



# **RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1979**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**New York, 1980**

## 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 1979 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 1979 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.

\*

\*   \*   \*

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 1979**

In 1979 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Bangladesh  
Bolivia  
China  
Czechoslovakia  
France  
Gabon  
Jamaica  
Kuwait  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Portugal  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America  
Zambia

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1979

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

#### TELEGRAM DATED 3 JANUARY 1979 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

##### Decisions

At its 2108th meeting, on 11 January 1979, the Council decided to extend an invitation to the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council (S/13003)".<sup>1</sup> The Council also approved the report of the Secretary-General<sup>2</sup> concerning the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to invite the representatives of Cuba and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13021.

At its 2109th meeting, on 12 January 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Sudan and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2110th meeting, on 13 January 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Poland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2111th meeting, on 15 January 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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#### THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST<sup>3</sup>

##### Decisions

In a letter dated 12 January 1979,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the French infantry battalion and the Iranian contingent of the

<sup>3</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*, document S/13038.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon would be withdrawn. Subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Force and the usual consultations, he intended to make practical arrangements to accept the offers of the Netherlands to provide an infantry battalion and of Fiji and Nigeria to increase their contingents. In a letter dated 17 January,<sup>5</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13039.

"I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter of 12 January 1979 to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 17 January and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from the matter."

At its 2113th meeting, on 19 January 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in 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/13026 and Corr.1)".<sup>6</sup>

### **Resolution 444 (1979)**

**of 19 January 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March, 427 (1978) of 3 May and 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978,

*Recalling also* the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958),<sup>7</sup>

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 January 1979, contained in document S/13026 and Corr.1,<sup>6</sup>

*Expressing concern* at the grave situation in Southern Lebanon resulting from obstacles placed in the way of the full implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978),

*Reiterating its conviction* that the continuation of the situation constitutes a challenge to its authority and a defiance of its resolutions,

*Noting with regret* that the Force has reached the end of its second mandate without being enabled to complete all the tasks assigned to it,

*Stressing* that free and unhampered movement for the Force is essential for the fulfilment of its mandate within its entire area of operation,

*Reaffirming* the necessity for the strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

*Re-emphasizing* the temporary nature of the Force as set out in its terms of reference,

*Acting* in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,

1. *Deplores* the lack of co-operation, particularly on the part of Israel, with the efforts of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon fully to implement its mandate, including assistance lent by Israel to irregular armed groups in Southern Lebanon;

2. *Notes with great appreciation* the efforts being made by the Secretary-General, the commanders and soldiers of the Force and the staff of the United Nations, as well as by Governments which have lent their assistance and co-operation;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the declared policy of the Government of Lebanon and the steps already taken for the deployment of the Lebanese army in the south and encourages it to increase its efforts, in co-ordination with the Force, to re-establish its authority in that area;

4. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of five months, that is, until 19 June 1979;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Force to continue to take all effective measures deemed necessary in accordance with the approved guidelines and terms of reference of the Force as adopted by the Security Council<sup>8</sup> and invites the Government of Lebanon to draw up, in consultation with the Secretary-General, a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of its authority;

6. *Urges* all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

7. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to meet again within three months to assess the situation.

*Adopted at the 2113th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).<sup>9</sup>*

### **Decisions**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 444 (1979), the President made the following statement (S/13043) on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General in document S/13026, and

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1979.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Year, 2106th meeting, para. 7.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

<sup>9</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.



Corr.1, paid special attention, at its meeting on 19 January 1979, to the question of the restoration of the authority of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory of Southern Lebanon.

"The Council takes note of the recent efforts made by the Government of Lebanon to establish a presence in the southern part of the country and expresses the hope that the continuation and expansion of such activities will be encouraged.

"The Council accordingly suggests that the Government of Lebanon, in consultation with the Secretary-General, should draw up a phased programme of activities to be carried out over the next three months to promote the restoration of its authority.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it by 19 April 1979 on the implementation of this programme."

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council further 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 (France, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2123rd meeting, on 9 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 23 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13115)".<sup>6</sup>

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 (France, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At its 2124th meeting, on 12 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mauritania and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2125th meeting, on 13 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Hungary, Indonesia and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2126th meeting, on 14 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2127th meeting, on 15 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2128th meeting, on 16 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2131st meeting, on 19 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Democratic

Kampuchea and Romania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2134th meeting, on 22 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### **Resolution 446 (1979)**

**of 22 March 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

*Stressing* the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

*Affirming once more* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>10</sup> is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Determines* that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. *Strongly deplores* the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, by the consensus statement made by the President of the Council on 11 November 1976<sup>11</sup> and by General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;

4. *Establishes* a commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultation with the members of the Council, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 287.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year*, 1969th meeting.

5. *Requests* the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 1 July 1979;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

7. *Decides* to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in July 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.

*Adopted at the 2134th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

### **Decisions**

In a letter dated 13 March 1979,<sup>12</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, in accordance with the decision of the Government of Iran, the Iranian battalion would be repatriated from the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. He proposed to transfer a company of the Finnish battalion of the United Nations Emergency Force to the Force as a stop-gap measure of limited duration. In a letter dated 14 March,<sup>13</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your letter of 13 March 1979 to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 14 March and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.

"The representative of China has informed me that China dissociates itself from the matter."

