



# **RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1971**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**New York, 1972**

## 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 1971 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 1971 for the first time".

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

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\*   \*

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

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

S/INF/27
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## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1971**

In 1971 the membership of the Council was as follows:

Argentina

Belgium

Burundi

China

France

Italy

Japan

Nicaragua

Poland

Sierra Leone

Somalia

Syrian Arab Republic

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1971

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

#### THE CYPRUS QUESTION<sup>1</sup>

##### Decision

At its 1567th meeting, on 26 May 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):<sup>2</sup> report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/10199)".<sup>3</sup>

##### Resolution 293 (1971) of 26 May 1971

##### *The Security Council,*

*Noting* from the report of the Secretary-General of 20 May 1971<sup>4</sup> that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

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

it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 June 1971,

*Noting also* from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, and 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

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

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1971, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

<sup>1</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10199.

*Adopted unanimously at the  
1567th meeting.*

## Decision

At its 1612th meeting, on 13 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 26 December 1963, from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5488):<sup>5</sup> report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/10401)".<sup>6</sup>

### Resolution 305 (1971)

of 13 December 1971

#### *The Security Council,*

*Noting* from the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1971<sup>7</sup> that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1971,

*Noting also* from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10401.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, and 293 (1971) of 26 May 1971, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

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

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1972, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.

*Adopted at the 1612th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

## COMPLAINT BY SENEGAL<sup>9</sup>

### Decisions

At its 1569th meeting, on 12 July 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Senegal and Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Senegal: letter dated 6 July 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10251)".<sup>10</sup>

At its 1570th meeting, on 13 July 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mali, the Sudan and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>9</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965 and 1969.

<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971*.

At its 1571st meeting, on 14 July 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mauritius, Togo and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 294 (1971)

of 15 July 1971

#### *The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the complaints by Senegal against Portugal contained in documents S/10182<sup>11</sup> and S/10251,<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1971.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1971.



*Taking note* of the letter of the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Portugal,<sup>13</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal,<sup>14</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that all States Members of the United Nations must 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 purpose of the United Nations,

*Conscious* of its duty to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security and for the suppression of acts of aggression,

*Disturbed* by the increasingly serious situation created by acts of violence perpetrated by the Portuguese armed forces against Senegal since the adoption of Security Council resolution 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969,

*Deeply distressed* by the repeated laying of mines in Senegalese territory,

*Gravely concerned* that incidents of this nature, by threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal, might endanger international peace and security,

*Bearing in mind* its resolutions 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963, 204 (1965) of 19 May 1965 and 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969,

*Having taken note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights concerning Portuguese acts of violence in Senegalese territory,<sup>15</sup>

*Noting* that Portugal has not complied with the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 273 (1969),

1. *Demands* that the Government of Portugal should stop immediately any acts of violence and destruction in Senegalese territory and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Senegal;

2. *Condemns* the acts of violence and destruction perpetrated since 1963 by the Portuguese armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) against the population and villages of Senegal;

3. *Condemns* the unlawful laying of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in Senegalese territory;

4. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to send to the spot, as a matter of urgency, a special mission of members of the Council assisted by their military experts to carry out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council has been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bissau) and Senegal and to report to the Council, making any recommendations aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in this region.

*Adopted at the 1572nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## Decisions

At its 1586th meeting, on 29 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Senegal: report of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971) (S/10308 and Corr.1)".<sup>16</sup>

At its 1599th meeting, on 23 November 1971, the Council again decided to invite the representatives of Guinea, Mali, the Sudan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Togo and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## Resolution 302 (1971) of 24 November 1971

*The Security Council,*

*Considering* the complaints by Senegal against Portugal contained in documents S/10182<sup>17</sup> and S/10251,<sup>18</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963, 204 (1965) of 19 May 1965 and 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969,

*Having considered* the report of the Special Mission of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 294 (1971) of 15 July 1971,<sup>19</sup>

