



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1984

UNITED NATIONS



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NOTE

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.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol *S/ . . .*) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

**CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 1984**

NOTE. The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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*Circulated on 5 October 1984.

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during the period covered in this Supplement

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DOCUMENT S/16409/ADD.1*

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C

[Original: English]
[13 September 1984]

1. As indicated in the report of 13 March 1984 [S/16409], following consultations with the Security Council, on 9 March, the Secretary-General addressed letters to 19 Governments and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to ascertain their views on all issues relevant to the organization and convening of an international peace conference in the Middle East as called for in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, including the identification of participants. The 19 Governments are the 15 members of the Security Council and the parties directly concerned in the Middle East conflict which are not members of the Council.

2. The replies, received between 19 April and 20 August, of 18 of the Governments consulted have been circulated as General Assembly and Security Council documents, at their request, as follows: Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) [S/16509], China [S/16510], Egypt [S/16512], France [S/16511], India [S/16523], Israel [S/16507], Jordan [S/16543], Lebanon [S/16584], Malta [S/16527], Netherlands [S/16503], Nicaragua [S/16565], Pakistan [S/16517], Peru [S/16518], Syrian Arab Republic [S/16708], Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [S/16533], Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [S/16516], United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [S/16494], and Zimbabwe [S/16557]. In her reply, the representative of the United States of America reaffirmed the position of her Government as set forth in her letter dated 13 January to the President of the Security Council [S/16409, annex III, appendix]. The reply of the PLO is reproduced in the annex to the present report.

3. On 30 July 1984, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General a letter enclosing the text of a document dated 29 July and entitled "Proposals by the Soviet Union on a Middle East settlement" which also deals with the question of the organization and convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East [S/16685].

4. From the replies received and the discussions held with the Governments and authorities concerned, it is evident that the convening of the proposed conference would require, in the first place, the agreement in principle of the parties directly concerned to participate in the conference, and also that of the two States specifically mentioned in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union. Once such agreement exists, further consideration could more constructively be given to finalizing other related issues, such as

the full list of participants, the date of the conference and an agenda acceptable to all concerned. At present, however, it is clear from the replies of the Governments of Israel [S/16507] and the United States of America [S/16409, annex III, appendix] that they are not prepared to participate in the proposed conference.

5. The Secretary-General shall continue to follow this question closely and shall keep Member States informed of any further developments.

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 April 1984 from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984, concerning United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58 C on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. It should be recalled that in its resolution 38/58 C the Assembly has endorsed almost unanimously the call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. In paragraph 3, the Assembly has also endorsed the guidelines for such a conference. Furthermore, the resolution has specified the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

We wish to refer to your letter dated 5 January, addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/16409, annex I], and we wish to thank you for having taken that initiative. We fully agree with you that the Governments which are directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict are Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, and that the PLO is also an "authority" which is directly involved in the conflict. However, we do not understand where the provision for the agreement with the plan of action should be sought from the Council. Resolution 38/58 C only calls for consultation with the Council so that the Secretary-General may undertake preparatory measures to convene the conference.

Be that as it may, we completely disagree with the view expressed by the distinguished representative of the Government of the United States of America which considered that "holding an international Conference as recommended by the General Assembly would only hinder" the path to peace [*ibid.*, annex III, appendix]. It is clear that the Government of the United States explicitly plans to undermine and foreclose the option to a process within the framework of the United Nations. It may be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 34/65 B adopted on 29 November 1979, "declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements have no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967". President Reagan's initiative of 1 September 1982¹ precludes the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent, sovereign Palestinian State. Furthermore, it ignores completely the provisions of numerous Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967. The spirit of the letter of the representative of the Government of the United States of America indicates clearly that the United States rejects any process leading to a peaceful settlement.

The PLO trusts that the Secretary-General will maintain his contacts and endeavours with the aim that a peace conference be held within the framework of the United Nations. It might be of help if you will consider a visit to the area to conduct on-the-spot contacts with the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict and make a personal assessment of the grav-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/130/Add.1-S/16409/Add.1.

ity of the situation and the urgency for convening such a peace conference.

I would like to recall that in his statement before the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, Chairman Arafat said the following:

"In this context, we wish to suggest to you the following ideas:

"(a) The Middle East is a very important and vital region with regard to the establishment of peace since the situation in the region has a direct effect on the international situation as a whole. Consequently, that region must remain free from the monopoly of any one Power in the world, and free from Balkanization and the threat of internal and external explosion;

"(b) The question of Palestine originated and developed as a result of international conflicts before and after the First and Second World Wars and international, political complications deriving from the changing and conflicting positions and balances of power in the world. Hence, the responsibility for the recovery of the rights of the Palestinian people is a wholly international responsibility within the framework of international legitimacy;

"(c) The resolutions of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, constitute a unique opportunity for the achievement of the

minimum degree of justice required. This opportunity for peace in the region, presented jointly by the Arab leaders at the Summit Conference, should not be wasted;

"(d) The exercise by the people of Palestine of their right to return, self-determination and national independence is the only basis for any peace based on justice in the Middle East;

"(e) Failure to deter the Zionist military aggressive mentality and the continuation of unlimited United States support for this barbaric military machine contradict any advocacy of international peace;

"(f) In the light of these principles, we are struggling for peace and reject the United States-Israeli policies calling upon us to capitulate;

"(g) In the light of these principles, we welcome all peace initiatives based on the recognition of the rights of our people. We are ready to co-operate with all forces, and primarily the United Nations and its agencies, within the framework of international legitimacy and their resolutions concerning the question of Palestine. In this connection, we are calling for an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, in which the two super-Powers would participate with the rest of the parties concerned, on the basis of the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine."

DOCUMENT S/16653*

Letter dated 2 July 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[3 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of a statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 1 July 1984.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the statement to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/334-S/16653.

ANNEX

Statement made on 1 July 1984 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea

For some time now the Vientiane régime, a satellite of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, has been trying to provoke armed incidents in the Lao-Thai frontier areas and is going so far as to contest the fact that certain Thai frontier villages belong to the Kingdom of Thailand.

As President of Democratic Kampuchea, I strongly condemn the war-mongering and expansionist policy being pursued by the Hanoi and Vientiane régime towards the Kingdom of Thailand.

Democratic Kampuchea supports and will continue to support the legitimate efforts being made by Thailand to defend and safeguard its territorial integrity.

DOCUMENT S/16654

Letter dated 27 June 1984 from the Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[5 July 1984]

I should be most grateful if you would bring to the urgent attention of your Government this further appeal which I am addressing to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in order to obtain additional voluntary contributions for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

The importance of UNFICYP has been emphasized time and again by the Security Council, and the stationing of the Force in the island has been repeatedly extended by it. In its resolution 553 (1984), the Council, noting my report of 1 June 1984 [S/16596 and Add.1 and 2],

decided to extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 December 1984, requested me to continue my mission of good offices and called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP.

I have reported in detail to the Council on the current activities of UNFICYP, as well as on developments relating to my mission of good offices. On the latter subject, I submitted a separate report to the Council on 1 May [S/16519]. While UNFICYP has continued to carry out its tasks effectively, the search for an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem has, regrettably, not

recorded any progress since the intercommunal talks were recessed in April 1983. On 11 May 1984, the Council adopted resolution 550 (1984) in which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementation. The Council also reaffirmed its mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General, requested me to undertake new efforts to attain an overall solution of the Cyprus problem, and called upon all parties to co-operate with me in my mission. I have undertaken intensive efforts to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to me by the Council.

If these efforts are to have a chance of achieving progress towards a just and lasting settlement, freely negotiated by the two communities, it is essential to maintain peaceful conditions and the *status quo* in the island. In the light of the situation on the ground, the functions carried out by UNFICYP remain indispensable since the presence and activities of the Force provide us with a measure of assurance that the current problems will not be allowed to affect the calm that continues to prevail in Cyprus.

I feel obliged, however, to draw attention to the difficulties I face in maintaining the Force, owing to the continuing deficit in the UNFICYP budget. In my report to the Council, I indicated that the last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in January 1984 and met those claims only through December 1977. UNFICYP is financed in part by the troop-contributing Governments and in part by Governments making voluntary contributions. These contributions have consistently fallen short of needs. Moreover, the rate of accumulation of the resulting deficit has been growing, since voluntary contributions have been running in recent years at approximately \$8.7 million per six-month period, while expenses have increased from \$11 million to between \$14 million and \$15 million per six-month period. The accumulated deficit up to the period ending 15 June 1984 is approximately \$117.6 million. Additionally, \$14.2 million are required to meet that portion of the total cost of UNFICYP for the six-month period ending on 15 December 1984 that is normally financed by voluntary contributions. This will leave costs of approximately \$36.2 million, based on past practice, to be met by the troop-contributing countries, a figure that includes both certain reimbursable extra costs and the non-reimbursable regular costs incurred by them which these countries finance at their own expense (see annex).

I consider it essential to make every possible effort to rectify the serious financial situation confronting UNFICYP. Therefore, once again, I urgently request Governments to consider increasing their contributions or to begin making voluntary contributions if not made before, in order to replenish the UNFICYP Special Account. I also wish to express the hope that the regular financial contributors to the UNFICYP Account will find it possible at least to maintain the level of their contributions.

I appeal to your Government to respond promptly and generously with a voluntary contribution to enable UNFICYP to carry out its important function.

(Signed) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

ANNEX

Financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

Since 1964, 71 countries have made payments or pledges of voluntary contributions to support the United Nations operation in Cyprus. Contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account since the beginning of the operation, as well as the pledges and payments received so far for the periods from 16 June 1983 to 15 June 1984, are listed in the attached table.

In order to provide contingents for UNFICYP, the troop-contributing Governments divert from national duty troops and other resources at an ongoing cost to them estimated by them at present at \$36.2 million for each six-month period. This figure includes (a) the troops' regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses for which, under existing arrangements, the United Nations is not required by the troop contributors to reimburse them; these therefore constitute costs of maintaining the Force which are being financed directly by the troop contributing Governments; and (b) certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP for which, under existing arrangements, the troop contributors would be entitled to claim reimbursement from the United Nations, but which they have agreed to finance at their own expense as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

Including the above-mentioned two elements of costs, the actual cost of financing the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the six-month period ending on 15 December 1984 would total approximately \$50.4 million, estimated as follows:

	<i>Millions of Dollars</i>
1. (a) Regular troops' pay and allowances and normal <i>matériel</i> costs;	
2. (b) Certain extra and extraordinary costs of the troop-contributing Governments that are financed directly by them	36.2
Direct costs to the United Nations which the Organization is required to meet (including the extra and extraordinary costs of Governments providing contingents for which they seek to be reimbursed), financed through voluntary contributions.....	14.2
TOTAL	<u>50.4</u>

Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the second of these cost elements, as indicated in the cost estimates included in my report of 1 June 1984 [S/16596, sect. VI].

The voluntary contributions received from Governments have not been sufficient to cover these costs. Moreover, the rate of accumulation of the resulting deficit has been growing, since voluntary contributions have been running for the past five years ending 1983 at an average of \$8.7 million per six-month period, while expenses during the same five years have increased from \$11 million to between \$14 million and \$15 million per six-month period. The accumulated deficit from the inception of the operation through 15 June 1984 now stands at \$117.6 million, as compared to the deficit of \$111.3 million about six months ago for the periods through 15 December 1983 as indicated in the Secretary-General's letter of 12 January 1984 [S/16268]. Three contributions amounting to \$95,480 have been received so far towards that portion of the costs of maintaining the operation during the six-month period ending 15 December 1984 (that is, \$14.2 million) which is to be financed by voluntary contributions.