In a note dated 3 April 1979,<sup>14</sup> the President of the Council stated that, following consultations with the members of the Council, agreement has been reached that the Commission established under paragraph 4 of resolution 446 (1979) would be composed of Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia.

At its 2141st meeting, on 26 April 1979, the Council proceeded with 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/13258);<sup>15</sup>

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*, document S/13166.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13167.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13218.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1979*.

"Letter dated 25 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13270)".<sup>15</sup>

At the same meeting, the President announced that he had been authorized to make the following statement (S/13272), which had been agreed upon by the members of the Council:

"The Security Council has studied the Secretary-General's interim report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, circulated on 19 April 1979 in document S/13258, in accordance with the request made by the Council at its 2113th meeting, on 19 January 1979.

"On behalf of members of the Council, I wish to state that they are following with the deepest concern the significant increase of tension in the area, particularly during the past months, and that they share the Secretary-General's anxiety over the present situation in which the Force is unable fully to implement its mandate. I wish to express to the Secretary-General the satisfaction and appreciation we feel for the efforts that he has undertaken towards the full implementation of Council resolution 425 (1978), and also to commend most highly the performance of the officers and men of the Force under the most difficult circumstances. If for any reason the Force were to be eroded, a highly dangerous and volatile situation would inevitably arise in the area.

"Members of the Security Council share the views expressed in the Secretary-General's report about what should still be done towards the full implementation of the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and emphasize in this connexion the importance of the deployment of the Force in all parts of Southern Lebanon.

"The Security Council expresses its special satisfaction at actions taken by the Government of Lebanon and in particular the deployment of the Lebanese army contingent under the 'phased programme of activities'. Members of the Council consider that the continuation of such efforts, called for by the resolutions of the Council, should ultimately lead to the return of the effective authority of the Government of Lebanon over all its territory. In this respect, the Council reiterates its call for strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. Members of the Council consider that all measures should be taken urgently towards the implementation of the 'phased programme of activities', and particularly such measures as are deemed necessary to ensure the safety of the Force and of its headquarters. If such measures are not taken and, *a fortiori*, if further serious incidents occur, they feel that the Council should meet without delay to consider the situation."

At its 2144th meeting, on 15 May 1979, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 7 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13301)".<sup>15</sup>

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations held with the members of the Council, made the following statement:

"Since the President's statement was read out to the Council on 26 April 1979, grave events have occurred in Southern Lebanon which have merely served to show the precarious and fragile situation in that area. That the situation is not even worse is due largely to the presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, whose forces are trying to fulfil their mandate in extremely difficult conditions and with an exemplary dedication admired by us all. This was particularly underlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Council of 9 May 1979, contained in document S/13308.<sup>15</sup>

"In view of the gravity of these events, the Government of Lebanon has decided to request the Council to give further consideration to the situation and has accordingly addressed to me the letter contained in document S/13301.

"Members have been informed of the steps taken in recent days under the auspices of the Council to secure a rapid improvement in that situation. These efforts seem to have produced some results. Talks have resumed between the representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Israel on various points that it is essential to try to settle if the Force is to carry out its mandate successfully.

"These talks must be pursued with perseverance but in an atmosphere conducive to the full implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 444 (1979).

"As it has done since the events that led to the establishment of the Force, the Council is following the situation with the deepest attention and concern.

"I am confident that the Council will be meeting at an early date to debate this question and to take any action warranted by developments in the situation.

"In the absence of any objections to this line of action, the President of the Council will proceed with his present diplomatic efforts."

At its 2145th meeting, on 30 May 1979, 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/13350)".<sup>15</sup>

## Resolution 449 (1979)

of 30 May 1979

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>16</sup>

*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 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 2145th meeting by 14 votes to none.<sup>17</sup>*

### Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 449 (1979), the President made the following statement (S/13362) on behalf of the Council:

"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 Force<sup>16</sup> states in paragraph 28 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 delegation of China, 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."

In a letter dated 31 May 1979,<sup>18</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the decision of the Government of Norway to withdraw the Norwegian helicopter unit from the United Nations Interim Force

in Lebanon at the end of the current mandate. The Secretary-General noted that it was his intention to accept the offer of the Government of Italy to provide a helicopter unit, subject to the usual consultations. In a letter dated 7 June,<sup>19</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your letter of 31 May 1979 concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 7 June and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from the matter."

At its 2146th meeting, on 31 May 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13356)".<sup>15</sup>

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 (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At its 2147th meeting, on 12 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 30 May 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13356);<sup>15</sup>

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13384)".<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13382.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13350.

<sup>17</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>18</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13381.

