, 204 (1965) of 19 May 1965, 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969, 302 (1971) of 24 November 1971 and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts⁷⁷ of the Commission on Human Rights, of 2 February 1971, concerning Portuguese acts of violence in Senegalese territory,

Deeply disturbed by the attitude of Portugal, which persistently refuses to comply with the various resolutions adopted by the Security Council on this question,

⁷³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1969 and 1971.

⁷⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972*.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year*, 1667th meeting.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1972*.

⁷⁷ See E/CN.4/1050 and Corr.1, chap. V.

Deeply concerned about the multiplication of incidents which entail the risk of a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that only complete respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal and all the African States bordering the Territories of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique, and for the principle of self-determination and independence defined in particular in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, will make it possible to eliminate the causes of tension in those regions of the African continent and create a climate of confidence, peace and security,

1. *Condemns* the frontier violation and attack on the Senegalese post at Nianao committed by regular forces of the Portuguese army on 12 October 1972;

2. *Recalls* its resolution 294 (1971) of 15 July 1971 condemning the acts of violence and destruction committed by the Portuguese forces against the people and villages of Senegal since 1963;

3. *Demands* that the Government of Portugal stop immediately and definitively any acts of violence and destruction directed against Senegalese territory and scrupulously respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of that State and all other independent African States;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to respect the principle of self-determination and independence, defined in particular in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to take immediately all necessary steps to apply that principle;

5. *Declares* that if Portugal does not comply with the provisions of the present resolution the Security Council will meet to consider other steps;

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

Adopted at the 1669th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

THE SITUATION CREATED BY INCREASING INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE HIJACKING OF COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT⁷⁸

Decision

The President of the Security Council announced⁷⁹ that the members of the Council on 20 June 1972 had adopted by consensus the following decision:

“Members of the Security Council are gravely concerned at the threat to the lives of passengers and crews arising from the hijacking of aircraft and other unlawful interference with international civil aviation. In these circumstances, they wish to reaffirm Security Council resolution 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970 and to recall that the General Assembly has expressed its deep concern about the situation.

⁷⁸ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1970.

⁷⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972*, document S/10705.

“Members of the Security Council condemn and consider it necessary to put an end to acts that are directed against the safety of civil aviation and that are being perpetrated in various parts of the world presenting serious obstacles to the normal use of air transportation, an important means of international intercourse.

“The Security Council calls upon States to take all appropriate measures within their jurisdiction to deter and prevent such acts and to take effective measures to deal with those who commit such acts.

“The Security Council invites all States to expand and intensify co-operative international efforts and measures in this field, in conformity with Charter obligations, with a view to ensuring the maximum possible safety and reliability of international civil aviation.”

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS⁸⁰

Decisions

At its 1658th meeting, on 10 August 1972, the Council decided to refer the application of the People's Republic of Bangladesh⁸¹ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1660th meeting, on 25 August 1972, the Council, having failed to recommend the People's Republic of Bangladesh for membership, approved a special report to the General Assembly,⁸² in accordance with rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

⁸⁰ 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, 1967, 1968, 1970 and 1971.

⁸¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1972*, document S/10759.

⁸² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23, document A/8776.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE⁸³

Election of members of the Court by the Security Council and the General Assembly

Decision

On 30 October 1972, the Security Council, at its 1671st meeting, and the General Assembly, at its 2075th 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:

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan);

⁸³ 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, 1966 and 1969.

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico);

Mr. Isaac Forster (Senegal);

Mr. André Gros (France).

The following were elected:

Mr. Isaac Forster (Senegal);

Mr. André Gros (France);

Mr. Nagendra Singh (India);

Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina);

Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

**ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL IN 1972 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 1972 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, 1624th to 1683rd 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 subitems 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 in 1972.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), paragraph 2)	1625th	11 January 1972
Consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions	1628th	28 January 1972

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1972**

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
308 (1972)	19 January 1972	Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), paragraph 2)	1
309 (1972)	4 February 1972	The situation in Namibia	4
310 (1972)	4 February 1972	Ditto	4
311 (1972)	4 February 1972	The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	10
312 (1972)	4 February 1972	Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration	10
313 (1972)	28 February 1972	The situation in the Middle East	13
314 (1972)	28 February 1972	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	7
315 (1972)	15 June 1972	The Cyprus question	15
316 (1972)	26 June 1972	The situation in the Middle East	14
317 (1972)	21 July 1972	Ditto	15
318 (1972)	28 July 1972	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	8
319 (1972)	1 August 1972	The situation in Namibia	5
320 (1972)	29 September 1972	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	9
321 (1972)	23 October 1972	Complaint by Senegal	17
322 (1972)	22 November 1972	Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration	12
323 (1972)	6 December 1972	The situation in Namibia	6
324 (1972)	12 December 1972	The Cyprus question	16