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 27 MARCH 1964 TO 15 JUNE 1984
AS AT 18 JUNE 1984
(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	Forty-fourth period 16 June 1983 to 15 December 1983	Forty-fifth period 16 December 1983 to 15 June 1984	Total pledges	Payment received
Australia	49 177	—	2 719 066	2 719 066 ^a
Austria	125 000	125 000	4 065 000	4 065 000 ^{a, b}
Bahamas	1 000	—	7 000	7 000
Barbados	—	—	1 500	1 500
Belgium	102 542	91 154	4 284 300	4 284 300 ^c
Botswana	—	—	500	500
Canada	—	—	—	— ^a
Cyprus	—	—	3 581 359	3 581 359
Democratic Kampuchea	—	—	600	600 ^d
Denmark	—	—	4 462 818	4 462 818 ^{a, b}
Finland	—	—	1 050 000	1 050 000 ^b
Germany, Federal Republic of	434 237	—	22 472 725	22 472 725
Ghana	—	—	76 897	76 897
Greece	446 245	—	19 720 311	19 720 311
Guyana	—	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	5 000	—	86 657	86 657
India	5 000	—	80 000	80 000
Iran	—	—	144 500	94 500
Iraq	—	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland	—	—	50 000	50 000
Israel	—	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	200 000	—	7 781 645	7 747 128
Ivory Coast	—	—	60 000	60 000
Jamaica	—	—	33 033	33 033
Japan	200 000	—	4 440 000	4 440 000
Kuwait	25 000	—	140 000	140 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	1 500	1 500 ^c
Lebanon	—	—	3 194	3 194
Liberia	—	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	3 249	—	124 837	124 837
Malawi	—	—	6 363	6 363
Malaysia	—	—	7 500	7 500
Malta	—	—	1 820	1 820
Mauritania	—	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	—	—	800	800
Netherlands	—	—	2 518 425	2 518 425
New Zealand	—	—	71 137	71 137
Niger	—	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	—	10 800	10 800
Norway	305 000	305 000	8 613 265	8 613 265
Oman	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	—	3 000	53 791	53 791
Panama	—	—	500	500
Philippines	165	—	12 430	12 430
Portugal	—	—	12 000	12 000
Qatar	—	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea	—	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	—	—	9 000	9 000
Somalia	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sri Lanka	—	2 000	2 000	2 000
Sweden	—	—	7 120 000	7 120 000 ^{a, b}
Switzerland	179 577	—	6 222 685	6 222 685
Thailand	—	—	3 500	3 500
Togo	—	—	2 806	1 020
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	—	—	30 000	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 284 663	1 212 687	68 609 552 ^f	68 609 552 ^{a, b}
United Republic of Cameroon	—	—	21 699	21 699
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	4 500 000	—	155 221 177 ^g	150 721 177
Uruguay	—	—	5 000	5 000
Venezuela	2 500	—	28 000	28 000
Viet Nam	—	—	4 000	4 000 ^h

Country	Forty-fourth period 16 June 1983 to 15 December 1983	Forty-fifth period 16 December 1983 to 15 June 1984	Total pledges	Payment received
Yugoslavia	—	—	40 000	40 000
Zaire	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	3 171	41 171 ^c	41 171 ^c
Zimbabwe	1 302	1 154	5 758	4 604 ^c
TOTAL	7 869 657	1 743 166	326 215 743	321 622 786

^a Indicative figures over a six-month period of the costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents are as follows: Australia \$500,000; Austria \$1.9 million; Canada \$10.7 million; Denmark \$650,000; Sweden \$3.5 million and United Kingdom \$19 million.

^b Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

^c The following additional pledges or payments have been received for the period 16 June 1984 to 15 December 1984: Belgium \$91,154;

Zambia \$3,172 and Zimbabwe \$1,154.

^d Contributions received in 1964.

^e Contributions received in 1967.

^f Maximum amount pledged.

^g Maximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution will be dependent on the contributions of other Governments.

^h Contributions received in 1964, 1965 and 1966.

DOCUMENT S/16655*

Letter dated 5 July 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué of the ninth conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 2 July 1984.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the communiqué circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the ninth conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 2 July 1984

The ninth conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was held at Vientiane on 2 July 1984.

1. The conference is pleased to note that, despite new tensions and complexities created by the Chinese war escalation undertaken in collusion with United States imperialism and other reactionary forces against the three Indo-Chinese countries, the situation over the last six months has evolved favourably for the cause of each respective country's national construction and defence. With the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist States and friendly countries throughout the world, the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam have continued to overcome difficulties and have recorded new achievements in all fields, in a process of constant consolidation and growth. In particular, the great achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the last period in the economic, military, political and diplomatic fields more than ever confirm the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, the ever more enhanced position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena, in contrast with the ever weaker condition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and of the so-

called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The partial withdrawal last June of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, following the withdrawals of 1982 and 1983, is vivid new evidence of the firm growth and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, of the solidarity binding the peoples of Viet Nam and Kampuchea together, and of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to respect the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination. This constitutes another eloquent manifestation of the policy of peace and of the good will of the three Indo-Chinese countries. World-wide public opinion has warmly welcomed this good will and realizes more and more clearly that the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese ruling circles is the root cause of the tension and instability prevailing in South-East Asia.

2. The conference strongly condemns the new escalation undertaken against the three Indo-Chinese countries by the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles. Obviously, the recent visit of United States President Reagan to the People's Republic of China comes as yet another evidence of the collusion between the Chinese leadership and United States imperialism against the Soviet Union, the three Indo-Chinese countries and the other States in the socialist community. In all evidence, despite its serious set-backs, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist policy towards South-East Asia, and especially towards Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam, remains quite unchanged. China persists in strengthening its collusion with United States imperialism and the reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles. The activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique with the assistance of China and Thailand with a view to undermining the Kampuchean people's edification process, the aggression staged by the Chinese authorities against the six Vietnamese border provinces and their concentration of troops to exert pressure along the Sino-Lao border in co-ordination with the occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayabouri province by the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles taking place precisely after the visit to China of the Commander-in-Chief of the Thai army, Arthit Kamlang Ek, prove that the ruling circles in Beijing are bent on implementing their policy of intensification of the multifaceted sabotage war against the Indo-Chinese countries with a view to weakening Laos and Viet Nam. The Thai authorities' rejection of the proposals for negotiations put forth by the three Indo-Chinese countries, followed by the intensification of their activities against the latter, more than ever exposes the nature of their policy, which is to maintain tension along the borders between the three Indo-Chinese countries and China and Thailand, to oppose the growing trend in favour of dialogue between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indo-Chinese countries and to undermine peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference expresses its total support for the just stand and the measures taken by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to repulse the Chinese attacks and resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw their troops from the Vietnamese positions they

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/337-S/16655.

are occupying and respond to the latest peace proposals on the cessation of military hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the resumption of talks between the two countries. It resolutely demands from the Chinese authorities that they put an immediate end to their pressure at the Sino-Lao border, the use of their agents for sabotage and subversive activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as their collusion with Thailand in the use of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to undermine the Kampuchean people's revival. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam once again reaffirm their desire and resolve to do their utmost to restore the long-standing relations of friendship between the three peoples of Indo-China and that of China and to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, considering it an extremely important factor to guarantee peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference expresses its serious concern over the present tension at the Lao-Thai border and resolutely demands that the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities put an end to their violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages they have occupied, return the Lao citizens they have detained and compensate for the losses and damages they have caused. It wholly supports the position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic expounded in the statement by the Lao Foreign Ministry of 13 June 1983, as well as the measures taken by Laos with a view to safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to restoring normal relations between Thailand and Laos in conformity with the spirit of the Thai-Lao joint statement of 1979, and in keeping with the mutual desire of the Lao and Thai peoples to maintain between them relations of good-neighbourliness.

Concerning the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the conference considers it imperative now to reach agreement swiftly on every possible measure aimed at ensuring peace and security for both sides along their common border under international guarantee and control.

In the interest of peace and stability in the region, the three Indo-Chinese countries reiterate their desire to entertain relations of good-neighbourliness with Thailand, to turn the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders into frontiers of peace and friendship and to settle all problems arising from their relations with Thailand by way of negotiations.

3. The conference has reviewed a number of diplomatic activities of

the Indo-Chinese countries since the eighth conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries. It highly appraises the results of Minister Hun Sen's visit to Africa. These results bear evidence to the constantly growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The conference welcomes the fruitful activities of the leaders of the Lao Foreign Ministry in consolidating the international position of Laos and contributing to the cause of peace and co-operation in the region. It views favourably the positive results of the talks between the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam and his Indonesian and Australian counterparts. The conference takes note that, although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese countries share a common desire and a common interest to ease tension, strengthen mutual understanding and find ways gradually to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia without foreign intervention, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and with that of world peace:

(a) The three Indo-Chinese countries consider that striving for durable peace and stability in South-East Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and co-operation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be immediately initiated between ASEAN and the three Indo-Chinese countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of concern to both sides;

(b) The three Indo-Chinese countries hold that the ASEAN proposal of 21 September 1983 [see S/15999] and that of the three Indo-Chinese countries put forth in the communiqué of the eighth conference of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 29 January 1984 [S/16330, annex], as well as all other proposals from both sides, should be taken as a basis of discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect;

(c) In response to ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Viet Nam on the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia, the three Indo-Chinese countries welcome Viet Nam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on questions of mutual concern to both groups of countries.

The conference considers that the dialogue between ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese countries will provide an important prelude for the easing of tension and the progression towards peace and stability in the region. The conference calls upon the countries of the world that show concern for peace in South-East Asia to help foster this dialogue and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability and co-operation in the region.

DOCUMENT S/16656

Letter dated 5 July 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a news item which is self-explanatory.

It would be highly appreciated if this news could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Delivery of toxic chemicals to Baghdad by the United States

Tehran, 3 July 1984, IRNA—More details have been revealed today on the delivery of two tons of solidified gas to Iraq by the United States military forces last January.

The Director of the War Information Headquarters, Mr. Kamal Kharrazi, told IRNA that documents obtained by the headquarters include a letter on the transfer of the chemical from California to the United

States Air Force base in Torrejon, Spain, and then to Baghdad, by two special flights Nos. SR-71-E and SR-02-F on 21 January.

The letter was signed by a United States military officer, Major P. R. Prices.

"The obtained documents will be kept at the War Information Headquarters for the time being for security reasons and will be published at an appropriate time", Mr. Kharrazi said as he showed some of the documents to the IRNA correspondent.

He said the United States had reacted "hurriedly in being the first country to condemn the Iraqi régime for its use of chemical weapons against Iran".

"Statements by American and Iraqi officials show that the Americans, who themselves provided the chemical to Iraq, condemned Iraq in a hurried and hypocritical manner." At the same time, the mass media carried reports quoting American sources that the United States was aware of the Iraqi attempt to obtain chemical weapons for two years. This was at a time when American officials made a propaganda manoeuvre and banned the export of any kind of chemical materials used in chemical weapons to Iraq two weeks after Iraq's widespread chemical attack against Iran.

After the official denial by the United States Department of State, the United States Senator Alan Cranston admitted that several American institutes had supplied Iraq with components of chemical weapons to be used against Iran's Muslim combatants.

DOCUMENT S/16657*

Letter dated 4 July 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 July 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to that of the members of the Security Council an ominous threat by the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Turgut Ozal, as reported on 23 June 1984 in the Turkish daily *Cumhuriyet*, to transform the areas of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish occupation since 1974 into a "free-trade zone".

This is but the latest manifestation of Turkey's determination to perpetuate its military and economic stranglehold over the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus with an eye to the destruction of the Republic. It strikes at the roots of the sovereignty and economic unity of Cyprus and hence constitutes another blatant violation on the part of Turkey of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, including the very recently adopted Security Council resolution 550 (1984). It affirms once again that Turkey has full control over the occupied areas and that Mr. Denktas is only an instrument for the promotion of the Turkish policy of division and partition.

The areas to be turned into a "free-trade zone" constitute an integral part of the Republic of Cyprus, over which my Government has full sovereignty as recognized by international law and as repeatedly confirmed by a number of relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Against the background of Turkey's unprecedented aggressive conduct and actions towards Cyprus since 1974, when it invaded, plundered, looted and colonized close to 40 per cent of the Republic of Cyprus, the Security Council and the General Assembly have repeatedly

adopted unanimous or near-unanimous resolutions demanding that Ankara cease and desist from its aggressive actions, withdraw its occupation troops and allow the refugees to return to their homes in safety. Turkey has not only failed to comply with the mandatory decisions of the Security Council, as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly, but instead has embarked upon new policies of brinkmanship, culminating in the declaration on 15 November 1983 of the pseudo-State and in further secessionist acts, such as the one I bring to your attention today.

I need hardly remind you of the contemptuous disregard that these latest acts by Ankara demonstrate towards Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), and the apparent attempt to undermine the personal initiative and effort you have just undertaken. Consequently, it is my Government's position that every possible step should be taken with a view to putting an end to this sinister process of *faits accomplis*, unmistakably aimed at destroying all prospects of success of your personal initiative and the destruction of the Republic of Cyprus.

In strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, this most recent illegal act, I have the honour to reiterate my Government's full support of your mission of good offices for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the high-level agreements and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/824-S/16657.

DOCUMENT S/16658*

Letter dated 5 July 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 July 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the members of the Security Council to new Turkish secessionist acts which are in clear violation of Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984). According to the Turkish Cypriot newspaper *Kibris Postasi* of 29 June 1984, the so-called Minister of Finance of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" is reported to have stated that a "Central Bank of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" will begin operating in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus and that the exact date to be fixed for the opening

depends on the arrival of dignitaries from Turkey.

The establishment of a "Central Bank" is an additional illegal act on the part of the Turkish side aimed at entrenching the secessionist State and at giving effect to long-term Turkish designs for the geographical, political, economic and social division of Cyprus. Moreover, the intended dispatch of Turkish dignitaries to mark the occasion of the opening of the Bank constitutes additional evidence that the act, like those which preceded it, was conceived and directed and is being executed by Turkey, which exercises absolute control over the puppet entity set up to serve the sinister aims of Ankara.