*Deeply concerned* at the climate of insecurity and instability, fraught with a threat to peace and security in the region,

*Affirming* the need to ensure the prerequisites for eliminating the causes of tension in the region and creating an atmosphere of trust, peace and security, as recommended by the Special Mission in its report,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work accomplished by the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971);

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the recommendations of the Special Mission contained in paragraph 128 of its report;

3. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolution 294 (1971) condemning the acts of violence and destruction perpetrated since 1963 by the Portuguese armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) against the population and villages of Senegal;

4. *Strongly deplores* the lack of co-operation with the Special Mission on the part of the Portuguese Government, which prevented the Special Mission from implementing fully the mandate given to it under paragraph 4 of resolution 294 (1971);

<sup>16</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.*

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1971.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10255.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, 1569th meeting, paras. 14-72.

<sup>15</sup> See E/CN.4/1050, chap. V.

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take immediate effective measures:

(a) So that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal shall be fully respected;

(b) To prevent acts of violence and destruction against the territory and the people of Senegal, in order to contribute to the safeguarding of peace and security in the region;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to respect fully the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of the people of Guinea (Bissau);

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take without further delay the necessary measures, so that this inalienable right of the people of Guinea (Bissau) shall be exercised;

8. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to keep this question under review and report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Council within an appropriate period and at the latest within six months;

9. *Declares* that, in the event of failure by Portugal to comply with the provisions of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet to consider the initiatives and steps that the situation requires;

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

*Adopted at the 1601st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

## COMPLAINT BY GUINEA<sup>20</sup>

### Decision

At its 1573rd meeting, on 3 August 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Guinea: letter dated 3 August 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10280)".<sup>21</sup>

### Resolution 295 (1971) of 3 August 1971

#### *The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Guinea,<sup>22</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Guinea,<sup>23</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that all States Members of the United Nations must 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. *Affirms* that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Guinea must be respected;

2. *Decides* to send a special mission of three members of the Security Council to Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately;

3. *Decides* that this special mission be appointed after consultation between the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

4. *Decides* to maintain the matter on its agenda.

*Adopted unanimously at the 1573rd meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 1576th meeting, on 26 August 1971, the Council approved the following statement, expressing the consensus of the Council on the question of the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 295 (1971):

"It is the consensus of the Security Council that the Special Mission called for in resolution 295 (1971) should be composed of two members of the Council instead of three. The Special Mission will proceed to Conakry to consult the Government of the Republic of Guinea on its complaint and will report back to the Council as soon as possible."

At the same meeting, the President announced that the President of the Security Council and the Secre-

<sup>20</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969 and 1970.

<sup>21</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971*.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10280.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, 1573rd meeting, paras. 8-23.

tary-General had decided that the Special Mission should be composed of Argentina and Syria.

At its 1586th meeting, on 29 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Complaint by Guinea: report of the Security Council Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea established under resolution 295 (1971) (S/10309)".<sup>24</sup>

At its 1603rd meeting, on 30 November 1971, the President, with the authorization of the members of the Council, made the following statement of consensus on behalf of the Council:

"It will be recalled that on 3 August the Security Council decided to dispatch a Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea. The Special Mission, consisting of the representative of Syria, Ambassador George J. Tomeh, and the deputy representative of Argentina, Minister Julio César Carasales, visited Guinea from 30 August to 2 September 1971 and held extensive consultations with officials of the Government of Guinea.

"In those consultations, the Guinean authorities co-operated fully with the Special Mission and ex-

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.*

tended to it all the facilities necessary for the successful achievement of its task.

"Upon its return to New York and in accordance with its terms of reference, the Special Mission submitted its report to the Security Council, circulated as document S/10309.<sup>24</sup> The Council began its first examination of the report of the Special Mission at its 1586th meeting on 29 September 1971.

"It is evident from this report that there is continuing concern in Guinea regarding the possibility of renewed acts against that country's territorial integrity and political independence similar to those which led to the events of November 1970. In this respect, the view has been expressed by the Government of Guinea that action should be taken by the Security Council to prevent Portugal from violating the territorial integrity and political independence of Guinea.