At its 2148th meeting, on 14 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Iran, Ireland, Jordan and the Netherlands to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### **Resolution 450 (1979)**

**of 14 June 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March, 427 (1978) of 3 May and 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978, and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958),<sup>7</sup>

*Recalling also,* and particularly, its resolution 444 (1979) of 19 January 1979 and the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 26 April (S/13272)<sup>20</sup> and on 15 May 1979,<sup>21</sup>

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,<sup>22</sup>

*Acting in response* to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the questions raised in its letters addressed to the Security Council on 7 May,<sup>23</sup> 30 May<sup>24</sup> and 11 June 1979,<sup>25</sup>

*Reaffirming* its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

*Expressing its anxiety* about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and the threats to its very security, its freedom of movement and the safety of its headquarters, which prevented the completion of the phased programme of activities,

*Convinced* that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,

1. *Strongly deplores* acts of violence against Lebanon that have led to the displacement of civilians, including Palestinians, and brought about destruction and loss of innocent lives;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to cease forthwith its acts against the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, in particular its incursions into Lebanon and the assistance it continues to lend to irresponsible armed groups;

3. *Calls also upon* all parties concerned to refrain from activities inconsistent with the objectives of the

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to cooperate for the fulfilment of these objectives;

4. *Reiterates* that the objectives of the Force as set out in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 444 (1979) must be attained;

5. *Highly commends* the performance of the Force and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978<sup>8</sup> and approved by resolution 426 (1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an effective military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;

6. *Reaffirms* the validity of the General Armistice Agreement<sup>26</sup> between Israel and Lebanon in accordance with its relevant decisions and resolutions and calls upon the parties to take the necessary steps to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission and to ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

7. *Urges* all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

8. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1979;

9. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

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

*Adopted at the 2149th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).<sup>27</sup>*

### **Decisions**

At its 2155th meeting, on 29 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: letters dated 13 March 1979 and 27 June 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council (S/13164<sup>6</sup> and S/13418)".<sup>15</sup>

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.*

<sup>27</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2141st meeting, para. 2.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 2144th meeting, para. 2.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13384.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13301.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13361.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13387.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council further 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 (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

In a note dated 29 June 1979,<sup>28</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had informed him on behalf of the Commission that, in view of the current heavy schedule of the Council and also the extensive volume of testimony and other documentary information received by the Commission during its visit to the area, the Commission requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until 15 July. The President, after holding consultations with the members of the Council, stated that it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Commission.

At its 2156th meeting, on 18 July 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: report of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) (S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".<sup>29</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

<sup>28</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979, document S/13426.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1979.

At the same meeting, the Council further 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 (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At its 2157th meeting, on 19 July 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## **Resolution 452 (1979)**

**of 20 July 1979**

### *The Security Council*

*Taking note* of the report and recommendations of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979 to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in document S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1,<sup>20</sup>

*Strongly deploring* the lack of co-operation of Israel with the Commission,

*Considering* that the policy of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories has no legal validity and constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>10</sup>

*Deeply concerned* by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

*Emphasizing* the need for confronting the issue of the existing settlements and the need to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized,

*Bearing in mind* the specific status of Jerusalem and reconfirming pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, and in particular the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in that city,

*Drawing attention* to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East,

1. *Commends* the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979)

in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Accepts* the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

3. *Calls upon* the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Requests* the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep under close survey the implementation of the present resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979.

*Adopted at the 2159th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

### Decisions

In a letter dated 24 July 1979,<sup>30</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

"I have taken note of the recent Security Council consultations concerning the United Nations Emergency Force. I understand that members of the Council are agreed that there should be no extension of the mandate of the Force, which, accordingly, will lapse at midnight on 24 July. It is my intention, therefore, to make all the necessary arrangements for an orderly withdrawal of the Force."

In a letter dated 26 July 1979<sup>31</sup> addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that, for reasons of economy, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) had hitherto relied to a great extent on the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for third-line logistic support in such areas as transport and maintenance, movement control, postal services and field engineering. With the termination of the mandate of UNEF, that logistic support was no longer available and, consequently, it had become necessary to strengthen the existing Canadian and Polish logistic units of UNDOF. In that connexion, he proposed that the logistic component of UNDOF should be increased by 200 men. He added that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to make the necessary arrangements to that effect. In a letter dated 1 August,<sup>32</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your letter of 26 July 1979 concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer

Force to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who agree with the proposal contained therein.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and subsequent resolutions relating to the Force, dissociates itself from the matter."

At its 2160th meeting, on 27 July 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the German Democratic Republic to participate, without vote, in the further discussion of the item entitled "The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: letters dated 13 March 1979 and 27 June 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council (S/13164<sup>6</sup> and S/13418)".<sup>15</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At its 2161st meeting, on 23 August 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2162nd meeting, on 24 August 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco, Senegal and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

In a note dated 9 August 1979,<sup>33</sup> the Secretary-General recalled that, when the Iranian battalion was repatriated in March 1979, he had taken action, after consultation with the Security Council, as a temporary measure, to transfer a company of the Finnish battalion of UNEF to UNDOF. The replacement of the Iranian battalion by a Finnish company had resulted in a reduction of 139 men in the total strength of UNDOF. As a consequence, the workload of the contingents had markedly increased and the number of UNDOF daily

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13468.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13479.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13480.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13499.

patrols had had to be reduced from 35 to 18. The Secretary-General further stated that the Government of Finland had informed him of its willingness to bring the strength of its contingent with UNDOF to 390, which was the strength of the battalion it had replaced, and that it was the Secretary-General's intention, subject to the usual consultations, to accept the offer of the Government of Finland and to make the necessary arrangements to that effect. In a letter dated 16 August,<sup>34</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your note of 9 August 1979 concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who agree with the proposal contained therein.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and subsequent resolutions relating to the Force, dissociates itself from the matter."