Turkey, having failed to obtain recognition for this ille-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/825-S/16658.

gal entity by any Member State, is now striving to attract, by insidious means, by indirect recognition through the so-called establishment of a central bank in the occupied areas and by offering economic incentives in the form of "free-trade areas".

You and the members of the Security Council will recall that, following the attempted secession of November 1983, the Council adopted resolution 541 (1983) and, in the face of further secessionist acts, the Council adopted resolution 550 (1984) by which it condemned all secessionist actions and reiterated its call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", set up by secessionist acts, nor to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid entity.

Apart from violating these binding resolutions of the Security Council, the Turkish action of setting up a "Central Bank" also violates the expressed provisions of General Assembly resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 34/30 of 20 November 1979 and 37/253 of 13 May 1983, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action which violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

Notwithstanding those Security Council and General Assembly decisions and resolutions, as well as the world condemnation of the secessionist actions, and despite recent Turkish pronouncements of moderation, Ankara and its surrogates in the occupied areas persist in their partitionist designs, portending further imminent dangers to the sovereignty and unity of Cyprus and to the well-

being of the people of the Republic as a whole.

The economic problems presently confronting the Turkish community, and which the creation of a "Central Bank" allegedly aims at alleviating, are the direct result of the military occupation by Turkey and its separatist and divisive policies which forcibly keep the Turkish Cypriot community outside the mainstream of the economic growth of our homeland. The solution to these grave problems can be found in economic unity and co-operation under conditions of peace and stability and in the strengthening of the historic common bonds between our people. Schemes such as the creation of a second Central Bank (absolutely unacceptable in any country whether its system is federal or unitary), aiming at perpetuating economic and social division, will have calamitous repercussions for the people of Cyprus as a whole. They are also bound to undermine your mission of good offices which, of necessity, depends on a climate of political and economic stability for its success.

We therefore rely on your well-tested diplomatic skills, on the vast moral and other power of your high office and on the members of the Security Council to take immediate action as warranted by the situation in order to arrest and reverse these ominous developments, preserving thus the economic unity of our country, and to ensure full compliance with Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
*Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16659*

Letter dated 3 July 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[6 July 1984]*

I have the honour to forward a letter addressed to Mr. M. Moola, Chief Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (Asian Mission) stationed at New Delhi, by Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs, Government of India. It is requested that the letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
*Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of letter addressed to Mr. M. Moola, Chief Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (Asian Mission), stationed at New Delhi, by Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs, Government of India

When the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa led by Mr. Josiah Jele, National Executive Committee member,

met me on 3 May 1984, you had acquainted me with the steps being taken by the South African régime to implement the so-called constitutional changes. It seemed clear from what you had said that the proposal to institute legislatures, based on racial groups, was nothing but an attempt to perpetuate the system of *apartheid* in South Africa whereby the ruling minority would deprive the majority of the population of any meaningful say in the political processes of their own country.

The elections proposed on 22 August, particularly for the Indian Chamber and Coloured Chamber of the new legislature, appear to be nothing but a façade to mislead public opinion world-wide. There also appear to be more sinister motives, such as an attempt to split the liberation movements and sow discord between the Coloured and Indian communities on the one side and the black majority on the other. I have the impression that the objective of the South African régime in this exercise is to try to gain tactical advantage by diluting opposition to *apartheid* abroad, and thus reducing the pressure for political isolation and economic disinvestment. These so-called constitutional reforms that totally ignore the black majority which constitutes 73 per cent of the population are an endeavour by the racist minority to weaken those forces that are striving to bring about a more equitable system of government and society in South Africa.

The Government and people of India would urge all the people of South Africa, and especially those of Indian origin, to take no part in this so-called election and to maintain unity in the struggle against *apartheid* and racialism.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/338-S/16659.

DOCUMENT S/16660*

Letter dated 6 July 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[6 July 1984]

Further to my previous letter concerning Israeli acts of aggression and Israeli practices in Lebanon, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 29 June 1984, Israeli warships seized a passenger boat bound from Cyprus to Lebanon and forced it to head for the port of Haifa.
2. On the arrival in Haifa of the seized ship, its passengers were disembarked and the Israeli authorities proceeded to interrogate them. Nine of the passengers were detained and the boat returned the remainder to Beirut.
3. On Tuesday, 3 July, Israel released five of the

detained passengers who returned to Beirut overland by way of Naqoura. This took place after urgent representations on the part of the Lebanese Government, in particular with the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the release of the boat and those detained in Israel.

4. Israel's action is incompatible with international law and exposes maritime navigation to and from Lebanon to danger. The attention of the international community requires to be called to the gravity of this situation.

Accordingly, I request you to be so kind as to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/340-S/16660.

DOCUMENT S/16661

Letter dated 6 July 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[6 July 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 5 July 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, which reads as follows:

"I acknowledge receipt of your note dated 2 July 1984, referring to the three Nicaraguan fishermen belonging to the Sandinist People's Militias, who alleged lost their way while fishing in the Gulf of Fonseca, and to their alleged capture by Honduran authorities. According to an official report from General Navy Headquarters, on 29 June at 1.30 p.m., two floating units of the Piraña squadron on a routine patrol in Honduran territorial waters captured an outboard motor boat and its three crew members, at latitude 13° 2' 15" North, longitude 87° 16' 30" West, at the mouth of the River Negro. When the necessary inquiries were made, it was found that the three individuals had no identity papers but were carrying three AK-47 rifles, serial numbers 4214, 1035 and 8782, and nine magazines with 233 5.62-mm shells. In view of this, the three individuals, the arms, ammunition and

the outboard motor were transferred to the Honduran launches and taken to the Amapala Naval Base and then to the 11th infantry battalion, where they are at this time. In view of the lack of papers, the three individuals identified themselves as follows: Rigoberto Cruz López, 33 years old, of Salvadorian nationality; Roque García Lagos, 24 years old, of Nicaraguan nationality; Fidel Antonio Ordóñez, 23 years old, of Honduran nationality. It appears from all of the foregoing that these detained persons are not three innocent Nicaraguan fishermen engaged in routine fishing because, if they were, they would not be carrying the weapons described and would not have tried to hide in a suspicious manner, while they were in Honduran waters."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter, which has already been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16662

Letter dated 1 July 1984 from the representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 July 1984]

On behalf of the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, we have the honour to convey to you the attached memorandum drawing attention to the serious financial situation confronting the Force and appealing for increased voluntary contributions.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for this memorandum to be circulated to all States Members of the United Nations as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Richard A. WOOLCOTT
*Permanent Representative of Australia
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Karl FISCHER
*Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Gérard PELLETIER
*Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Wilhelm ULRICHSEN
*Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Björn EKBLÖM
*Acting Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Robert McDONAGH
*Permanent Representative of Ireland
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Anders FERM
*Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations*

(Signed) Sir John THOMSON
*Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 1 July 1984 from the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus concerning the serious financial situation confronting the Force

In his letter of 27 June 1984 to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies [S/16654], the Secretary-General drew the attention of Governments to the difficulties he is facing in maintaining the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) owing to the continuing deficit in the UNFICYP budget.

According to the figures contained in the Secretary-General's report, more than two thirds of the costs of the Force are met by the troop-contributing countries while less than one third is financed through voluntary contributions. This one third element includes certain extra and extraordinary expenses of Governments providing contingents for which, under existing arrangements, they have to be reimbursed by the United Nations. Since voluntary contributions have consistently fallen short of needs, the resulting deficit has been growing and, up to the period ending 15 June 1984, had reached approximately \$US 117.6 million. Payments to troop-contributing countries in respect of their claims have met these claims only through December 1977, thus putting an additional financial burden on the countries concerned.

While there appears to be unanimous agreement among Member States on the need to maintain the Force in Cyprus, only a small number of Governments have been making voluntary contributions on a regular basis to UNFICYP. Others have done so on a less than regular basis, while more than half of the Member States have made no contributions in the past.

The Governments of the troop-contributing countries—Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—share the view of the Secretary-General that every possible effort should be made to rectify the serious financial situation confronting UNFICYP. Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 186 (1964) they, therefore, appeal to

—Governments which have not contributed in the past to review their position and to make contributions;

—contributing Governments to do so on a regular basis and to increase their contributions.

In launching this appeal, the Governments of the troop-contributing countries wish to underline the importance they attach to the role of UNFICYP in maintaining peaceful conditions in Cyprus which are necessary for progress in the search for a political settlement.

DOCUMENT S/16663

Message dated 29 June 1984 from the Secretary-General to the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq

[Original: English]
[6 July 1984]

I am deeply gratified and encouraged that the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq are implementing in good faith their undertakings to refrain from military attacks on purely civilian areas. While there have been reports of civilian casualties, I have reason to believe that both Governments are determined to honour the commitments made in response to my appeal. This is to be commended by the international community.

I feel I should underline once again, now that the inspection arrangements are in place, that compliance with the undertakings is principally the responsibility of the two Governments. In this respect, I must point out that, inasmuch as my appeal as well as the responses of the two Governments were motivated by a desire to spare innocent civilian lives, I am deeply concerned that allegations have been made that civilian population centres are being used for concentration of military forces. If this

were indeed the case, such actions would constitute a violation of the spirit of my appeal and of basic standards of warfare that the international community expects to be observed.

I am sure you will understand that, until this ruinous conflict can be stopped, I have a special responsibility to make every effort to mitigate the suffering it causes.

In this respect, it is a deplorable fact that chemical weapons have been used in contravention of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,² as substantiated by the specialists' mission in March 1984 [see S/16433]. This drew widespread international condemnation. It is imperative that resort to such weapons should not recur.

For these reasons, I cannot remain indifferent to the alarming indications that such weapons might be used again. I therefore feel duty bound at this time to call upon the Governments of the Republic of Iraq and of the Islamic Republic of Iran to declare to the

Secretary-General of the United Nations, in the same humanitarian spirit in which they gave him their undertakings in respect to the cessation of military attacks on civilian areas, that, in order to alleviate the inhumanity of warfare, each undertakes a solemn commitment not to use chemical weapons of any kind for any reason.

Except for requiring a reciprocal commitment, these undertakings, by their very nature, must be unconditional.

I address this appeal to you in the conviction that the declarations I am requesting will be furnished to me within three days so that these humanitarian pledges may be made known to the international community. This will be highly significant not only for its immediate effects but also for its future implications for other States which might be involved in conflict.

I am addressing an identical message to the President of Iraq/Iran.

DOCUMENT S/16664

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 July 1984]

The attached message dated 2 July 1984 from the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General in response to his message of 29 June [S/16663] is circulated as a document of the Security Council as envisaged in the message of the Secretary-General.

MESSAGE DATED 2 JULY 1984 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I acknowledge the receipt of your message about terminating the use of chemical weapons in the course of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq.

As you are well aware, despite the fact that the Iraqi régime, in contravention of all international norms and conventions, has resorted to extensive use of chemical weapons against our forces, the Islamic Republic of Iran has never indulged in retaliation. The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to remain strongly against any resort to these inhuman weapons and unconditionally condemns their use.

Although the Iraqi use of chemical weapons drew widespread international condemnation, the United Nations Security Council, in continuation of its partial and one-sided policies, chose to adopt the same position as it previously had in the case of the destruction of civilian areas. Unfortunately, the same position was maintained regarding the Iraqi disruption of the security in the Persian Gulf.

Notwithstanding these bitter facts, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on its respect for the Islamic and humanitarian principles and in order to reaffirm its good faith, welcomes your appeal and declares that it is fully committed to continue with its policy not to use chemical weapons. However, I deem it necessary to express once again our total lack of faith in the commitments undertaken by the Iraqi régime. The claim as to the concentration of military forces in civilian areas (civilian population centres) is merely an excuse for bombarding these areas. It therefore justifies our lack of confidence in the Iraqi régime's adherence to its commitments, and as such it requires your vigilance and firm position.

Letter dated 9 July 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[9 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of the press communiqué dated 6 July 1984 issued at the end of the meeting between the three leaders of the patriotic resistance of Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

I should be very grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued in Beijing on 6 July 1984

At the invitation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, visited Beijing from 3 to 6 July 1984, as guests of honour of the President and Princess Monique Sihanouk.

They, together with their colleagues who accompanied them, spent their visit in a close and family atmosphere at the Prince's home in Beijing.

On 4 July 1984, under the distinguished chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, a meeting of the three leaders of the patriotic resistance of Kampuchea was held and was also attended by Mr. Boun Say, Minister and member of the Co-ordination Committee for the Economy and Finance, Mr. Chan Youran, Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to the People's Republic of China, and Mr. Son Soubert, Chargé de Missions in the Office of the Prime Minister.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/342-S/16665.

