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**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1978**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

**UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1979**

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 1978 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 1978 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. 53.1.3), 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 1978

In 1978 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Bolivia
Canada
China
Czechoslovakia
France
Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic of
India
Kuwait
Mauritius
Nigeria
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1978

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

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA¹

Decisions

At its 2056th meeting, on 26 January 1978, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,² to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Donald Woods, Mr. M. J. Makatini and Mr. David M. Sibeko to participate in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 25 January 1978 from the Permanent Representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12538)".³

At its 2058th meeting, on 30 January 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Sweden and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977.

² *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, documents S/12539 and S/12543.

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1978.

COMPLAINT BY CHAD

Decision

At its 2060th meeting, on 17 February 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Chad: letter dated 8 February 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12553)".⁴

⁴ *Ibid.*

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA⁵

Decisions

At its 2061st meeting, on 6 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Benin,

⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1976 and 1977.

Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letter dated 1 March 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Upper Volta to the

United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12578)".⁶

At its 2062nd meeting, on 7 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Kenya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁷ to extend invitations to Mr. Robert G. Mugabe and Mr. Joshua M. Nkomo under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2063rd meeting, on 8 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Sierra Leone and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁸ to extend an invitation to Canon Burgess Carr under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2064th meeting, on 9 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Botswana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2065th meeting, on 10 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2066th meeting, on 13 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2067th meeting, on 14 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*.

⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/12585.

⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12586.

Resolution 423 (1978)

of 14 March 1978

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Condemns* all attempts and manœuvres by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia aimed at the retention of power by a racist minority and at preventing the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe;

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

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

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

5. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all measures necessary to bring to an end the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to effect the genuine decolonization of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other United Nations resolutions;

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

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

Adopted at the 2067th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decision

At its 2090th meeting, on 10 October 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12885)".⁹

Resolution 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 6 October 1978 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia,¹⁰

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, by which it made it mandatory for Member States to prevent the entry into their territories of persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia and connected with the illegal régime there,

⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/12885.

Taking note of the statement of the African Group,¹¹

Taking note also of the statement of the Government of the United States of America,¹²

1. *Notes with regret and concern* the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow the entry into the United States of Ian Smith and some members of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Considers* that the above-mentioned decision is in contravention of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and of the obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* the United States of America to observe scrupulously the provisions of Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the United States of America will continue to exert its influence in order that genuine majority rule may be achieved without further delay in Southern Rhodesia.

Adopted at the 2090th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12885, annex II.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex I.

COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA¹³

Decisions

At its 2068th meeting, on 15 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Zambia: letter dated 9 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12589)".¹⁴

At its 2069th meeting, on 16 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Ghana and Jamaica to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius

¹³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969 and 1973.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978.*

and Nigeria,¹⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. George Silundika under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2070th meeting, on 17 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 424 (1978)

of 17 March 1978

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter from the representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/12589,¹⁴

Having considered the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia,¹⁶

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/12601.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, 2068th meeting.*

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

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

Recalling its resolution 423 (1978) of 14 March 1978, in which, *inter alia*, it declared as illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and called upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

Further recalling its resolutions 326 (1973) of 2 February 1973, 403 (1977) of 14 January, 406 (1977) of 25 May and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, in which it condemned the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for its acts of aggression against Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2070th meeting

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST¹⁷

Decisions

At its 2071st meeting, on 17 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12606);¹⁸

"Letter dated 17 March 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12607)".¹⁸

¹⁷ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At its 2072nd meeting, on 18 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2073rd meeting, on 18 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2074th meeting, on 19 March 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Mongolia, Pakistan and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 425 (1978)

of 19 March 1978

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon¹⁹ and from the Permanent Representative of Israel,²⁰

Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,²¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted at the 2074th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).²²

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, documents S/12600 and S/12606.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/12607.

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2071st meeting.

²² One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 426 (1978)

of 19 March 1978

The Security Council

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), contained in document S/12611 of 19 March 1978;²³

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be established in accordance with the above-mentioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it shall continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decides.