In a note dated 13 August 1979,<sup>35</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that it was his intention to accept the offer of the Government of Ghana to provide a battalion of 600 all ranks for service with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, subject to the usual consultations. He added that, in order not to exceed the present authorized strength, the Government of Ghana would be asked to make available at first a unit of 300 all ranks; that unit would be increased to full battalion strength as other contingents were reduced. In a letter dated 15 August,<sup>36</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your note of 13 August 1979 concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who agree with the proposal contained therein.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from the matter".

At its 2164th meeting, on 29 August 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the Netherlands to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letters dated 24 August 1979 and 28 August 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13516<sup>29</sup> and S/13520)".<sup>29</sup>

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13500.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13496.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13497.

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 (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At its 2165th meeting, on 30 August 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ireland and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

In a note dated 24 October 1979,<sup>37</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had informed him on behalf of the Commission that, in view of the fact that the Commission was still in the process of gathering further documentary information pertaining to its mandate, it would be difficult for it to report to the Council by 1 November 1979, as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 452 (1979), and that the Commission requested an extension of the time-limit for the submission of its report to 10 December. The President added that, after informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Commission.

On 14 November 1979,<sup>38</sup> the President of the Council issued the following statement:

"Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized as President of the Council to express, on behalf of the Council, the Council's concern at the imprisonment and threatened deportation of Mayor Bassam Al-Shaka of Nablus. As President of the Council, I can only regret this development which might contribute to an increase of tension in the Middle East region. Meanwhile, the Council will follow developments very closely."

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1979, document S/13586.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13629.



In a letter dated 29 November 1979,<sup>39</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that it was his intention to appoint Colonel Günther G. Greindl of Austria Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as from 1 December. He added that it was the intention of the Government of Austria to confer upon Colonel Greindl the rank of Major-General when he was appointed Force Commander. In a letter dated 30 November,<sup>40</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your letter of 29 November 1979 concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in consultations on 30 November and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and subsequent resolutions relating to the Force, dissociates itself from the matter."

At its 2174th meeting, on 30 November 1979, 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/13637)".<sup>41</sup>

### **Resolution 456 (1979)**

**of 30 November 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>42</sup>

*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 1980;

(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 2174th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>43</sup>

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13665.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13666.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1979.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13637.

<sup>43</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

### **Decisions**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 456 (1979), the President made the following statements (S/13662) on behalf of the members of the Council:

"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 Force<sup>42</sup> states in paragraph 25 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."

At its 2180th meeting, on 19 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13691)".<sup>41</sup>

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 (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

### **Resolution 459 (1979)**

**of 19 December 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March, 427 (1978) of 3 May and 434 (1978) of 18 September 1978, 444 (1979) of 19 January and 450

(1979) of 14 June 1979, as well as the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 8 December 1978 (S/12958),<sup>7</sup> on 26 April (S/13272)<sup>20</sup> and on 15 May 1979,<sup>21</sup>

*Recalling* its debate on 29 and 30 August 1979<sup>44</sup> and the statements of the Secretary-General concerning the cease-fire,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,<sup>45</sup>

*Acting in response* to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the continued violations of the cease-fire, the attacks on the Force and the difficulties in implementing Security Council resolutions,

*Expressing its anxiety* about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and the threats to its very security, its freedom of movement and the safety of its headquarters,

*Convinced* that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,

*Reaffirming* its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, and welcoming the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to reassert its sovereignty and restore its civilian and military authority in Southern Lebanon,

1. *Reaffirms* the objectives of resolutions 425 (1978) and 450 (1979);

2. *Expresses its support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General to consolidate the cease-fire and calls upon all parties concerned to refrain from activities inconsistent with the objectives of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to co-operate for the fulfilment of these objectives;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Force to continue to take all effective measures deemed necessary in accordance with the approved guidelines and terms of reference of the Force as adopted in resolution 426 (1978);

4. *Takes note* of the determination of the Government of Lebanon to draw up a programme of action, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to promote the

restoration of its authority in pursuance of resolution 425 (1978);

5. *Takes note also* of the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to obtain international recognition for the protection of the archaeological and cultural sites and monuments in the city of Tyre in accordance with international law and the Convention of The Hague of 1954,<sup>46</sup> under which such cities, sites and monuments are considered to be a heritage of interest to all mankind;

6. *Reaffirms* the validity of the General Armistice Agreement<sup>20</sup> between Israel and Lebanon in accordance with its relevant decisions and resolutions and calls upon the parties, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to take the necessary steps to reactivate the Mixed Armistice Commission and to ensure full respect for the safety and freedom of action of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

7. *Highly commends* the performance of the Force and its Commander, and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978<sup>8</sup> and approved by resolution 426 (1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an efficient military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;

8. *Urges* all Member States which are in a position to do so to continue to bring their influence to bear on those concerned, so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

9. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 June 1980;

10. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

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

*Adopted at the 2180th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*<sup>47</sup>

<sup>44</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year*, 2164th and 2165th meetings.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, document S/13691.

<sup>46</sup> Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, p. 240).

<sup>47</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

**THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. [LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1979 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF NORWAY, PORTUGAL, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL]**

**Decisions**

At its 2114th meeting, on 23 February 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council (S/13111)]".<sup>48</sup>

At its 2115th meeting, on 24 February 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria,

<sup>48</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*.

Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia and the Philippines to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2116th meeting, on 25 February 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2117th meeting, on 27 February 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

**QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA<sup>49</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 2119th meeting, on 2 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Ethiopia and Ghana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letter dated 28 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13121)".<sup>50</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia,<sup>51</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Callistus Ndllovu under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2120th meeting, on 5 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>49</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1976, 1977 and 1978.