During this meeting, which was a most cordial one, marked by the spirit of lofty patriotism which guides them, the President of Democratic Kampuchea, the Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs held a thorough exchange of views on the current situation and all aspects of the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea. They welcomed the remarkable and growing triumphs achieved by the people of Kampuchea over the Vietnamese aggressors during the past sixth dry season (October 1983-April 1984) as a result of the close understanding and co-operation within the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, both on the battlefield and in the international arena, and of the valuable support from the friendly, peace- and justice-loving countries of the world.

They emphasized the far-reaching political importance of the unity of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and reaffirmed their determination to maintain and strengthen it continually so that the cause of national liberation might triumph. They also reaffirmed their determination to achieve a political settlement of the situation in Kampuchea, on the basis of the five relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly [resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982 and 38/3 of 27 October 1983] so that Kampuchea might once again become independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned.

The three leaders of the resistance decided to undertake jointly new measures to advance the just struggle of Kampuchea during this new and important stage.

During their stay in Beijing, on 4 July, the three Khmer leaders had a political meeting with Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang then hosted a dinner in honour of President Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan.

The President of Democratic Kampuchea, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan took that opportunity to pay a passionate tribute to the immense sacrifices made by the people of Kampuchea for the survival and independence of Kampuchea and to express their warm gratitude to all friendly countries for their noble support.

Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan expressed their admiration for the patriotic and tireless efforts made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in June 1982. In conclusion, they once again expressed their deep gratitude to Samdech and Neak Moncang Monique Sihanouk for their fraternal and generous hospitality.

Letter dated 9 July 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 July 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter from the representative of Thailand dated 3 April 1984 [S/16462], I have the honour once again to draw your attention to the latest act of aggression committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 7 July 1984, at 1120 hours, a Royal Thai Air Force L-19 observation plane with two crew members was shot down by Vietnamese forces while on a routine flight over Thai territory adjacent to the Thai-Kampuchean border. The plane crashed in an

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/344-S/16666.

area about 3 kilometres from the border (900 metres north of Ban Travaeng, Bua Chet district, Surin province, in Thailand). Both crew members were seriously injured.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this blatant and deliberate act of aggression against Thailand by Vietnamese forces which are illegally in Kampuchea, and reaffirms its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Apinan PAVANARIT
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16667*

Letter dated 9 July 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 July 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach a copy of a resolution on the question of Cyprus adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984.

I should be grateful if this letter and the attached resolution were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution on Cyprus

The Third Conference of Labour Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 12 May 1984.

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Cyprus and in particular Security Council resolutions 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), and the unanimously

adopted General Assembly resolution 3312 (XXIX), and deploring that these resolutions have not yet been implemented,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign military occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus,

Gravely concerned also at the aggravation of the crisis as a direct result of further secessionist acts carried out by the foreign occupying authorities and the Turkish-Cypriot side in the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus,

Condemning all efforts or actions aimed at changing the demographic structure of Cyprus,

1. Reaffirms its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus;

2. Reaffirms further the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the content of the declarations and communiqués of the non-aligned countries on the question of Cyprus and demands their effective and immediate implementation;

3. Demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign occupation forces whose presence makes possible, *inter alia*, the aforesaid secessionist acts;

4. Condemns the aforesaid secessionist acts, declares them null and void and urges that they be terminated forthwith;

5. Urges full respect for the human rights of all Cypriots and that action be taken to enable the refugees to return to their homes in safety;

6. Calls upon all States to refrain from any action that could jeopardize the full territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus;

7. Reiterates its support of the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the search for an early solution to the question of Cyprus under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/826-S/16667.

DOCUMENT S/16668*

Note verbale dated 3 July 1984 from the Mission of Sao Tome and Principe to the Secretariat

[Original: English]
[16 July 1984]

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the following docu-

ments on the question of East Timor:

1. "FRETILIN counter-attacks Indonesian forces": a statement released by Mr. Abilio Araujo, head of Foreign Services of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) (annex I);

2. Letter dated 16 February 1984 from the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/345-S/16668.

Indonesian-appointed Apostolic Administrator of East Timor (annex II);

3. An appeal by Indonesian bishops for an end to war in East Timor, including a photograph³ (annex III);

4. Two articles from the press (annex IV):³

(a) "Timorese face starvation as military operations disrupt food production", by Gilles Bertin, correspondent for Agence France Presse at Jakarta;

(b) "12,000 Indonesian troops in big sweep across Timor", by Jill Jolliffe, Lisbon correspondent for major British and Australian newspapers.

It would be highly appreciated if these documents were distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

FRETILIN counter-attacks Indonesian forces: a statement released by Abilio Araujo, head of FRETILIN's external delegation, on 26 January 1984 in Lisbon

In the last three weeks the heroic Forças Armadas de Libertação Nacional de Timor Leste (FALINTIL) have conducted several actions against the Indonesian invading forces stationed in East Timor.

Since the current military hostilities were commenced by the Fascist General Murdani, FALINTIL has gone from success to success, blocking and neutralizing the invading army's essential objective, which is to isolate the army of liberation dispersed throughout the motherland and so destroy it sector by sector.

Using its knowledge of Indonesian military tactics gained in the years 1977, 1978 and 1981, FALINTIL has forced the Indonesian armed forces to accept the superiority of FALINTIL tactics in the field and to re-cast their original tactics.

In answer to the massive concentration of Indonesian forces in cordons along the Baucau-Viqueque road, destined to advance to the east and supported by aerial and naval bombardments, FALINTIL unleashed in November and December 1983 co-ordinated military operations in the central, south-eastern and border zones.

Their renewed mobility and increased offensive and organizational capacities enabled FRETILIN to win important military victories.

A. PERIOD FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 10 DECEMBER 1983

1. Central sector

In the last week of November, the fourth company of FALINTIL, supported by a shock brigade, attacked the Indonesian military unit stationed some 5 kilometres from Barique, causing it to flee to a village, leaving behind five dead Indonesian soldiers, three destroyed assault cars and an immense quantity of both light and heavy war material as well as several cases of ammunition.

At the same time, the third company of FALINTIL ambushed an Indonesian military column advancing along the Alas-Fatuberliu road coming from Betano harbor (southern coast), killing seven of the enemy and capturing army rations, uniforms and a lot of medicine.

The enemy counter-attacked, backed up by its air force.

Hence, in the first week of December, several FALINTIL detachments from the third and fourth companies launched fierce attacks on enemy advance posts in Taitudak, Mane, Aimale Fu and Loi Huni, taking prisoner two seriously wounded Indonesian sergeants and a corporal and capturing 13 automatic rifles (AR-15 and M-16) as well as grenades and explosives.

2. Border sector

In this region, the second company of FALINTIL launched, at the end of November and the beginning of December, several military actions against enemy posts at Aitalik Dare (Hatu Builiku) and Roturu, killing 17 Indonesian soldiers, capturing 2 light machine-guns, 9 automatic rifles, 10 mortars, and 2 sets of binoculars as well as army rations and uniforms.

On 6 December, the FALINTIL sixth company attacked an enemy military column advancing on the Zumalai-Mape road. This surprise

attack caused a large number of deaths among the enemy and destroyed two assault cars which were escorting the column. The FALINTIL unit was forced to withdraw and disperse when the enemy air force intervened and helicopters were used to evacuate the wounded, but regrouped in the second week of December, making attacks on Suyru-Craik, Monteunil and Raimea.

3. Eastern point sector

During this same period the invading forces launched massive land and naval bombardments against civilian and economic targets without discrimination in the areas around Laga, Viqueque, Uatolari, Luro, Venilale and Fuiloro, where thousands of people have gathered and today are lacking in health and food requirements.

B. PERIOD FROM 15 DECEMBER 1983 TO 5 JANUARY 1984

Intensified offensives by FALINTIL in areas where attacks were not anticipated by the enemy's strategic and operational command resulted in the general disorientation of the enemy.

In the period in question, in response to the enemy's concentrated bombardment in the central and southern coastal sectors, FRETILIN launched new attacks in areas where for the last three years the liberation forces of the Maubere people had been inactive.

In fact, during the period from Christmas to New Year, FALINTIL attacked enemy positions in the areas of Talo, Fatubessi (coffee zone), and extended their action to Balibo (northern border area).

While this was happening, FALINTIL made several fierce raids and counter-attacks in the eastern point sector during which it captured and summarily executed individual Timorese who were highly compromised with the occupying authorities such as the *camat* (local administrator) of Lacluta and the *Koramil* representative of the Indonesian military commander in the Lacluta region.

During the same period, 296 *ratih*s (local militia in the service of the Indonesian army) deserted and joined the armed resistance.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 16 February 1984 from the Indonesian-appointed Apostolic Administrator of East Timor, Carlos Filipe X. Belo

I received your letter and want to thank you for the clarification and news.

We are now in worse socio-political conditions. As you know, the situation has become worse since 8 August. In all administrative areas people have been imprisoned (600 people in Dili alone), and now they are going to be tried in military courts. Other people have disappeared. We do not know if these courts are impartial and if there are defense lawyers . . . In the areas of Los Palos, Viqueque, Baucau and Ainaro the war exists and the populations are encircled. They suffer from sickness, hunger, lack of liberty and persecution. In Los Palos alone there are 10 battalions and these *bapaks* (Indonesians) cannot win the war. They thought they would clean up the situation by the end of December 1983, but now we are already in February and the end of the military operation cannot be seen. They (the Indonesians) started again to mobilize the civilian populations in the administrative areas of Covalima, Ainar, Same, Manatuto, Baucau and Viqueque. We are surprised how in this country, with so many battalions, helicopters, tanks and bombers, they still need the support of the *rayat* (local population). And there the men go armed with sticks and cutlasses, leaving their ricefields and gardens. It is misery, Monsignor! The Red Cross does not enter the prisons, nor can I celebrate Eucharist for the political prisoners in the *Comarca* (a Dili prison).

In Muapitini (Los Palos) and Iliomar there were public judgements; this means people implicated for having contacts with the mountain areas were killed in front of the other inhabitants by knife, cutlass and by beating with sticks and by their own family members . . . And the *bapak* (Indonesian) laughs with contentment, rubs his hands together and says that it is not his fault . . . It is a macabre situation that we are living in. This is more or less a pale image of what we are going through. I ask you, Monsignor, to continue to pray for us and to launch an appeal to the free world to open its eyes to the barbarities of which the Indonesians are capable. The Church is being persecuted and accused and our schools are being searched and the students are being interrogated. The residence of the Salesian priests in Baucau was "savagely" searched by the Red Berets (elite Indonesian military units). Well, Monsignor. I hope that this letter will reach your hands. Without anything else special to communicate I only ask you to take care of our economic

interests in the metropolis and to convince the priests who are there to return to Timor.

ANNEX III

Appeal by Indonesian bishops for an end to war in East Timor

In a significant new development, the Catholic Bishops of Indonesia have recently broken their silence on East Timor and expressed their "sympathy and solidarity" with the Church and people of East Timor whom they describe as "being deluged by most bitter trials both physically and spiritually".

In a letter to the Church in East Timor, dated November 17, 1983, the Bishops write "we have met in our hearts with all, but especially with those who are suffering, with those who have been wounded in body and spirit, with those who have lost parents, children, relatives and friends, with those who have lost possessions, with those who have lost any source of income and even with those who have lost their lives".

In a clear reference to the current military offensive, the Bishops say their first concern is "a return to peace for all those now at war".

They add that this must be accompanied by an enforcement of "respect for those things considered most sacred by the people of East Timor: their religion, their family and their land".

An "extraordinary" effort is required by "both parties now confronting each other", the letter continues, to appreciate each other's attitudes and aspirations.

The letter is signed on behalf of the Bishops' Conference of Indonesia by its President, Monsignor F. X. Hadisumarta, O.Carm., and secretary, Monsignor Leo Sockoto, SJ, the Archbishop of Jakarta. It is addressed to the Apostolic Administrator of the Dili diocese, Monsignor Carlos Belo, and his clergy and religious. Monsignor Belo attended the Indonesian Bishops Conference in November at their invitation and delivered an emotional report on the situation in East Timor.

The Bishops' letter is significant in that it is the first time the Conference has publicly expressed concern over East Timor. The Indonesian Catholic Church is the third largest Catholic community in Asia after the Philippines and India.

The letter conveys an acute sense of the suffering in East Timor. Any material assistance given so far by the Indonesian Church has been, the Bishops say, "a drop of water compared to the ocean of pain suffered by our brothers and sisters".

Of particular concern are "the orphans who have lost their parents", "widows and young girls wounded both physically and spiritually", "the sick and wounded". Other priorities are the education system, teacher training, economic rehabilitation and support for the Dili diocese.

The Bishops' letter closes with a prayer "that we will never be frightened from searching for a road to peace", noting that peace is an "enterprise of justice" . . . "not merely the absence of war" or something "brought about by dictatorship". The Church in East Timor must be "the vanguard" in this search, "holding strong until the above-mentioned ideals are attained".