Adopted at the 2075th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).²⁴

Decision

At its 2076th meeting, on 3 May 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/12675)".²⁵

Resolution 427 (1978)

of 3 May 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 1 May 1978 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,²⁶

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. *Approves* the increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon requested by the Secretary-General from 4,000 to approximately 6,000 troops;

2. *Takes note* of the withdrawal of Israeli forces that has taken place so far;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to complete its withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without any further delay;

4. *Deplores* the attacks on the United Nations Force that have occurred and demands full respect for the United Nations Force from all parties in Lebanon.

Adopted at the 2076th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).²⁷

²³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*.

²⁴ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978*.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/12675.

²⁷ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Decision

At its 2079th meeting, on 31 May 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12710)".²⁸

Resolution 429 (1978)

of 31 May 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,²⁹

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1978;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and on the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted at the 2079th meeting by 14 votes to none.³⁰

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 429 (1978), the President made the following statement (S/12724):

"In connexion with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force²⁹ states in paragraph 36 that "the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector is, however, basically precarious. The main elements of the Middle East problem remain unresolved and the

situation in the area as a whole will continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress can soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects". This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security-Council.'

Further, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, I wish to state that, as it has not participated in the vote on this resolution, it takes the same position with regard to the statement which I have just read out on behalf of the members of the Council."

At its 2085th meeting, on 18 September 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/12845)".³¹

Resolution 434 (1978)

of 18 September 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March and 427 (1978) of 3 May 1978,

Recalling in particular that, in its resolution 425 (1978), the Council called for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Gravely concerned at the serious conditions in Lebanon, which continue to endanger the achievement of a just and lasting solution of the Middle East question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1978³² on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Commending the outstanding performance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in seeking to carry out its mandate as established in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

Deeply grieved at the loss of life suffered by the Force,

Conscious of the progress already achieved by the Force towards the establishment of peace and security in Southern Lebanon,

Noting with concern that the Force has encountered obstacles in deploying freely throughout its area of operation and that it has not been possible as yet for the Lebanese Government fully to restore its authority over all its territory in accordance with resolution 425 (1978),

Supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and taking into account the observations in his report describing the problems encountered by the Force in carrying out its mandate,

²⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/12710.

³⁰ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1978.*

³² *Ibid.*, document S/12845.

Determined to secure urgently the total fulfilment of the mandate and objectives of the Force in accordance with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

Acting in response to the request of the Lebanese Government,

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of four months, that is, until 19 January 1979;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, Lebanon and all others concerned to co-operate fully and urgently with the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council in two months on the implementation of the present resolution in order to allow it to assess the situation and to examine what further measures should be taken, and to report again at the end of the four-month period.

Adopted at the 2085th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).³³

Decisions

At its 2086th meeting, on 19 September 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At its 2089th meeting, on 6 October 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

Resolution 436 (1978)

of 6 October 1978

The Security Council,

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating situation in Beirut and its surroundings,

³³ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Deeply grieved at the consequent loss of life, human suffering and physical destruction,

Noting the appeal made on 4 October 1978 by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General,

1. *Calls upon* all those involved in hostilities in Lebanon to put an end to acts of violence and observe scrupulously an immediate and effective cease-fire and cessation of hostilities so that internal peace and national reconciliation may be restored based on the preservation of Lebanese unity, territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty;

2. *Calls upon* all involved to allow units of the International Committee of the Red Cross into the area of conflict to evacuate the wounded and provide humanitarian assistance;

3. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his efforts and requests him to continue these efforts to bring about a durable cease-fire and to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the cease-fire.

