

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-