<sup>50</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*.

**Resolution 445 (1979)**

**of 8 March 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 403 (1977) of 14 January and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, 423 (1978) of 14 March, 424 (1978) of 17 March and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

*Taking note* of the statement of the African Group contained in document S/13084,<sup>50</sup>

*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of Angola<sup>52</sup> and Zambia,<sup>52</sup>

*Having also heard* the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,<sup>52</sup>

*Gravely concerned* about the indiscriminate military operations undertaken by the illegal régime and the extension of its premeditated and provocative acts of aggression not only against neighbouring independent countries but also against non-contiguous States, resulting in wanton killings of refugees and civilian populations,

*Indignant* at the continued executions by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia of persons sentenced under repressive laws,

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13131.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2119th meeting.

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

*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,

*Gravely concerned* by the moves within certain States to send missions to observe the so-called elections in April 1979 organized by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of according it some legitimacy and thereby eventually lifting sanctions,

*Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 423 (1978), particularly its provisions declaring illegal and unacceptable any internal settlement concluded under the auspices of the illegal régime and calling upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement,

*Bearing in mind* the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

1. *Strongly condemns* the recent armed invasions perpetrated by the illegal racist minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries;

2. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their 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 serious provocations by the Southern Rhodesian rebels;

3. *Requests* all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of the front-line States to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to prevent further illegal executions in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime, including its so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;

6. *Declares* that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof

will be null and void and that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process;

7. *Urges* all States to refrain from sending observers to these elections and to take appropriate action to discourage organizations and institutions within their respective areas of jurisdiction from doing so;

8. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to meet immediately to consider measures for strengthening and widening the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to submit its proposals not later than 23 March 1979;

9. *Decides* to meet, not later than 27 March 1979, to consider the report envisaged in paragraph 8 of the present resolution.

*Adopted at the 2122nd meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## Decisions

In a note dated 26 March 1979,<sup>53</sup> the President of the Council stated, with reference to the interim report<sup>54</sup> of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia regarding the implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 445 (1979), that it had contained a request for an extension until 12 April of the date for submission of the report. The President, following consultations with members of the Council, stated that the members had agreed to accede to the above request. Accordingly, the date of the Council's meeting to consider the Committee's report, as called for in paragraph 9 of resolution 445 (1979), would be fixed at a later stage.

At its 2142nd meeting, on 27 April 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Sri Lanka and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letter dated 26 April 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13276)".<sup>55</sup>

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13196.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13191.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1979.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia,<sup>56</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Callistus Ndlovu under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2143rd meeting, on 30 April 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### **Resolution 448 (1979)**

**of 30 April 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 403 (1977) of 14 January and 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, 423 (1978) of 14 March and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978 and 445 (1979) of 8 March 1979 reaffirming the illegality of the Smith régime,

*Having heard* the statement of the Chairman of the African Group,<sup>57</sup>

*Having also heard* the statement of the representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,<sup>57</sup>

*Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 445 (1979), particularly its provision declaring that any elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof would be null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representatives or organ established by that process,

*Gravely concerned* that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia proceeded with the holding of sham elections in the territory in utter defiance of the United Nations,

*Convinced* that these so-called elections did not constitute a genuine exercise of the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and national independence and were designed to perpetuate white racist minority rule,

*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,

*Bearing in mind* the responsibility of every Member State to adhere scrupulously to Security Council resolutions and decisions, and their responsibility to ensure

that institutions and citizens under their jurisdiction will observe the same,

1. *Strongly condemns* all attempts and manoeuvres by the illegal régime, including the so-called elections of April 1979, aimed at retaining and extending a racist minority rule and at preventing the accession of Zimbabwe to independence and genuine majority rule;

2. *Reaffirms* the so-called elections held under the auspices of the illegal racist régime and the results thereof to be null and void;

3. *Reiterates its call* to all States not to accord recognition to any representatives of or organ established by that process and to observe strictly the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

*Adopted at the 2143rd meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

### **Decision**

At its 2181st meeting, on 21 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Liberia, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

"(a) Letter dated 12 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13688);<sup>58</sup>

"(b) Letter dated 14 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13693);<sup>58</sup>

"(c) Letter dated 18 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13698)".<sup>58</sup>

### **Resolution 460 (1979)**

**of 21 December 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13280.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2142nd meeting.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1979*.

*Reaffirming* the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the conference held at Lancaster House in London has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

*Noting also* that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV),

*Deploring* the loss of life, the waste and the suffering caused by the fourteen years of rebellion in Southern Rhodesia,

*Conscious* of the need to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Decides*, having regard to the agreement reached at the Lancaster House conference, to call upon Member States to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter pursuant to resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and subsequent related resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Further decides* to dissolve the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council;

4. *Commends* Member States, particularly the front-line States, for their implementation of its resolutions

on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with their obligation under Article 25 of the Charter;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Calls* for strict adherence to the agreements reached and for their full and faithful implementation by the administering Power and all the parties concerned;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, will remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution, particularly in organizing with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the States concerned in order to enable them to overcome the economic and social difficulties facing them;

9. *Decides* to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence.