"It is also clear that the failure by Portugal to apply the principle of self-determination, including the right to independence, in Guinea (Bissau) is having an unsettling effect on conditions in the area.

"The Security Council, having taken note with appreciation of the report of the Special Mission and of the representations made by the Government of Guinea, reiterates paragraph 1 of resolution 295 (1971) which 'affirms that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Guinea must be respected'."

## THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST<sup>25</sup>

### Decisions

At its 1579th meeting, on 16 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Egypt and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 13 September 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10313);<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

<sup>26</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971.*

"(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (S/8052,<sup>27</sup> S/8146,<sup>27</sup> S/9149 and Add.1,<sup>28</sup> S/9537<sup>29</sup> and S/10124<sup>30</sup> and Add.1<sup>31</sup> and 2<sup>32</sup>)."

At its 1580th meeting, on 16 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mali,

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967.*

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.*

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1969.*

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1971.*

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1971.*

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1971.*

Morocco, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1581st meeting, on 17 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

**Resolution 298 (1971)**  
**of 25 September 1971**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967 concerning measures and actions by Israel designed to change the status of the Israeli-occupied section of Jerusalem,

*Having considered* the letter of the Permanent Representative of Jordan on the situation in Jerusalem<sup>33</sup> and the reports of the Secretary-General,<sup>34</sup> and having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

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

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10313.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967*, documents S/8052 and S/8146; *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969*, documents S/9149 and Add.1; *ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1969*, document S/9537; *ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1971*, document S/10124; *ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1971*, document S/10124/Add.1; and *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1971*, document S/10124/Add.2.

*Noting with concern* the non-compliance by Israel with the above-mentioned resolutions,

*Noting with concern also* that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures designed to change the status and character of the occupied section of Jerusalem.

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

2. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the City of Jerusalem;

3. *Confirms* in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status;

4. *Urgently calls upon* Israel to rescind all previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the City or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community, or a just and lasting peace;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Security Council and using such instrumentalities as he may choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Council as appropriate and in any event within sixty days on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Adopted at the 1582nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Syrian Arab Republic).*

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**THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA<sup>35</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 1583rd meeting, on 27 September 1971, the Council decided to invite His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Chairman of the eighth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,<sup>36</sup> to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

<sup>35</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969 and 1970.

<sup>36</sup> Held at Addis Ababa, from 21 to 23 June 1971.

“The situation in Namibia:

“(a) Letter dated 17 September 1971 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Democratic Republic of), Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, the People's Re-

public of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia (S/10326);<sup>37</sup>

“(b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia (S/10330).”<sup>38</sup>

At its 1584th meeting, on 27 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan, Liberia, Guyana, Nigeria, Chad and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1585th meeting, on 28 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1587th meeting, on 30 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mauritius to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Nujoma, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.<sup>39</sup>

At its 1589th meeting, on 6 October 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1595th meeting, on 15 October 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Uganda and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>37</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971*; at the 1583rd meeting, Swaziland was added to the list of signatories of the letter, and at the 1588th meeting, on 5 October 1971, Dahomey was added.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 5*.

<sup>39</sup> Mr. Nujoma made a statement to the Council at the 1588th meeting, on 5 October 1971.

## Resolution 301 (1971)

of 20 October 1971

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations has direct responsibility for Namibia, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, and that States should conduct any relations with or involving Namibia in a manner consistent with that responsibility,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

*Recalling* its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970, in which it requested the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the question:

“What are the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)?”