Adopted unanimously at the 2089th meeting

Decision

At its 2091st meeting, on 23 October 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force (S/12897)".³⁴

Resolution 438 (1978)

of 23 October 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October, 340 (1973) of 25 October and 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April and 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April, 371 (1975) of 24 July and 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975, 396 (1976) of 22 October 1976 and 416 (1977) of 21 October 1977,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force,³⁵

Recalling the Secretary-General's view that the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be unstable and potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached, and his hope that urgent efforts will be pursued by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in

³⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/12897.

the region and to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of nine months, that is, until 24 July 1979;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and on the steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

3. *Expresses its confidence* that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

Adopted at the 2091st meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).³⁶

Decision

At its 2101st meeting, on 30 November 1978, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/12934)".³⁷

Resolution 441 (1978)

of 30 November 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,³⁸

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1979;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted at the 2101st meeting by 14 votes to none.³⁹

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 441 (1978), the President made the following statement (S/12943):

³⁶ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12934.

³⁹ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

"In connexion with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force³⁸ states in paragraph 32 that "despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached". This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'

Further, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, I wish to state that, as it has not participated in the vote on this resolution, it takes the same position with regard to the statement which I have just read out on behalf of the members of the Council."

At its 2106th meeting, on 8 December 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: interim report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 434 (1978) concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/12929)".⁴⁰

At the same meeting, the President read out the following statement (S/12958) representing the consensus of the members of the Council:

"The Security Council has studied the Secretary-General's report contained in document S/12929,⁴⁰ submitted in pursuance of resolution 434 (1978). The Council associates itself with the views of the Secretary-General set forth in the report regarding the obstacles placed against the full deployment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and against the total implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council expresses its deepest concern over the grave situation in Southern Lebanon.

"The Council is convinced that these obstacles constitute a challenge to its authority and a defiance of its resolutions. The Council therefore demands the removal of these obstacles, specifically described and referred to in the Secretary-General's report under consideration, as well as in his previous reports submitted to the Council.

"The Council believes that the unimpeded deployment of the Force in all parts of Southern Lebanon will contribute significantly to the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government and the pres-

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.*

ervation of Lebanese sovereignty within Lebanon's internationally recognized boundaries.

"The Council therefore calls upon all those not fully co-operating with the Force, particularly Israel, to desist forthwith from interfering with the operations of the Force in Southern Lebanon and demands that they comply fully without any delay with the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council also calls upon Member States that are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned so that the Force may discharge its responsibilities unimpeded.

"The Council notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations staff, and the commanders and soldiers of the Force for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978). It also takes this opportunity to express its particular appreciation to the countries that have contributed troops or are assisting in the deployment and facilitating the task of the Force.

"The Council decides to remain seized of the problem, and to review the situation if and when necessary, before 19 January 1979, so as to consider practical ways and means that will secure the full implementation of its resolutions."

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Decisions

At its 2077th meeting, on 5 May 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12690)".⁴¹

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁴² to extend an invitation to Mr. Sam Nujoma under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2078th meeting, on 6 May 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Cuba and Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

Resolution 428 (1978)

of 6 May 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Angola transmitting a communication from the First Vice-Prime Minister

of the People's Republic of Angola⁴³ and the letter dated 5 May 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia on behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations,⁴⁴

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,⁴⁵

Having heard the statement of Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization,⁴⁵

Bearing in mind that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 in which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned at the armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and in particular the armed invasion of Angola carried out on 4 May 1978,

Grieved at the tragic loss of human lives, including those of Namibian refugees in Angola, caused by the South African invasion of Angolan territory,

Concerned also at the damage and destruction done by the South African forces in Angola,

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 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter,

Reaffirming that the liberation of Namibia is one of the prerequisites for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in southern Africa and for the furtherance of international peace and security,

⁴³ *Ibid.*, document S/12690.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/12693.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2077th meeting.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1978*.

⁴² *Ibid.*, document S/12694.

Reiterating its grave concern at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its aggressive military build-up in the area,

Reaffirming its condemnation of the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* the latest armed invasion perpetrated by the South African racist régime against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

2. *Condemns equally strongly* South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola;

4. *Further demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

5. *Reaffirms* its support for the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for the attainment of their freedom and independence and for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of their country;

6. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola for its continued support of the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle;

7. *Demands* that South Africa put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia without any further delay, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976;

8. *Decides* to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist régime in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof.