*Adopted at the 2181st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

### Decision

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,<sup>59</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13703.

## COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>60</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2130th meeting, on 19 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 16 March 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13176)".<sup>61</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978.

<sup>61</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979*.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia,<sup>62</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2132nd meeting, on 20 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Botswana, the Congo, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mozambique,

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13178.

Sri Lanka 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, Nigeria and Zambia,<sup>63</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Mishake Muyongo under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2133rd meeting, on 22 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Guyana, Liberia, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania 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, Nigeria and Zambia,<sup>64</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Johnstone Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2135th meeting, on 23 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of India 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, Nigeria and Zambia,<sup>65</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. David Sibeko under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2138th meeting, on 28 March 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### **Resolution 447 (1979)**

**of 28 March 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/13176,<sup>61</sup> as well as his letter dated 16 March 1979 transmitting

the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola,<sup>66</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,<sup>67</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization,<sup>68</sup>

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

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978, by which, *inter alia*, it solemnly warned that, in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, it would meet again 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,

*Gravely concerned* at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

*Convinced* that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

*Grieved* at the tragic and mounting loss in human life, included that of civilians and Namibian refugees in Angola and other front-line States, and concerned about the damage and wanton destruction of property caused by the South African armed invasions of Angola launched from Namibia, a Territory which South Africa illegally occupies,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the exercise of such rights as set forth in these resolutions,

*Reaffirming also* its condemnation of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the militarization of the Territory, through which it persists in its suppression of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence as well as in its armed invasions against neighbouring African States,

1. *Condemns strongly* the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13181.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13183.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13187.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13177.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2130th meeting.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 2132nd meeting.

2. *Condemns strongly also* South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Demands* that South Africa cease immediately its provocative armed invasions against the People's Republic of Angola and that it respect forthwith the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

4. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain available information from the People's Republic of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Security Council not later than 30 April 1979, in order to enable it to determine the most effective sanctions in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations so as to ensure the cessation by South Africa of its acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States.

*Adopted at the 2139th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

### Decisions

In a note dated 27 April 1979,<sup>69</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations had informed him that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was not in a position at that time to provide the information required in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 447 (1979) and therefore requested that the time-limit for the completion of the report requested under paragraph 6 of that resolution should be extended until 31 May. The President added that informal consultations had shown that no member of the Council objected to the proposed extension.

In a note dated 30 May 1979,<sup>70</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Permanent Representative of

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1979, document S/13281.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13364.

Angola had informed him that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was still engaged in collecting all available documentation required in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 447 (1979) and had asked for a further extension of the time-limit for the completion of the report requested under paragraph 6 of that resolution, that is, until 30 June. The President added that informal consultations had shown that no member of the Council objected to the proposed extension.

At its 2169th meeting, on 1 November 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Cuba and Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 31 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13595)".<sup>71</sup>

At its 2170th meeting, on 2 November 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Colombia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 454 (1979)

of 2 November 1979

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/13595,<sup>71</sup> as well as his note dated 31 October 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party,<sup>72</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,<sup>73</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 and 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, by which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

*Gravely concerned* at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1979.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13599.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Year, 2169th meeting.



*Convinced* that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

*Grieved* at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

*Gravely concerned* that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation

against the People's Republic of Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from Angola;

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

4. *Demands also* that South Africa desist forthwith from the utilization of Namibia, a Territory which it illegally occupies, to launch acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola or other neighbouring African States;

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;

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

*Adopted at the 2170th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>74</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2140th meeting, on 5 April 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Ivory Coast to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 5 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13223)".<sup>75</sup>

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/13226):

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern lest the Government of South Africa proceed with the execution of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu despite appeals from various countries and a number of world leaders, as well as the Secretary-General.

"It also recalls the appeal for clemency made by the family of Mr. Mahlangu to the South African authorities through his lawyer. The Security Council also recalls the efforts of the General Assembly to save the lives of Mr. Mahlangu and other South African leaders of the African people under sentence of death.

"Members of the Security Council hereby endorse the appeal already made by their President. They make a solemn call to the Government of South Africa to spare the life of Mr. Mahlangu and others facing the same fate in South Africa."

At its 2168th meeting, on 21 September 1979, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 14 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13542)".<sup>76</sup>

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, made the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/13549):

"The Security Council notes that, on 13 September 1979, the South African régime proclaimed Venda, an integral part of South African territory, a so-called 'independent' state, in pursuance of its *apartheid* and bantustanization policy.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 417 (1977), in which it demanded that the racist régime of South Africa should abolish the policy of bantustanization. It also recalls its resolutions 402 (1976) and 407 (1977), in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6A of 26 October 1976 on this matter. The Council further takes note of General

<sup>74</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977 and 1978.

<sup>75</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1979.

Assembly resolution 32/105N of 14 December 1977 on the question of bantustans.

"The Security Council condemns the proclamation of the so-called 'independence' of Venda and declares it totally invalid. This action by the South African régime, following similar proclamations in the case of the Transkei and Bophuthatswana, denounced by the international community, is designed to divide and dispossess the African people and establish client States under its domination in order to perpetuate *apartheid*. It further aggravates the situation in the

region and hinders international efforts for just and lasting solutions.

"The Security Council calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called 'independent' bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them, and urges Governments of Member States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called 'independent' bantustans."