*Gravely concerned* at the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council pertaining to Namibia,

*Recalling* its resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and stressing the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory of Namibia,

*Recognizing* the legitimacy of the movement of the people of Namibia against the illegal occupation of their Territory by the South African authorities and their right to self-determination and independence,

*Taking note* of the statements of the delegation of the Organization of African Unity,<sup>40</sup> led by the President of Mauritania in his capacity as current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization,

*Noting further* the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>41</sup>

*Having heard* the statements of the delegation of the Government of South Africa,<sup>42</sup>

*Having considered* the report of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia,<sup>43</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* that the Territory of Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that this responsibility includes the obligation to support and promote the rights of the people of Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

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

<sup>40</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year*, 1583rd, 1585th, 1587th, 1588th and 1594th meetings.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 1584th meeting.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 1584th and 1594th meetings.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 5*.

3. *Condemns* all moves by the Government of South Africa designed to destroy that unity and territorial integrity, such as the establishment of Bantustans;

4. *Declares* that South Africa's continued illegal presence in Namibia constitutes an internationally wrongful act and a breach of international obligations and that South Africa remains accountable to the international community for any violations of its international obligations or the rights of the people of the Territory of Namibia;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;<sup>44</sup>

6. *Agrees* with the Court's opinion, as expressed in paragraph 133 of its advisory opinion:

"(1) that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory;

"(2) that States Members of the United Nations are under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia, and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration;

"(3) that it is incumbent upon States which are not Members of the United Nations to give assistance, within the scope of subparagraph (2) above, in the action which has been taken by the United Nations with regard to Namibia.";

7. *Declares* that all matters affecting the rights of the people of Namibia are of immediate concern to all Members of the United Nations and, as a result, the latter should take this into account in their dealings with the Government of South Africa, in particular in any dealings implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such illegal presence and administration;

8. *Calls once again* upon South Africa to withdraw from the Territory of Namibia;

9. *Declares* that any further refusal of the South African Government to withdraw from Namibia could create conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

10. *Reaffirms* the provisions of resolution 283 (1970), in particular paragraphs 1 to 8 and 11;

11. *Calls upon* all States, in the discharge of their responsibilities towards the people of Namibia and

subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraphs 122 and 125 of the advisory opinion of 21 June 1971:

(a) To abstain from entering into treaty relations with South Africa in all cases in which the Government of South Africa purports to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia;

(b) To abstain from invoking or applying those treaties or provisions of treaties concluded by South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which involve active intergovernmental co-operation.

(c) To review their bilateral treaties with South Africa in order to ensure that they are not inconsistent with paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(d) To abstain from sending diplomatic or special missions to South Africa that include the Territory of Namibia in their jurisdiction;

(e) To abstain from sending consular agents to Namibia and to withdraw any such agents already there;

(f) To abstain from entering into economic and other forms of relationship or dealings with South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which may trench its authority over the Territory;

12. *Declares* that franchises, rights, titles or contracts relating to Namibia granted to individuals or companies by South Africa after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) are not subject to protection or espousal by their States against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia;

13. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to it under paragraphs 14 and 15 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) and, in particular, taking into account the need to provide for the effective protection of Namibian interests at the international level, to study appropriate measures for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia;

14. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia to review all treaties and agreements which are contrary to the provisions of the present resolution in order to ascertain whether States have entered into agreements which recognize South Africa's authority over Namibia, and to report periodically thereon;

15. *Calls upon* all States to support and promote the rights of the people of Namibia and to this end to implement fully the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report periodically on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

<sup>44</sup> *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)*, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

*Adopted at the 1598th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

## COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA<sup>45</sup>

### Decisions

At its 1590th meeting, on 8 October 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya and Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Complaint by Zambia: letter dated 6 October 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10352)".<sup>46</sup>

At its 1591st meeting, on 11 October 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Yugoslavia, India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 300 (1971) of 12 October 1971

#### *The Security Council,*

*Having received* the letter of the Permanent Representative of Zambia contained in document S/10352<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969.