Adopted unanimously at the 2078th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS⁴⁶

Decisions

At its 2080th meeting, on 15/16 June 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12723 and Add.1)".⁴⁷

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Rauf Denktaş under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 430 (1978)

of 16 June 1978

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 31 May 1978,⁴⁸

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United

⁴⁶ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12723.

Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1978,

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

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending 15 December 1978;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1978.

*Adopted at the 2080th meeting by 14 votes to none.*⁴⁹

Decisions

At its 2099th meeting, on 15 November 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12918)".⁵⁰

⁴⁹ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.*

Decisions

At its 2100th meeting, on 27 November 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Rauf Denктаş under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 440 (1978)

of 27 November 1978

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Cyprus in response to the letter dated 7 November 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus,⁵¹

Deeply concerned at the lack of progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem,

Taking note of the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning Cyprus,

Mindful of the urgency of solving the Cyprus problem without further delay,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975 and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 410 (1977) of 15 June 1977;

2. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to comply with and co-operate in the implementation of those resolutions within a specific time-frame;

3. *Urges* the representatives of the two communities to resume negotiations, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, on an agreed basis, bearing in mind the aforementioned resolutions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the efforts made with regard to the negotiations referred to in paragraph 3 of the present resolution and on the progress towards the implementation of its resolutions by 30 May 1979 or earlier if developments should warrant it;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to review the situation in June 1979 in order to continue to promote a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

Adopted at the 2100th meeting by consensus.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12918.

At its 2107th meeting, on 14 December 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/12946 and Add.1)".⁵²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Nail Atalay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 443 (1978)

of 14 December 1978

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 1 December 1978,⁵³

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1978,

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

1. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending 15 June 1979;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1979.

*Adopted at the 2107th meeting by 14 votes to none.*⁵⁴

⁵² *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, document S/12946.

⁵⁴ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA⁵⁵

Decisions

At its 2082nd meeting, on 27 July 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Benin, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President and three Vice-Presidents of that body.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁵⁶ to extend an invitation to Mr. Sam Nujoma under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 431 (1978)

of 27 July 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976,

Taking note of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation contained in document S/12636 of 10 April 1978,⁵⁷

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Namibia in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit at the earliest possible date a report containing his recommendations for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

3. *Urges* all concerned to exert their best efforts towards the achievement of independence by Namibia at the earliest possible date.

Adopted at the 2082nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

⁵⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1978, document S/12794.*

⁵⁷ *Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1978.*

Resolution 432 (1978)

of 27 July 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978,

Reaffirming in particular the provisions of resolution 385 (1976) relating to the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia,

Taking note of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977, in which the Assembly declares that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia,

1. *Declares* that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory;

2. *Decides* to lend its full support to the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia;

3. *Declares* that, pending the attainment of this objective, South Africa must not use Walvis Bay in any manner prejudicial to the independence of Namibia or the viability of its economy;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until Walvis Bay is fully reintegrated into Namibia.

Adopted unanimously at the 2082nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 2087th meeting, on 29 September 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Botswana, the Sudan and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 431 (1978) concerning the situation in Namibia (S/12827)".⁵⁸

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President and three Vice-Presidents of that body, and 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 Peoples.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauri-

⁵⁸ *Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1978.*

tius. and Nigeria,⁵⁹ to extend an invitation to Mr. Sam Nujoma under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁶⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Edem Kodjo under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 435 (1978)

of 29 September 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 431 (1978)⁶¹ and his explanatory statement made in the Security Council on 29 September 1978 (S/12869),⁶²

Taking note of the relevant communications from the Government of South Africa to the Secretary-General,

Taking note also of the letter dated 8 September 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General,⁶³

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation⁶⁴ and his explanatory statement;

2. Reiterates that its objective is the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

3. Decides to establish under its authority a United Nations Transition Assistance Group in accordance with the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist his Special Representative to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by the Security Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 431 (1978), namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/12866.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/12872.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12827.

⁶² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2087th meeting, paras. 11-22.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1978*, document S/12841.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1978*, document S/12636.