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS<sup>77</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2150th meeting, on 15 June 1979, 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/13369 and Add.1)".<sup>78</sup>

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 451 (1979)

of 15 June 1979

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1979,<sup>79</sup>

*Noting* the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should 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 June 1979,

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

<sup>77</sup> 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, 1977 and 1978.

<sup>78</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13369.

*Welcoming* the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,<sup>80</sup>

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 on 15 December 1979;

2. *Urges* the parties to proceed with the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. *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 1979.

*Adopted at the 2150th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>81</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2179th meeting, on 14 December 1979, 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/13672 and Add.1)".<sup>82</sup>

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.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 51.

<sup>81</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>82</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*.

## **Resolution 458 (1979)**

**of 14 December 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1979,<sup>83</sup>

*Noting* the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should 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 1979,

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

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13672.

*Reiterating* its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,<sup>80</sup>

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 on 15 June 1980;

2. *Urges* the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. *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 1980.

*Adopted at the 2179th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>84</sup>

<sup>84</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

## **LETTERS DATED 13 JUNE 1979 AND 15 JUNE 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

### **Decisions**

At its 2151st meeting, on 20 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Madagascar and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13394<sup>85</sup> and S/13397)".<sup>85</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guyana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania,<sup>86</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Madjid Abdallah under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2152nd meeting, on 21 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mauritania and Zaïre to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2153rd meeting, on 22 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo and Democratic Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2154th meeting, on 25 June 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Burundi, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sao Tome and Principe and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>85</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13406.

## COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA<sup>87</sup>

### Decision

At its 2171st meeting, on 23 November 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Zambia: letter dated 22 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13636)".<sup>88</sup>

### Resolution 455 (1979)

of 23 November 1979

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/13636,<sup>88</sup>

*Having considered* the statement of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia,<sup>89</sup>

*Gravely concerned* at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

*Gravely concerned also* at the continuing collusion by South Africa in the repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia by the rebel forces of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

*Grieved* at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia,

*Convinced* that these wanton acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at destroying the economic infrastructure of the Republic of Zambia and weakening its support of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and national liberation,

*Recalling* its resolution 424 (1978) of 17 March 1978, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, which constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia,

*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,

<sup>87</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969, 1973 and 1978.

<sup>88</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Year, 2171st meeting.

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

1. *Strongly condemns* the illegal régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

2. *Strongly condemns also* the continued collusion by South Africa in repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia;

3. *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 unwarranted armed provocations by the Rhodesian rebels in collusion with South African armed forces;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take prompt and effective measures to ensure that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia will desist from committing repeated acts of aggression and provocation against the Republic of Zambia;

5. *Calls* for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the Republic of Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;

6. *Further calls upon* all Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;

7. *Decides* to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President after consultation with members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of the present resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Council by 15 December 1979;

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

*Adopted at the 2171st meeting by consensus.*

### Decisions

In a note dated 30 November 1979,<sup>90</sup> the President of the Council announced, with reference to paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979), that, following consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be composed of Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1979, document S/13669.

In a note dated 12 December 1979,<sup>91</sup> the President of the Council indicated that the *Ad Hoc* Committee had requested an extension of the date for submission of its

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13685.

report until 31 January 1980. The President added that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request.

**LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

and

**LETTER DATED 22 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decisions**

On 9 November 1979,<sup>92</sup> following consultations among the members of the Council, the President made the following statement:

"Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized, as President of the Council, to express the profound concern of the Council at the prolonged detention of American diplomatic personnel in Iran. Speaking as President of the Council on behalf of the Council, and while not wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, I must emphasize that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and establishments must be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms. Therefore I urge in the strongest terms that the diplomatic personnel being held in Iran should be released without delay and provided protection. I further urge the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to assist in attaining this objective."

Security Council should be postponed out of respect for the most holy days of Tassua and Ashura and in order to enable His Excellency Mr. Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Foreign Minister of Iran, to arrive in New York in time to participate in a full debate of the Council starting Saturday evening, 1 December. The President stated that, after consultations, the Council had agreed to adjourn its meeting until 1 December at 9 p.m., subject to the understanding that it would reconvene before then if the situation demanded it, and, on behalf of the Council, strongly reiterated the appeal contained in the statement issued on 9 November.

At its 2175th meeting, on 1 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Liberia and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2176th meeting, on 2 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Malawi, the Netherlands, Panama, Spain and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2177th meeting, on 3 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Mauritius and Swaziland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2178th meeting, on 4 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2172nd meeting, on 27 November 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iran and Sri Lanka to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/13646)".<sup>93</sup>

At the same meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, made a statement (S/13652) in which he read out the text of the letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General and referred to a letter dated 27 November 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations<sup>94</sup> requesting that formal deliberations of the

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13616.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1979*.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13650.

## Resolution 457 (1979)

of 4 December 1979

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letter from the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979,<sup>95</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the dangerous level of tension between Iran and the United States of America, which could have grave consequences for international peace and security,

*Recalling* the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November 1979,<sup>92</sup> which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (S/13652),<sup>96</sup>

*Taking note* of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran dated 13 November 1979<sup>97</sup> relative to the grievances of Iran,

*Mindful* of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

*Conscious* of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the solemn obligation of all States parties to both the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961<sup>98</sup> and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963<sup>99</sup> to respect the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and the premises of their missions.