<sup>46</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*.

and also the letter from forty-seven Member States contained in document S/10364,<sup>46</sup>

*Taking note* of the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia concerning violations of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of Zambia by South Africa,<sup>47</sup>

*Taking note* of the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa,<sup>47</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that all Member States must refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

*Conscious* that it has the responsibility to take efficient collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and security,

*Concerned* by the situation on the borders of Zambia and Namibia, in the vicinity of the Caprivi Strip,

1. *Reiterates* that any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a Member State is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Calls upon* South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

3. *Further declares* that, in the event of South Africa violating the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Zambia, the Security Council will meet again to examine the situation further in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 1592nd meeting.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, 1590th meeting.

## QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA<sup>48</sup>

### Decisions

At its 1602nd meeting, on 25 November 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia:

<sup>48</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

"(a) Letter dated 24 November 1971 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/10396);<sup>49</sup>

<sup>49</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*.

“(b) Fourth report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/10229 and Add.1 and 2).”<sup>50</sup>

At its 1603rd meeting, on 30 November 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1604th meeting, on 2 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Zambia

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2* and *Special Supplement No. 2 A*.

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

At the same meeting, the President stated that, after consultations, it had been decided to invite Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Ndabaningi Sithole, the leaders of the two main political parties in Southern Rhodesia, to appear before the Council to state their views on the proposals on Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1623rd meeting, on 30 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Uganda, Nigeria, Algeria and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## THE SITUATION IN THE INDIA/PAKISTAN SUBCONTINENT<sup>51</sup>

### Decisions

At its 1606th meeting, on 4 December 1971, the Council, in accordance with Article 32 of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1607th meeting, on 5 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Tunisia and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 303 (1971)

of 6 December 1971

#### *The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the item on the agenda of its 1606th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/1606,<sup>52</sup>

*Taking into account* that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 1606th and 1607th meetings of the Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Decides* to refer the question contained in document S/Agenda/1606 to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, as provided for in Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950.

<sup>51</sup> The Security Council adopted this formulation of its agenda at the 1614th meeting on 14/15 December 1971. Prior to that meeting, the Council had discussed the question, starting at the 1606th meeting, on 4 December 1971, under a number of sub-headings, which read as follows: “Letter dated 4 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10411)” [See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*]; “Report of the Secretary-General (S/10410)” [*ibid.*]; “Report of the Secretary-General on the situation along the cease-fire line in Kashmir (S/10412)” [*ibid.*]; and “Letter dated 12 December 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10444)” [*ibid.*].

*Adopted at the 1608th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (France, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

<sup>52</sup> The item on the agenda of the Council (S/Agenda/1606) read as follows:

“(a) Letter dated 4 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10411);

“(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/10410).”



## Decision

At its 1615th meeting, on 15 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Ceylon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 307 (1971) of 21 December 1971

*The Security Council,*

*Having discussed* the grave situation in the subcontinent, which remains a threat to international peace and security,

*Noting* General Assembly resolution 2793 (XXVI) of 7 December 1971,

*Noting* the reply of the Government of Pakistan on 9 December 1971,<sup>58</sup>

*Noting* the reply of the Government of India on 12 December 1971,<sup>54</sup>

*Having heard* the statements of the Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan<sup>55</sup> and the Foreign Minister of India,<sup>56</sup>

*Noting further* the statement made at the 1616th meeting of the Security Council by the Foreign Minister of India containing a unilateral declaration of a cease-fire in the western theatre,

*Noting* Pakistan's agreement to the cease-fire in the western theatre with effect from 17 December 1971,<sup>57</sup>

<sup>58</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10440.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10445.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year*, 1614th meeting.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 1613th meeting.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 1621st meeting.

*Noting* that consequently a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities prevail,

1. *Demands* that a durable cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation in the subcontinent or endanger international peace;

3. *Calls upon* all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949<sup>58</sup> and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of the wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population;

4. *Calls for* international assistance in the relief of suffering and the rehabilitation of refugees and their return in safety and dignity to their homes, and for full co-operation with the Secretary-General to that effect;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to appoint if necessary a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed without delay on developments relating to the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.