DOCUMENT S/16669*

Letter dated 9 July 1984 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a special message given to me by His Holiness Pope John Paul II on 7 July 1984 when he received me in audience at the Vatican.

In view of the great importance of this message, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, that the text be issued as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. N. GARBE
Chairman of the Special Committee
against Apartheid

ANNEX

Message dated 7 July 1984 to the Chairman and other members of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* from His Holiness Pope John Paul II

Mr. Chairman,
Dear Friends,

I have accepted very willingly your request to be received in audience, for I have seen in it a sign of your appreciation of what the Catholic Church is doing to defend the dignity of the human person, and in particular to combat all forms of racial discrimination.

Your Committee is no stranger to this place, and it is familiar with the often reaffirmed teaching of the Church and the position of the Holy See on racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

Ten years ago, on 22 May 1974, my predecessor, Paul VI, received your Committee and indicated the bases of the Christian commitment to the cause of promoting human dignity. Today's meeting gives me an opportunity to emphasize once more the principles governing this commitment. Man's creation by God "in his own image" (Genesis

1:27) confers upon every human person an eminent dignity; it also postulates the fundamental equality of all human beings. For the Church, this equality, which is rooted in man's being, acquires the dimension of an altogether special brotherhood through the Incarnation of the Son of God, whose sacrifice redeemed all people. In the Redemption effected by Jesus Christ the Church sees a further basis of the rights and duties of the human person. Hence, every form of discrimination based on race, whether occasional or systematically practised, and whether it is aimed at individuals or whole racial groups, is absolutely unacceptable. The Apostle Saint Paul says very clearly: "Here there cannot be Greek and Jew, circumcised and uncircumcised, barbarian, Scythian, slave, free man, but Christ is all, and in all" (Colossians 3:11).

Unfortunately, as I had to note on the occasion of the celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on 21 May 1984, "the scourge of racial discrimination, in all its many forms, still disfigures our age. It denies the fundamental equality of all men and women, proclaimed by the different Declarations of the United Nations, but above all rooted in God".

I would also like to recall the fact that, on 14 January 1978, Paul VI, in his last address to the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See, spoke about the racial conflict in Africa and mentioned "the attempt to create juridical and political structures in violation of the principles of universal suffrage and the self-determination of peoples".

The Holy See is following with close attention the development of the situation in southern Africa, and has repeatedly shown its concern that the rights of the individuals and peoples living there be respected.

In this context, I would like to make reference to two particular aspects of the problem that exists in that part of the world. It is a question of two aspects that raise questions which are complex, serious and difficult, but which are fundamental for the future of the region and for the well-being of the people living there. I am speaking of the problem of the independence of Namibia, which I referred to in my address to the diplomatic corps on 14 January last, and the problem of the displacement of vast numbers of people in South Africa.

My reason for mentioning these two issues today is not that the Holy See wishes to put forward proposals of a political nature. The Holy See is not unaware of the numerous political implications surrounding these issues, but its interest is on another level: the level of the human person. And it is at this level that these matters cause deep disquiet, for the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/346-S/16669.

weight of suffering affecting the individuals and communities concerned is very heavy. The Catholic Church, faithful to her mission in the world, shares these sufferings and cannot pass them over in silence, for if she did, her witness of love and service to man would be compromised. The Good News which she received from her divine Founder obliges the Church to proclaim the message of salvation and human dignity and to condemn injustices and attacks on human dignity.

As for Namibia, the Holy See expresses the hope that it will be possible for the negotiations, which have been going on for a long time, to be translated, without too much delay, into clear decisions which will recognize without ambiguity the right of this nation to be sovereign and independent. This will be an important contribution towards restoring peace in the region, and a valuable sign of reconciliation between the different peoples that live there. It will similarly be an exemplary application of the principles of international law which cannot fail to extend its positive influence to other conflicts on the African continent and also elsewhere.

The recent agreements which have marked relations between different countries in southern Africa seem to constitute an advance in this direction. In the meantime, it is of capital importance that the conduct of the civil and military authorities in Namibian territory should be inspired by respect for the rights of the inhabitants, even in the situations of confrontation that may exist.

Concerning the second issue that I have mentioned, namely the displacement of vast numbers of South African citizens to the places of residence assigned to them by the Government, the local Catholic Church has already expressed its protest, since this procedure represents

a grave violation of the rights of the human person, and at the same time is deeply damaging to family life and the social fabric.

A joint ecumenical initiative has been taken by the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference and the South African Council of Churches in order to draw the attention of the public and of international organizations to these facts, which are a consequence of the system of *apartheid*. The Holy See, for its part, expresses its concern at procedures contrary to the dignity of individuals and whole communities. It earnestly hopes that a different policy will be established in order that a population already so sorely tried and whose right to be treated without discrimination is systematically flouted may be spared further painful and tragic experiences. It likewise desires the revision of such a policy so that other catastrophic consequences can be avoided in the future, for the true good of all who live in the region and for the sake of world peace.

My dear friends: your delicate work demands firmness in the defence of principles and prudence in the choice of means suitable for attaining your purpose. I assure you that the Church, keeping in mind her own level of responsibilities and competencies, is at your side as you travel your difficult road, and she is ready to support every effort aimed at removing the temptation to violence and at helping to solve the problem of *apartheid* in a spirit of dialogue and fraternal love that respects the rights of the parties involved.

May Almighty God inspire good will in all people concerned, and help those in positions of responsibility to make wise decisions, so that in that region of the world justice and peace may prevail. What is at stake is the dignity of the human person and well-being of all mankind.

DOCUMENT S/16670

Letter dated 12 July 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[13 July 1984]

On instructions from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, I wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous statements made by Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, on 13 June 1984, before the United States House Foreign Affairs Committee, in which he openly and directly threatened to take more effective steps and measures against what he called the terrorism league, which, he claimed, included the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes also to draw attention to the pressures which the United States Secretary of State has unceasingly exerted on some countries of the Atlantic pact to take military and political measures on a collective basis in order to put an international stamp on the United States Administration's programme for carrying out terrorist operations, when those countries adopt a progressive, independent course in the face of United States aggressive designs.

These and other statements made by senior officials in the United States Administration reveal clearly the terrorist programme which the United States of America is resolved to implement, under the supervision of combined Special Operations, composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces in co-operation with the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and entrusted with the task of planning operations to be carried out by special elite strike forces, stationed in certain European States, the Middle East, Latin America and

Asia, against small, peace-loving States which stand firm in the face of the terrorist policy of United States imperialism. The United States military invasion of Grenada, which was contrary to all international laws and codes, and the continuation of acts of sabotage and provocations against Nicaragua and in many other regions of the world, in application of the vital interests theory and under cover of the combating of terrorism, are perhaps the best examples of that.

Security Council documents also bear witness to the threats and provocations to which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has been and still is exposed through the continued presence of the United States Sixth Fleet off the coast of Libya and its repeated breaches of the inviolability of Libyan territorial waters and airspace. Nor is the Council unaware of all the economic pressures exerted and propaganda campaigns launched by the United States Administration against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. All these practices disclose a deliberate intention to commit aggression against a small, peace-loving State Member of the United Nations which has chosen its independent path of development. Such aggression would constitute a direct threat to international peace and security and be deemed a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

The Libyan Arab Republic, considering it its duty to alert the Security Council and the international community to the dangerous character of these statements and practices and of the concomitant continuous escalation of

the policy of threat and provocation, emphasizes once again that the United States Administration bears full responsibility for any aggressive act directed against the Libyan Arab people and for any resultant breach of international peace and security.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its legitimate right to take such steps as it deems appropriate to defend its people, its interests and its national sovereignty against any act directed against them.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab Abdelaziz AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16671*

Letter dated 13 July 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 July 1984]

With reference to the letter dated 6 July 1984 to you by the representative of Lebanon [S/16660] and on instructions from my Government, I wish to state very clearly that Israel fully respects and observes the internationally recognized principle of the freedom of navigation on the high seas.

It is well known that Israel is exposed to an ongoing, serious terrorist threat to its maritime borders and its citizens from the direction of the high seas. Israel is consequently fully justified in having exercised its inherent right to self-defence, in the seizure of the ship *Elisor Blanco* by the Israel navy. In the past, several attacks were carried out by terrorists from the sea: the seizure of the *Elisor Blanco* was consequent to strong indications that the ship carried persons closely connected with an imminent threat to Israel's security.

Following a brief investigation by the Israel authorities, the ship, its crew and most of the passengers were allowed to proceed on their voyage to Beirut. Two passengers strongly suspected of involvement in terrorist activity and plans have been detained for further investigation.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aryeh LEVIN
Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/350-S/16671.

DOCUMENT S/16672*

Letter dated 16 July 1984 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 July 1984]

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' joint statement on the Kampuchean problem, issued at Jakarta on 9 July 1984.

I should be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SYED ARIFF Fadzillah
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the Kampuchean problem, issued at Jakarta on 9 July 1984

For over five years, the member States of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the international community have called upon Viet Nam to cease its military occupation of Kampuchea

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/352-S/16672.

and to join in the search for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Viet Nam remains obdurate. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers stress that such a comprehensive political settlement should speedily be found. The primary objectives of such a settlement are the exercise of the inalienable right of self-determination by the Kampuchean people and the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Towards this end, the Foreign Ministers call for the early withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea under international supervision.

National reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions, as advocated by the President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is essential for the restoration and maintenance of the independence and national unity of Kampuchea in any enduring political settlement. Such national reconciliation is an essential element for the realization of long-term peace, security, stability and development in Kampuchea, which will contribute to the security of its neighbours, including Viet Nam.

The Kampuchean people are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the growing Vietnamese presence in their country. Together with the expanding resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, they have opposed, with increasing effectiveness, the military efforts by Viet Nam to dominate their country. This clearly shows the futility of Viet Nam's military efforts. Viet Nam's attempts to impose a military solu-

tion will only serve to increase tension and undermine peace and stability in the region.

The Foreign Ministers welcome the press communiqué issued on 6 July 1984 by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [S/16665, annex]. They were particularly gratified by this evidence of further enhancement of the unity and solidarity among the Khmer nationalists. They fully support the determination of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean situation.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirm that the appeal for Kampuchean independence of 21 September 1983 [S/15999, annex] contains the most appropriate and practical steps leading to a comprehensive political settlement. They call on Viet Nam to support national reconciliation. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm their readiness to discuss a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Viet Nam.

Stressing the importance of increased international support for ASEAN's search for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea, the Foreign Ministers express their confidence that the international community will continue to actively join in these efforts and will give all support towards ensuring the successful implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

The Foreign Ministers are convinced that with the comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the obstacle to peace and stability in South-East Asia will be removed.

DOCUMENT S/16673

Letter dated 16 July 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement dated 12 July 1984 by the Viet Nam News Agency.

It would be greatly appreciated if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HOANG BICH SON
Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Viet Nam News Agency on 12 July 1984

Recently, the Thai authorities reported that an L-19 military plane of Thailand had been shot down over the Thai-Kampuchean border [S/16666] and put the blame on Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam News Agency is authorized to reject that slander. This allegation aims at covering up that the Thai authorities continue sending their naval, air and artillery forces to violate and bombard the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in support of the Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices in their acts of sabotage against the Kampuchean people's reconstruction efforts. The socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the self-defence measures taken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demands that Thailand stop at once its provocative activities.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/353-S/16673.

DOCUMENT S/16674

Letter dated 16 July 1984 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 July 1984]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 5 July 1984 addressed to you from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/16656]. That letter transmitted the text of an alleged news item from IRNA containing accusations against the United States which are totally

false and groundless.

The United States Government has never provided Iraq with chemical warfare agents or components. There were no "special flights Nos. SR-71-E and SR-02-F" or any other United States military flights on 21 January or

at any other time, as alleged in the IRNA statement. The numbers cited are not designations that the United States Government uses for flights. The name cited of "a United States military officer, Major P. R. Prices" (or "Price"), accused of signing an alleged "letter on the transfer of the chemical", does not appear anywhere on duty rosters of the United States military services.

United States Government policy prohibits the transfer of compounds to Iran and Iraq which could be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons. That policy has been and will continue to be strictly enforced. Moreover, it has been the long-standing policy of my Government to prohibit the export of chemical weapons or chemical-weapon components from the United States to any country.

The United States has condemned the use of chemical-warfare agents consistently over a span of many years, regardless of the circumstances of the country illegally using such weapons. The United States will continue to do so, just as we will continue to support international efforts to end all use of chemical weapons in violation of international law and agreements.