1. *Urgently calls upon* the Government of Iran to release immediately the personnel of the Embassy of the United States of America being held at Teheran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave the country;

2. *Further calls upon* the Governments of Iran and of the United States of America to take steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them to their mutual satisfaction in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* the Governments of Iran and of the United States of America to exercise the utmost restraint in the prevailing situation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to lend his good offices for the immediate implementation of the present resolution and to take all appropriate measures to this end;

5. *Decides* that the Council will remain actively seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13646.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year*, 2172nd meeting.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, document S/13626.

<sup>98</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 95.

<sup>99</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.X.1), p. 173.

to report urgently to it on developments regarding his efforts.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2178th meeting.*

## Decisions

At its 2182nd meeting, on 29 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Singapore to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13705)".<sup>93</sup>

At its 2183rd meeting, on 30 December 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of Japan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## Resolution 461 (1979)

of 31 December 1979

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 457 (1979) of 4 December 1979,

*Recalling also* the appeal made by the President of the Security Council on 9 November 1979,<sup>92</sup> which was reiterated on 27 November 1979 (S/13652),<sup>96</sup>

*Gravely concerned* at the increasing tension between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America caused by the seizure and prolonged detention of persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran in violation of international law, and which could have grave consequences for international peace and security,

*Taking note* of the letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 13 November 1979<sup>97</sup> and 1 December 1979<sup>100</sup> relating to the grievances and statements of his Government on the situation,

*Recalling also* the letter from the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979<sup>95</sup> stating that, in his opinion, the present crisis between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

<sup>100</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, document S/13671.

*Taking into account* the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979<sup>101</sup> calling on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure the immediate release, without any exception, of all persons of United States nationality who are being held as hostages in Iran and also calling on the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that no action will be taken by them which will aggravate the tension between the two countries,

*Further taking into account* the report of the Secretary-General of 22 December 1979 on developments in the situation,<sup>102</sup>

*Mindful* of the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

*Conscious* of the responsibility of States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 457 (1979) in all its aspects;

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13697.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13704.

2. *Deplores* the continued detention of the hostages contrary to its resolution 457 (1979) and the Order of the International Court of Justice of 15 December 1979;

3. *Urgently calls once again* on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to release immediately all persons of United States nationality being held as hostages in Iran, to provide them with protection and to allow them to leave the country;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to lend his good offices and to intensify his efforts with a view to assisting the Security Council in achieving the objectives called for in the present resolution, and in this connexion takes note of his readiness to go personally to Iran;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his good offices efforts before the Council meets again;

6. *Decides* to meet on 7 January 1980 in order to review the situation and, in the event of non-compliance with the present resolution, to adopt effective measures under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations.

*Adopted at the 2184th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

## THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA<sup>103</sup>

### Decision

On 28 November 1979,<sup>104</sup> the President of the Council made the following statement:

"The Security Council met in informal consultations to hear a statement made by the Secretary-General in connexion with his report<sup>105</sup> submitted in pursuance of Council resolution 435 (1978) and to exchange views on the question of Namibia.

"The Security Council expressed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 435 (1978) but noted with grave concern that it had not been possible so far to achieve this.

"The Security Council noted that the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization had accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and that a South African reaction was still awaited.

"The Security Council calls on South Africa to give an urgent reaction concerning an acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone, bearing in mind that the General Assembly is to begin its consideration of the question of Namibia on 6 December 1979."

<sup>103</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1978.

<sup>104</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, document S/13657.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13634.

## *Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council*

### **ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>106</sup>**

#### *Application of Saint Lucia*

##### **Decisions**

At its 2166th meeting, on 12 September 1979, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Saint Lucia<sup>107</sup> 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 2167th meeting, on 12 September 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Barbados and Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion

<sup>106</sup> 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, 1977 and 1978.

<sup>107</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1979*, document S/13530.

of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members<sup>108</sup> concerning the application of Saint Lucia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

##### **Resolution 453 (1979)**

**of 12 September 1979**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Saint Lucia<sup>107</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Saint Lucia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2167th meeting.*

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13535.



## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1979 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 1979 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year*, 2108th to 2184th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1979, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2108th	11 January 1979
The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council] . . . . .	2114th	23 February 1979
Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2151st	20 June 1979
Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2172nd	27 November 1979
Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2182nd	29 December 1979

# **CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1979**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
444 (1979)	19 January 1979	The situation in the Middle East	2
445 (1979)	8 March 1979	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	13
446 (1979)	22 March 1979	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	4
447 (1979)	28 March 1979	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	17
448 (1979)	30 April 1979	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	15
449 (1979)	30 May 1979	The situation in the Middle East	6
450 (1979)	14 June 1979	The situation in the Middle East	7
451 (1979)	15 June 1979	The situation in Cyprus	20
452 (1979)	20 July 1979	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	8
453 (1979)	12 September 1979	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Saint Lucia)	26
454 (1979)	2 November 1979	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	18
455 (1979)	23 November 1979	Complaint by Zambia	22
456 (1979)	30 November 1979	The situation in the Middle East	11
457 (1979)	4 December 1979	Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council	24
458 (1979)	14 December 1979	The situation in Cyprus	21
459 (1979)	19 December 1979	The situation in the Middle East	11
460 (1979)	21 December 1979	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	15
461 (1979)	31 December 1979	Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	24