4. Welcomes the preparedness of the South West Africa People's Organization to co-operate in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe the cease-fire provisions as manifested in the letter from its President of 8 September 1978;

5. Calls upon South Africa forthwith to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Declares that all unilateral measures taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and the present resolution, are null and void;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council not later than 23 October 1978 on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2087th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).⁶⁵

Decisions

At its 2088th meeting, on 30 September 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2092nd meeting, on 31 October 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Egypt and Ghana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"(a) Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) concerning the situation in Namibia (S/12903);⁶⁶

"(b) Letter dated 24 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12906)".⁶⁶

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President and three Vice-Presidents of that body.

⁶⁵ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

⁶⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁶⁷ to extend an invitation to Mr. Theobald Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2094th meeting, on 1 November 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Benin, Guyana, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2095th meeting, on 2 November 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Mozambique and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2096th meeting, on 6 November 1978, the Council decided to invite the representative of Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 439 (1978)

of 13 November 1978

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 435 (1978),⁶⁸

Taking note of the relevant communications addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,⁶⁹

Having heard and considered the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷⁰

Taking note also of the communication dated 23 October 1978 from the President of the South West Africa People's Organization to the Secretary-General,⁷¹

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and its continued commitment to the implementation of resolution 385 (1976), in particular the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control,

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/12909.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12903.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, documents S/12900 and S/12902.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2092nd meeting.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1978*, document S/12913.

Reiterating the view that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of the above-mentioned resolutions and the present resolution, is null and void,

Gravely concerned at the decision of the Government of South Africa to proceed with unilateral elections in Namibia in clear contravention of resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

1. *Condemns* the decision of the South African Government to proceed unilaterally with the holding of elections in the Territory from 4 to 8 December 1978 in contravention of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

2. *Considers* that this decision constitutes a clear defiance of the United Nations and, in particular, the authority of the Security Council;

3. *Declares* those elections and their results null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member States to any representatives or organ established by that process;

4. *Calls upon* South Africa immediately to cancel the elections it has planned in Namibia in December 1978;

5. *Demands once again* that South Africa cooperate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and 435 (1978);

6. *Warns* South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution by 25 November 1978.

Adopted at the 2098th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 2103rd meeting, on 4 December 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo and Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 1 December 1978 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12945)".⁷²

⁷² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1978*.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President and three Vice-Presidents of that body.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria,⁷³ to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, document S/12952.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS⁷⁴

A. Application of Solomon Islands

Decisions

At its 2083rd meeting, on 16 August 1978, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda decided to refer the application of Solomon Islands⁷⁵ 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 2084th meeting, on 17 August 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea to

⁷⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were 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, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1978*, document S/12801.

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members⁷⁶ concerning the application of Solomon Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 433 (1978)

of 17 August 1978

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Solomon Islands⁷⁵ for admission to the United Nations,

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2084th meeting.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/12814.

B. Application of the Commonwealth of Dominica

Decisions

At its 2104th meeting, on 5 December 1978, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica⁷⁷ 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 2105th meeting, on 6 December 1978, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Barbados, El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members⁷⁸

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1978*, document S/12942.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12956.

concerning the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 442 (1978)

of 6 December 1978

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Commonwealth of Dominica⁷⁷ for admission to the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Commonwealth of Dominica be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 2105th meeting.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE⁷⁹

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

Decision

On 31 October 1978, the Security Council, at its 2093rd meeting, and the General Assembly, at its 40th 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. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay);

Mr. Hardy C. Dillard (United States of America);

⁷⁹ 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, 1969, 1972 and 1975.

Mr. Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey);

Mr. Federico de Castro (Spain);

Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

The following were elected:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy);

Mr. Richard R. Baxter (United States of America);

Mr. Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt);

Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);

Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil).

**ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN 1978 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 1978 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, 2056th to 2107th meetings*.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1978, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Complaint by Chad	2060th	17 February 1978
Complaint by Angola against South Africa	2077th	5 May 1978

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1978**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
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432 (1978)	27 July 1978	The situation in Namibia	12
433 (1978)	17 August 1978	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Solomon Islands)	16
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كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

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