I request this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeane J. KIRKPATRICK
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16675*

Letter dated 17 July 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 July 1984]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 17 July 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Deputy Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Erkan GEZER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 July 1984 from Mr. Reşat Çağlar to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 5 July 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Necati Münir Ertekün, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

LETTER DATED 5 JULY 1984 FROM MR. NECATI MUÑİR ERTEKÜN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention a new development on the Greek Cypriot side which has been reported by the Greek Cypriot press, and which does not augur well for your efforts to have the negotiations resumed within the framework of your mission of good offices.

According to a disclosure published in the Greek Cypriot daily

Alithia of 24 June 1984, at a meeting held on 23 June with the political columnists and journalists of the Greek Cypriot press, the spokesman of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr. Andreas Christofides, has secretly instructed the former to start a press campaign with a view to dispelling the positive atmosphere created by the presentation to you of the Turkish Cypriot side's new set of ideas for a solution, and undermining, in advance, any initiative which you might undertake in regard to the resumption of negotiations.

That the aforementioned *Alithia* report cannot be dismissed as mere speculation is also borne out by the fact that Mr. Glafcos Clerides, leader of the Greek Cypriot "Rally Party" and a prominent politician in the south, has confirmed the report and openly criticized the Greek Cypriot administration for its negative and destructive attitude.

Further confirmation of the *Alithia* report has been made in a leading article by another Greek Cypriot daily, the *Agon* of 27 June, which claims, among other things, that, in a recent message you have allegedly sent to the Greek Cypriot leadership, you have stated that you did not find the new proposals presented to you by the Turkish Cypriot side worthy of being communicated to the Greek Cypriot side. The *Agon* article in question is no doubt an indication that, in spite of the *Alithia* disclosure, at least some of the Greek Cypriot press have decided to follow the instructions given to them by Mr. Andreas Christofides.

I wish to point out to you that this affair, highlighted by the above-mentioned *Alithia* disclosure, is clearly a part of Greek Cypriot attempts unjustly to establish a linkage between United States aid to Turkey and the Cyprus question, and to exert a negative influence on the United States Senate and the House of Representatives on the eve of their consideration of United States financial aid to Turkey. Indeed, immediately after the approval by the Senate Appropriations Committee of the foreign aid bill, omitting the unrealistic and harmful conditions previously imposed on financial assistance to Turkey, the Greek Cypriot administration strongly protested to the United States Government for "not exerting pressure on Ankara".

I am sure that you will take into consideration the negative implications of this unconstructive attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration for your efforts towards the resumption of negotiations.

I should be grateful if this communication were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/827-S/16675.

DOCUMENT S/16677

Letter dated 19 July 1984 from the representative of Honduras
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[19 July 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the note dated 17 July 1984 from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that, on 2 July 1984, at 2 p.m., a patrol consisting of six members of the Sandinist People's Army crossed into Honduran territory and reached the farmhouse on La Caoa estate, which is the property of Mrs. Modesta V. de Mourra and lies within the town boundary of San Marcos de Colón, in Choluteca department. Since there were three Honduran soldiers in the house, an exchange of fire ensued, causing one casualty among the members of the foreign patrol, who was carried back into Nicaragua by his companions. The Government of Honduras vigorously protests this new act of aggression on the part of the Sandinist Army and points out that acts of this kind are not conducive to the consolidation of peace which our peoples demand and expect."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, the text of which has already been communicated to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16678*

Letter dated 20 July 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 July 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your urgent attention an additional act of PLO outrage against Israel which was due to have been carried out in the month of June last from the direction of the high seas.

The intended attack, planned at the highest echelon of the Arafat arm of the PLO, was to have been executed by a terrorist group landing somewhere along Israel's coast. It was in fact initiated from a mother ship that had approached to within 40 to 50 miles of the coast and dropped off four terrorists with explosives and weapons in a rubber dinghy on the night of 21/22 June last. This attack was later aborted for reasons still unclear. Eventually, the terrorists made their way back to Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

The details of this plan were revealed by the captain and the crew of the *Ulah* when a patrol of the Israel navy intercepted the ship opposite the coast of Lebanon. The crew are still being questioned. It transpires that the *Ulah*, a merchant vessel, was forcibly hired for the occa-

sion by the Fatah terrorists.

This incident follows previous attacks against civilians on the Israel coast by the PLO terrorists: the Savoy Hotel in Tel Aviv on 5 March 1975 [S/11654], the coastal road massacre of 11 March 1978 [S/12598] and the attack against the coastal city of Nahariyah on 22 April 1979 [S/13264]. All these incidents involved landings from the direction of the sea and resulted in heavy loss of life and casualties among innocent civilians, including women and children.

Israel respects and observes international law and freedom of navigation. Israel will, at the same time, act in the interests of its inherent right of self-defence to prevent terrorism from the high seas when reliable intelligence indicates the involvement of seemingly innocuous vessels in terrorist plans.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aryeh LEVIN
Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/355-S/16678.

DOCUMENT S/16679

Letter dated 19 July 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Seyed Ahmad SERAJZADEH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 16 JULY 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following my previous notes on repeated Iraqi attacks on the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran since 12 June 1984, I deem it necessary to inform you of the following cases:

1. On 27 June 1984, between 1925 and 2030 hours, while the United Nations inspection team was visiting Abadan, the aggressive régime of Iraq, in spite of its undertaking on 12 June and assurances given to you for the security of the visiting delegation, brought Abadan under the fire of its heavy artillery. In this attack seven houses, five shops, one parking lot were damaged, and one case of fire was reported. Khorramshahr came under fire too, and 10 different points of the city were hit by mortar shells.
2. Attack with heavy artillery on Abadan on 28 June, in which 20 shops were set aflame, 2 houses were damaged. Imam Khomeini hospital was also damaged and an employee of the hospital was injured.
3. Attack with heavy artillery on Abadan and Khorramshahr at 0845 hours on 29 June. As a result of this attack, two civilians were martyred, three more injured,

and five cases of fire were reported in Abadan. One civilian was injured and three cases of fire were reported in Khorramshahr.

4. Attack with heavy artillery on Abadan on 30 June, in which two civilians were injured, eight houses damaged, and two cases of fire were reported.

5. Attack on Abadan on 2 July, in which seven houses were damaged and two cases of fire reported. Attack on Khorramshahr on the same day caused two cases of fire.

6. Attack on Abadan on 2 July, in which four houses were damaged and two cases of fire were reported.

7. Attack on Abadan on 3 July, in which seven houses were damaged and three cases of fire were reported. Attack on Khorramshahr on the same day caused two cases of fire.

8. Attack on Abadan on 4 July, in which three civilians were wounded, seven houses damaged, and a case of fire was reported.

9. Attack on Abadan on 5 July, in which 10 houses and a school were damaged, a civilian wounded and five cases of fire were reported. Attack on Khorramshahr on the same day caused a case of fire.

10. Attack on Abadan on 6 July, in which five houses and two shops were damaged, and two cases of fire were reported. Attack on Khorramshahr on the same day caused two cases of fire.

As you are well informed, since the two countries undertook not to attack residential areas, the Iraqi régime has repeatedly violated the pledge of 12 June 1984. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, in light of the Islamic and humanitarian principles has so far strictly adhered to the pledge.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/16682*

Letter dated 30 July 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[31 July 1984]

Further to my letter of 6 July 1984 [S/16660] concerning Israeli practices in areas of Lebanon under Israeli occupation, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The decision had been made to hold the official examinations for the baccalaureate certificate in Lebanon today.

These are annual examinations taken on the same day by all pupils presenting themselves as candidates throughout Lebanese territory. They take place under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts which sets candidates uniform question papers which are sent from the capital, Beirut, to all examination centres.

It saddens me to inform you that the Israeli occupation forces in southern Lebanon prevented pupils from that area from presenting themselves for the examinations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/365-S/16682.

They also rejected all proposals made by the competent Lebanese authorities for the conveyance of the question papers for the examinations to southern Lebanon by a United Nations helicopter.

Three days ago, the Israeli forces detained a truck arriving from Beirut with the stationery necessary for the conduct of the examinations.

In view of the failure of all attempts to dissuade the Israeli authorities from their obstinacy, it has been decided to postpone the examinations in the south to a time to be fixed subsequently.

You are well aware of the damage that such conduct causes to the future of thousands of pupils and that it shows contempt for the sanctity of education and culture, to say nothing of its constituting a violation of the most elementary ethical and humanitarian principles.

I request you to be so kind as to have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16683*

Letter dated 30 July 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[31 July 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali Abdusalam Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning hostile practices of the United States directed against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rajab Abdelaziz AZZAROUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1984 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer to the series of repeated hostile terrorist practices directed by the United States of America against the Libyan Arab people and against the security, sovereignty, integrity and independence of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, violating its territorial and internal waters and its airspace.

The Jamahiriya has informed the Security Council previously, case by case, of the details and the dangerousness of these provocations [S/10939 of 30 May 1973, S/14094 of 6 August 1980, S/14636 of 20 August 1981, S/14860 of 5 February 1982, S/15755 of 10 May, S/15872 of 18 July, S/15910 of 5 August, S/15912 of 6 August and S/15914 of 9 August 1983, S/16425 of 21 March, S/16431 of 23 March and S/16526 of 2 May 1984].

The Jamahiriya wishes today to draw attention to the grave situation resulting from the violation of Libyan airspace by United States military aircraft belonging to the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and the violation also of the territorial and internal waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This occurred at precisely 2.55 a.m. on Thursday, 26 July 1984, inasmuch as these aircraft carried out provocative military activities off the Libyan Arab coast, lasting until 3.34 p.m. on the same day. The number of the aircraft participating in these provocative acts was 164. The area of their provocative activity centred on the region extending from north of the town of Al-Bayda in the east to north of the town of Surt in the west. The provocative acts and the violations were concentrated in three zones: the first to the north of the town of Al-Bayda, the second to the north of the town of Benghazi and the third to the north of the town of Surt, inasmuch as, at 8 a.m. on 26 July, some of the United States aircraft crossed the parallel of latitude 22° 30' North, flying in a southerly direction for a distance of between 10 and 15 kilometres and for a period of 5 minutes. They were promptly intercepted and were ejected at precisely 8.05 a.m.

In notifying you of these United States military provocations and violations of its airspace and its territorial and internal waters and of the threat and danger which such violations present to civil aviation and maritime navigation and to peace and security in the region, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its right, at the same time, to take any preventive steps and measures to preserve its security and the integrity of its airspace and its territorial and internal waters.

(Signed) Ali Abdusalam TREIKI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/366-S/16683.

DOCUMENT S/16684*

Letter dated 30 July 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[31 July 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of an interview which Mr. Soubanh Srithirath, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and head of the delegation of the National Commission for the Lao-Thai Frontier, gave the press at Bangkok on Tuesday, 24 July 1984.

I should be grateful if you would have the aforementioned text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Interview given by Mr. Soubanh Srithirath, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and head of the delegation of the National Commission for the Lao-Thai Frontier, at Bangkok on 24 July 1984

You are no doubt already well aware of the consistent policy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic for a peaceful solution to the problem of the three Lao villages occupied by Thai troops since 6 June 1984. Thai troops should withdraw from those three villages, the inhabitants taken to Thai territory by force should be allowed to return to their homes and the situation should return to what it had been before the events in question. That is the only way to ease the tension and to take different measures for dealing with the arguments of the two parties. I shall now summarize the discussions that have been held.

Since our arrival at Bangkok, the two parties have talked several times, with a view to finding a solution of the problem. On each occasion, I observed that the Thai delegation also endeavoured to arrive at an agreement. For that reason, we have come to an understanding on several points. However, after each meeting and after the Thai delegation had made its report to the various higher authorities involved, the Thai party has always raised new problems. That is why the talks have not yet dealt with the fundamental question, which is the key to the problem, namely, the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three villages.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/367-S/16684.

The Thai side has insisted on its proposal, which is the following: after the withdrawal of the Thai troops, the Lao side should not send its own troops into those three villages. We regard this proposal as groundless, in view of the fact that the two sides had agreed on the withdrawal of Thai troops in order to restore the situation existing before 6 June and on respect for Lao sovereignty.

The maintenance of the Thai position on this question proves to us that Thailand wishes to share sovereignty over those three villages. But I assert that those three villages are Lao and are situated in Lao territory according to a historical demarcation which conforms to accepted international principles: in the present case the demarcation is the watershed. Since time immemorial the inhabitants of those three villages have been Lao, subject to Lao administration and using the Lao language and Lao writing. If Thailand claims those three villages, why did the Thai Government wait until 6 June to send its troops to occupy them, organize Thai language courses, enter the inhabitants in the civil register and the like? The attack upon the three villages and their occupation by Thai troops constitute:

—A grave violation of Lao sovereignty;

—An infraction of the principles governing relations between the two countries, as stipulated by the Joint Declarations signed in 1979 by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

These actions are in no way different from those of the Chinese troops who have occupied territory belonging to India and thereafter arrogated to themselves the right to administer them. Such actions cannot be described as good-neighbourly relations.