*Adopted at the 1621st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

<sup>58</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

## QUESTION CONCERNING THE ISLANDS OF ABU MUSA, THE GREATER TUNB AND THE LESSER TUNB

### Decisions

At its 1610th meeting, on 9 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Iran, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations

addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)".<sup>59</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council decided to defer consideration of the matter to a later date so that sufficient time might be allowed for thorough third-party efforts to materialize.

<sup>59</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*.

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

### **ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>60</sup>**

#### **Decisions**

At its 1565th meeting, on 9 February 1971, the Council decided to refer the application of Bhutan<sup>61</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 1566th meeting, on 10 February 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

#### **Resolution 292 (1971) of 10 February 1971**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Bhutan<sup>61</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

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

*Adopted unanimously at the  
1566th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 1574th meeting, on 16 August 1971, the Council decided to refer the applications of Oman<sup>62</sup> and Bahrain<sup>63</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

<sup>60</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1970.

<sup>61</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970*, document S/10050.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971*, document S/10216.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1971*, document S/10291.

#### **Resolution 296 (1971) of 18 August 1971**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Bahrain<sup>63</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

*Welcomes* the application of Bahrain and recommends to the General Assembly that Bahrain be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the  
1575th meeting.*

#### **Decisions**

At its 1577th meeting, on 14 September 1971, the Council decided to refer the application of Qatar<sup>64</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

At its 1578th meeting, on 15 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

#### **Resolution 297 (1971) of 15 September 1971**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Qatar<sup>64</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

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

*Adopted unanimously at the  
1578th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 1587th meeting, on 30 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of the

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/10306.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Admission of New Members: report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Oman for membership in the United Nations (S/10345)."<sup>65</sup>

**Resolution 299 (1971)**  
of 30 September 1971

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Oman<sup>66</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 1587th meeting.*

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<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1971.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1971, document S/10216.

**Decision**

At its 1608th meeting, on 6 December 1971, the Council decided to refer the application of the United Arab Emirates<sup>67</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

**Resolution 304 (1971)**  
of 8 December 1971

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of the United Arab Emirates<sup>67</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the United Arab Emirates be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the 1609th meeting.*

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<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10420.

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**RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL<sup>68</sup>**

The Council, at its 1618th, 1619th and 1620th meetings, held in private on 17, 20 and 21 December 1971, considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Resolution 306 (1971)**  
of 21 December 1971

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Mr. Kurt Waldheim be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the 1620th meeting (private meeting).*

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<sup>68</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1950, 1953, 1957, 1962 and 1966.

## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1971 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 1971 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year*, 1565th to 1623rd meetings.

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

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided to include each matter in its agenda for the first time during 1971.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent . . . . .	1606th	4 December 1971
Question concerning the Island of Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb . . . . .	1610th	9 December 1971

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED  
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1971**

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
292 (1971)	10 February 1971	Admission of new Members to the United Nations [ <i>Bhutan</i> ]	12
293 (1971)	26 May 1971	The Cyprus question	1
294 (1971)	15 July 1971	Complaint by Senegal	2
295 (1971)	3 August 1971	Complaint by Guinea	4
296 (1971)	18 August 1971	Admission of new Members to the United Nations [ <i>Bahrain</i> ]	12
297 (1971)	15 September 1971	Idem. [ <i>Qatar</i> ]	12
298 (1971)	25 September 1971	The situation in the Middle East	6
299 (1971)	30 September 1971	Admission of new Members to the United Nations [ <i>Oman</i> ]	13
300 (1971)	12 October 1971	Complaint by Zambia	9
301 (1971)	20 October 1971	The situation in Namibia	7
302 (1971)	24 November 1971	Complaint by Senegal	3
303 (1971)	6 December 1971	The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent	10
304 (1971)	8 December 1971	Admission of new Members to the United Nations [ <i>United Arab Emirates</i> ]	13
305 (1971)	13 December 1971	The Cyprus question	2
306 (1971)	21 December 1971	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General	13
307 (1971)	21 December 1971	The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent	11