Even more grave is the fact that the Thai extreme-rightist reactionaries have captured the inhabitants of those three villages and taken them away to Thai territory, which has evoked vigorous protests and condemnation not only from the entire Lao people but also from the Thai people and peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

It is regrettable that the behaviour of the Thai side is hampering or retarding the solution of the problem. If these talks have not been successful, the fault lies not with the Lao side but with the Thai side, which must bear the sole responsibility for it.

Although the problem cannot be settled at the moment, the Lao delegation hopes that the talks will be resumed, as agreed by the two parties. We express the hope that the Thai side will understand that the best way of finding a solution is none other than the way of sincere dialogue based on the Lao-Thai joint declarations of 1979.

Since my interlocutor is leaving for a visit to the People's Republic of China, I myself shall first return to my country, leaving part of the delegation at Bangkok to continue the consultations. I hope that the results of the Thai delegation's visit to China will not lead to an increase in the tension existing in the relations between our two countries, and in particular the tension in the area of the three villages in question.

DOCUMENT S/16685*

Letter dated 30 July 1984 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[31 July 1984]

I have the honour to enclose the text of the document dated 29 July 1984 and entitled "Proposals by the Soviet Union on a Middle East settlement".

I should be grateful if you would circulate this docu-

ment as an official document of the General Assembly and as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. OVINNIKOV
Acting Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/368-S/16685.

ANNEX

Proposals by the Soviet Union on a Middle East Settlement

The Soviet Union, concerned over the still explosive situation in the Middle East, is profoundly convinced that the vital interests of the peoples of that region, and likewise the interests of international security as a whole, urgently dictate the need for the speediest attainment of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

It is equally firmly convinced that such a comprehensive, truly just and really lasting settlement can be drawn up and implemented only through collective efforts with the participation of all parties concerned.

Accordingly, and wishing to contribute to the establishment of peace in the Middle East, it puts forward the following proposals on the principles of a Middle East settlement and ways of reaching it.

PRINCIPLES OF A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

1. The principle of the inadmissibility of the capture of foreign lands through aggression should be strictly complied with. Accordingly, all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967—the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip and the Lebanese lands—should be returned to the Arabs. The settlements established by Israel in the Arab territories after 1967 should be dismantled. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours should be declared inviolable.

2. Action must be taken to guarantee in practice the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to self-determination and to establish its own independent State on the Palestinian lands which will be freed from Israeli occupation on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. As envisaged by the decision of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez, and with the consent of the Palestinians themselves, the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip can be placed by Israel under the control of the United Nations for a short transitional period, not exceeding a few months.

Following the creation of an independent Palestinian State, it will, naturally, by virtue of the sovereign rights inherent in every State, itself determine the nature of its relations with neighbouring countries, including the possibility of forming a confederation.

The Palestinian refugees should be given the opportunity envisaged by United Nations decisions to return to their homes or receive appropriate compensation for the property left behind by them.

3. East Jerusalem, which was occupied by Israel in 1967 and which is the site of one of the main Muslim shrines, should be returned to the Arabs and become an inalienable part of the Palestinian State. Freedom of access of believers to the Holy Places of the three religions should be ensured throughout Jerusalem.

4. The right of all States in the region to secure and independent existence and development should be effectively guaranteed, with, of course, full reciprocity, as the genuine security of some cannot be ensured by violating the security of others.

5. An end should be put to the state of war, and peace should be established between the Arab States and Israel. This means that all the parties to the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian State, should commit themselves to honour each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and to resolve by peaceful means, through talks, the disputes that have arisen.

6. International guarantees of the settlement should be drawn up and adopted; the role of guarantor could be assumed, for example, by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or by the Security Council as a whole. The Soviet Union is ready to participate in such guarantees.

WAYS OF REACHING A SETTLEMENT

Experience has most convincingly demonstrated the futility and at the same time the danger of attempts to solve the Middle East problem by forcing on the Arabs various kinds of separate deals with Israel.

The only right and effective way of ensuring a radical solution to the Middle East problem is through collective efforts with the participation of all parties concerned, in other words, through talks within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East specially convened for the purpose.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, in convening such a conference the following provisions must be taken as a guide:

Aims of the conference

The objective of the conference should be to find solutions to all aspects of a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The outcome of the conference's work should be the signing of a treaty or treaties embracing the following organically interlinked components of a settlement: withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967; implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own State; establishment of a state of peace and ensuring security and independent development of all the States parties to the conflict. Simultaneously, international guarantees of compliance with the terms of such a settlement should be drawn up and adopted. All the understandings reached at the conference should constitute an integral whole approved by all of its participants.

Participants

All the Arab States having a common border with Israel, i.e. Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon, and Israel itself, should have the right to participate in the conference.

The PLO should be an equal participant in the conference, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is a matter of principle as a Middle East settlement cannot be attained unless the Palestinian problem is solved, and it cannot be solved without the participation of the PLO.

The Soviet Union and the United States should also participate in the conference, as States which play, by force of circumstances, an important role in the Middle East affairs and were co-chairmen of the preceding conference on the Middle East.

The participants in the conference might also, subject to general consent, include certain other States of the Middle East and adjacent regions which are capable of making a positive contribution to the settlement of the Middle East problem.

Organization of the work of the conference

Like its predecessor, the new conference on the Middle East should be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

The conference's main working procedure could be working groups (commissions) established, with a membership comprising representatives of all the participants in the conference, to examine key issues of a settlement (withdrawal of Israeli troops and the course of the frontiers; the Palestinian problem and the question of Jerusalem; an end to the state of war and the establishment of peace; the problem of the security of those States which participated in the conflict; international guarantees of compliance with the understanding, and so on).

If necessary, bilateral groups could also be set up to work out the details of understandings affecting only the two countries concerned.

To examine the results of the working groups' (commissions') activities, and when necessary in other cases, plenary meetings would be held at which, with the common consent of all the participants in the conference, its decisions would be endorsed.

In the initial stage of the conference's work, the States participating in it could be represented by ministers for foreign affairs, and subsequently by specially designated representatives; when necessary the ministers could periodically take part also in the further work of the conference.

Guided by the aim of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and eliminating the explosive situation in the region, the Soviet Union appeals to all parties to the conflict to act on the basis of a sober assessment of each other's legitimate rights and interests, and to all other States not to hamper, but to contribute to, the quest for such a settlement.

DOCUMENT S/16687*

Letter dated 31 July 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 August 1984]

On 20 July 1984, the date which marked the tenth anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, memorial services were being held in the free territories of the Republic of Cyprus. Flags were flying half-mast and church bells tolled in mourning, as the people of Cyprus remembered their dead and missing, and the homes and properties they were forced to abandon by the Turkish invasion forces.

In the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus, the same grim anniversary was being celebrated by the Turkish occupier of our homes and lands with medal awarding ceremonies and military parades and exercises, including the re-enactment of the Turkish invasion. These ceremonies, which manifest the epitome of Turkish arrogance and provocation, included participation of Turkish military aircraft and parachuting of troops in the same locations of the brutal Turkish invasion of the summer of 1974. The exercises and ceremonies were attended by many Turkish officials, headed by retired General Nurettin Ersin of the Turkish Army and member of the Turkish Presidential Council, who represented President Evren.

For the horrifying crime of 1974 to be celebrated by insolent festivities while the victims of aggression still continue to suffer its tragic consequences, the inhuman expulsion and uprooting, the death, the misery and the agonizing drama of the missing, is seldom encountered in the history of nations.

While the international community, during these 10 years, has adopted numerous resolutions condemning the Turkish invasion, military occupation and all partitionist and secessionist actions of Turkey that followed the aggression against the Republic of Cyprus and its people as a whole, Turkey, adding insult to injury, shamefully celebrates and boastfully re-enacts those crimes, in another demonstration of utter disregard and defiance of world opinion and international legal order.

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to protest to you, and through you to all States Members of the United Nations, the above-mentioned unprecedented Turkish provocations.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/829-S/16687.

DOCUMENT S/16688*

Letter dated 31 July 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 August 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to that of the membership of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the following:

1. Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, acting in flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, particularly Security Council mandatory resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), have recently proceeded with yet another secessionist act, i.e. the issue of "passports" under the name of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", with the obvious aim to perpetuate the attempted dismemberment of the Republic of Cyprus and consolidate the purported secession of Cyprus territory which is illegally occupied by the military forces of Turkey.

2. The aforementioned, most serious, illegal and unacceptable action strikes naturally at the very foundations of the Cyprus statehood, by attempting to deprive

the Republic of Cyprus and its internationally recognized Government, contrary to the accepted norms and principles, jurisdiction over a large section of its population, i.e. the members of the Turkish Cypriot community, who constitute an integral part of the whole people of Cyprus.

3. Moreover, the aforesaid new illegality, seen in the context of current developments, and particularly being undertaken by the Turkish side in the wake of the Secretary-General's recent efforts towards exercising his mission in pursuance of resolution 550 (1984), amounts to the creation of a new *fait accompli* which might not only hinder the evolution of the Secretary-General's initiatives but would, as well, render meaningless the whole process of the good offices mission of the Secretary-General.

4. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus remains confident that the international community, honouring its obligations under international law, and particularly bearing in mind the Security Council call "not to recognize the purported State of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' set up by secessionist acts" and "not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/830-S/16688.

entity", will reject the aforesaid illegality, thus acting in line with its condemnation of the purported unilateral declaration of independence and other subsequent secessionist acts of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16689*

Letter dated 1 August 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 August 1984]

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council to a new Turkish illegality which aims at the perpetuation of the purported secession of the territories of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkey.

As reported in the Turkish Cypriot press *Yeniduzen* of 21 July 1984, the new "currency" of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has been printed in Ankara and will be put into circulation within six months. *Yeniduzen* adds that its information is based on news from the so-called Ministry of Finance of the pseudo-State, as well as on circles of the "Central Bank" in the occupied areas.

The Turkish plan to issue a separate currency in the occupied areas is yet another secessionist action in the long chain of Turkish illegalities, especially after the purported declaration of independence. Such actions, taking place only a few months after the adoption of Security Council mandatory resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), undermine the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus, contrary to the expressed provisions of these resolutions.

The decision of the Turkish side to issue a separate "currency" in the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus is closely connected with the decision to establish a "Central Bank", which I mentioned in my letter of 5

July [S/16658]. The allegations put forward, in both cases, i.e. that the materialization of these plans will alleviate the economic plight of the Turkish Cypriots, is a myth which has been repeatedly refuted by the Turkish Cypriot political leaders themselves. According to *Yeniduzen* of 27 July, Mr. Ozgur, the leader of the Republican Turkish Party, commenting on the plan to issue separate "currency" said, *inter alia*, that it was obvious that a separate "currency" would not solve the economic problems. He said a currency unit based on an economy which is 70 per cent dependent on Turkey would only complicate the problems. Mr. Ozgur further noted that to talk about a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus currency", at a time when the Secretary-General of the United Nations was undertaking initiatives was unnecessary and harmful and was lacking in political seriousness. This threatening attitude, he added, was in the nature of undermining the efforts for peace.

Taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation and the dangers emanating from the above-mentioned illegalities which gravely threaten to undermine all efforts for peace, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus trusts that you will immediately undertake all steps deemed necessary to stop and reverse such developments.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/831-S/16689.

DOCUMENT S/16690*

Letter dated 3 August 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 August 1984]

I have the honour to invite your attention to the following.

On 29 June 1984, you issued a humanitarian appeal to the Governments of the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran not to use chemical weapons [S/16663].

On 2 July, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a positive response to your appeal, said in part: "the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/374 S/16690.

its respect for the Islamic and humanitarian principles and in order to reaffirm its good faith, welcomes your appeal and declares that it is fully committed to continue with its policy not to use chemical weapons" [S/16664].

Therefore, in view of the necessity of a reciprocal commitment by both Governments in regard to your humanitarian appeal, and owing to the fact that a month has elapsed since the provisioned date of response to your appeal, it would be highly appreciated if you would inform this Mission of any Iraqi response to your message of 29 June.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16691*

Letter dated 7 August 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[7 August 1984]*

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 30 July 1984 from the representative of Lebanon addressed to you [S/16682].

With respect to the groundless allegations contained in that letter, I wish to state the following:

1. The policy of the Government of Israel in southern Lebanon is aimed at aiding and supporting the civilian population there and reducing the suffering and hardship encountered by that population in various areas. Consequently, the Government of Israel has no intention whatsoever to interfere with the matriculation examinations of the students in southern Lebanon or to obstruct them in any manner.

2. One of the main tasks of the Israel Liaison Office in Dbeye throughout its existence was to promote co-

operation between the Lebanese and Israel authorities with a view to assisting the local population in the areas under Israel control.

3. By its recent unilateral decision to bring about the closure of the aforesaid Liaison Office, the Lebanese Government has taken upon itself the onus of responsibility for increasing the hardships and difficulties facing the population in southern Lebanon. Consequently, the Government of Lebanon must be held fully accountable also for the events referred to in the Lebanese letter under reply.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/377-S/16691.

DOCUMENT S/16692

Letter dated 8 August 1984 from the representative of Algeria to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[8 August 1984]*

On behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to request you, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/11, to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the so-called constitutional reforms in South Africa.

*(Signed) Mohamed SAHNOUN
Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16693*

Note verbale dated 7 August 1984 from the representative of Yemen
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 August 1984]

The Permanent Representative of the Yemen Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and would like kindly to request that the enclosed letter, addressed to him from Mr. Riyadh H. Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 August 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am asked by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to bring the following to your attention.

The Executive Committee of the PLO met on 31 July 1984 to discuss the latest propositions announced by the Soviet Union on 29 July [S/16685, annex] related to the solution of the Middle East problem which came as a reconfirmation of the proposal presented by the late President Brezhnev in September 1982 [S/15403, annex].

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/378-S/16693.

The Executive Committee studied in particular the basic principles of these propositions, mainly:

—The principle of the appropriation of the people's land by aggression and the necessity of the return of all lands occupied since 1967 to the Arabs, and the need to eliminate all settlements established by Israel in these territories;

—The principle of the right of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent State on the Palestinian land which will be liberated from the Israeli occupation and the guarantee of the practice of these rights to the Palestinian people represented by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO;

—The right of the Palestinian State to define, after its establishment, the nature of its relations with the neighbouring countries, including the possibility of establishing a confederation;

—The principle of considering East Jerusalem as a basic part of the Palestinian State.

The Executive Committee studied in detail the means of achieving the proposed solution which is based on collective efforts and within the framework of an international conference on the middle east which will convene for this purpose. The objective of the conference is the fulfilment of a global solution.

The Executive Committee expressed its approval and appreciation of these proposals based on the Palestine National Council resolution, in its sixteenth session and which had highly valued the plan of the late President Brezhnev and approved it, as well as based on the resolutions of the previous Palestine National Council sessions as related to this matter.

DOCUMENT S/16694

Letter dated 11 June 1984 from the representative of the United States of America
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 June 1984]

On behalf of the unified command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950), I have the honour to submit a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement⁴ of 1953 during the period 1 January 1983 through 31 December 1983.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed report, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jose SORZANO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953 during the period 1 January through 31 December 1983

1. Background

The United Nations Command was created in response to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950. In that resolution, the

Council recommended the establishment of a unified command for United Nations forces in Korea under the United States and also requested that the latter "provide the Security Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action taken under the Unified Command". The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Korean Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Agreement, his successors in command are responsible for compliance with, and enforcement of, the terms and provisions of the Agreement. The United Nations Command continues to carry out its functions and fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Agreement. This includes participating in the activities of the Military Armistice Commission. In view of a major deliberate effort on the part of the North Korean leadership to direct continued and systematic armed infiltration attempts into the Republic of Korea, in serious violation of the Agreement, and tensions created due to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea terrorist attack on the Republic of Korea leadership in Rangoon Burma, in 1983, the United Nations Command considers this year's report to the United Nations Security Council covering these serious incidents during the period from 1 January to 31 December 1983 to be of unusual significance. The last report of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to the Security Council [S/15728] was submitted on 25 April 1983.

2. Armistice structure and procedures

The Korean Armistice Agreement was designed to ensure a "complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces of the opposing sides until a final peaceful settlement is achieved". The term "opposing forces" includes "all ground, naval and air units of both sides. The

Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of 16 United Nations Member nations, and the Republic of Korea, which contributed forces to the unified command. The commanders of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers signed the Agreement on behalf of those forces.

(a) *Military Armistice Commission*

The purpose of the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, as established pursuant to the Armistice Agreement, is "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". The Commission is a joint international organization and is composed of 10 members: five senior officers from the United Nations Command and five senior officers from the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, has appointed one member from the United States, two from the Republic of Korea, one from the United Kingdom and one designated on a rotational basis from among the other four United Nations Member nations represented on the United Nations Command (Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Thailand). Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are held at the request of either side in the Joint Security Area, commonly known as Panmunjom, in the demilitarized zone. To assist the Military Armistice Commission in fulfilling its functions, the Armistice Agreement provides for a joint secretariat which maintains 24-hour telephone communication between the duty officers of each side located at Panmunjom. The joint duty officers also meet daily except Sundays and holidays and serve as the basic channel of communications between the two opposing sides. There have been 423 plenary sessions of the Commission and 472 of the Military Armistice Commission secretaries since the Armistice Agreement was signed. The Military Armistice Commission, or the senior member of either side, is authorized by paragraph 27 of the Armistice Agreement to dispatch joint observer teams to investigate reported violations of the Agreement that occur within the demilitarized zone. The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers, however, has frustrated this function of the Commission since April 1967 by refusing to participate in joint investigations proposed by the United Nations Command. During the reporting period alone, by Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side failed to participate in 21 joint observer team meetings proposed by the United Nations Command to conduct joint investigations of incidents reported to have occurred in the demilitarized zone.

(b) *Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission*

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, established by the Armistice Agreement, is composed of four members representing Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Its primary function is to conduct independent inspections and investigations of Armistice-related developments and violations outside the demilitarized zone and to report its findings to the Military Armistice Commission. The Commission holds weekly meetings in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, to discuss and evaluate reports submitted by either side of the Commission. Although its essential functions have been drastically curtailed, owing to the obduracy of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission does provide a very worthwhile and stabilizing influence, as well as a means for indirect communications between the two opposing forces.

(c) *Role of the Republic of Korea*

A unique feature of the Korean Armistice Agreement is that no nation is a signatory to the Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Agreement on behalf of the unified command, consisting of the military forces from 16 States Members of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea. During the Armistice negotiations and afterwards, the Government of the Republic of Korea furnished assurances that it would abide by the Armistice Agreement. Today, the Republic of Korea provides most of the "civil police", who have been assigned the mission of maintaining security and order in the United Nations Command portion of the demilitarized zone. The Government of the Republic of Korea and its armed forces have complied and co-operated with the United Nations Command in carrying out the Armistice Agreement, and senior military officers of the Republic of Korea have served on the Military Armistice Commission over the years.

3. *Military Armistice Commission activities*

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are called to discuss

serious incidents involving the Armistice Agreement and significant Armistice-related issues. These meetings, as well as 24-hour telephone communication between the two sides, serve to minimize escalation of incidents based upon possible miscalculations. The Commission is a valued means of communication, as demonstrated by its continued use by both sides. Of eight meetings of the Commission held during the reporting period, the United Nations Command called two meetings and the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side called six. The United Nations Command charges against the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side during the reporting period include: firing across the military demarcation line into the United Nations Command portion of the demilitarized zone; introduction into the demilitarized zone of heavy and illegal weapons; fortifications in the demilitarized zone; continued and systematic armed infiltration attempts into the Republic of Korea; and the terrorist bombing attack on the Republic of Korea leadership in Rangoon, Burma. (The appendix to this report contains the details of these serious incidents.) In spite of these continued and deliberate hostile actions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which have drastically heightened tensions, the major emphasis of the United Nations Command has been to promote positive measures to reduce tensions. (The appendix to this report also discusses positive proposals presented by United Nations Command at the Military Armistice Commission meetings.) On the other hand, the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side has misused these meetings to disseminate distorted political propaganda which falls outside the purview of the Military Armistice Commission and has refused to respond positively to any United Nations Command initiatives to reduce tensions. The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers called one secretaries' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission to pass a list of alleged minor violations by the United Nations Command. During the reporting period, the United Nations Command charged the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side with more than 4,070 well-substantiated Armistice Agreement violations. These charges were passed expeditiously, either telephonically or through the daily joint duty officers' meeting in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, to provide the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers an opportunity to cease ongoing violations or to conduct timely investigations to prevent similar violations.

4. *Conclusions*

For more than 30 years, the Military Armistice Commission has been the only joint international mechanism and official channel of communication for the maintenance of the Armistice between the opposing military commanders in Korea. The Republic of Korea has exercised great restraint in the face of a continued systematic campaign of violence by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and provocations directed against the Republic of Korea and, moreover, has demonstrated its sincerity towards the reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula. The United Nations Command will continue to fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement and to reaffirm its readiness and determination, consistent with the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions, to preserve peace and security until such time when the parties directly concerned are able to arrive at a more permanent arrangement for peace in Korea.

APPENDIX

Major incidents and issues discussed at the Military Armistice Commission from 1 January to 31 December 1983

1. *Korean People's Army firing upon the United Nations Command guard-post in the demilitarized zone*

At about 1935 hours, on 17 June 1983, soldiers at a Korean People's Army guard-post located north of military demarcation line marker No. 0563 fired automatic weapons across the line towards a United Nations Command post in the demilitarized zone. This unprovoked hostile act, which constituted violations of paragraphs 6 and 12 of the Armistice Agreement, inflicted damage on the United Nations Command post. The United Nations Command displayed shell fragments recovered from the scene in support of its charges at the 419th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on 27 June 1983.

2. *Korean People's Army armed infiltration into the Republic of Korea by land*

At about 0230 hours, on 19 June 1983, two United Nations Command defence force personnel detected three Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed infiltrators in the Munsan River beneath a concrete bridge located 12 kilometres south of the demilitarized zone and only 309

kilometres north-west of Seoul. United Nations Command defence force personnel tossed grenades into the water and opened fire on the intruders, killing all three. Equipment recovered from the dead Korean People's Republic infiltrators included three 7.65-mm Skorpion machine pistols manufactured in Czechoslovakia (serial numbers 1454Y, 5840V and 1257Y) with four 20-round magazines; one .25-calibre Browning automatic pistol (serial number 478832) manufactured in Belgium, equipped with a silencer; two Nikon F2 cameras (serial numbers 8019668 and 8044424) with a 200-600-mm zoom lens (serial number 301133) and a 50-mm lens (serial number 5310356); three scuba tanks; three sets of diving equipment; imitation Republic of Korea Army uniforms; Democratic People's Republic of Korea military maps marked "Korean People's Army General Staff", covering the area from the north of Kaesong in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to south of Seoul and Incheon in the Republic of Korea; and a code-sheet with typical Democratic People's Republic of Korea slogans exalting Kim Il-Sung. One of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea-manufactured grenades recovered had the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ordnance marks with a series of three two-digit numbers, 16-75-53, which correlate to the Kuncha-ri Ordnance Factory located in Songchon-Gun, South Pyongan Province, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At the 419th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the United Nations Command charged the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side with violations of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 12 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating armed intruders into the Republic of Korea on an aggressive and subversive mission.

3. Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed infiltrations into the Republic of Korea by sea

(a) On the evening of 4 August 1983, a heavily armed, high-speed Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration boat intruded into Republic of Korea coastal waters to a point about 1.4 kilometres off the east coast of the Republic of Korea. From that position, it launched armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea personnel to the shore, about 14 kilometres south of Kampo. In the early morning of 5 August, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltrators, dressed in imitation Republic of Korea Army uniforms underneath waterproof garments, were discovered by Republic of Korea coastal defences posts along the beach and fired upon. Meanwhile, a Republic of Korea Maritime Police patrol boat, which was being dispatched to the scene of the incident, was fired upon and hit by the armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea intruder boat.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea intruder boat then escaped quickly to the east at a speed of about 40 knots. A thorough search of the area was made during daylight hours and the bodies of four dead Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed intruders were recovered. On 6 August, the body of an additional Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltrator was discovered in the same area. Equipment recovered from the dead infiltrators included items of previous Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration teams with the exception of five non-standard M-16 automatic rifles without serial numbers. Serial numbers had never been stamped into the M-16s recovered. Obviously, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had equipped the infiltration team with imitation United States weaponry in an attempt to disguise them as Republic of Korea army soldiers. Other equipment recovered included one Democratic People's Republic of Korea-manufactured type-68 semi-automatic pistol magazine with 32 rounds of ammunition; Japanese-made communications equipment including a transmitter-receiver encased in a waterproof pouch; a code-sheet with typical Democratic People's Republic of Korea slogans in its margins; a Democratic People's Republic of Korea officer's satchel; a Canon FX 35-mm camera (serial number 335399); a Pentax ME camera (serial number 1961186) and a 400-mm zoom telephoto lens (serial number 7305700). The United Nations Command called the 421st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, and charged the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side with violating paragraphs 6, 12, and 15 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating a team of five armed intruders into the Republic of Korea and committing hostile acts against the Republic's coastal defence forces and Maritime Police patrol boat. The United Nations Command senior member displayed the weapons and equipment recovered to substantiate his charges against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(b) At about 0910 hours, 13 August, an unidentified suspicious vessel was detected about 80 kilometres north-east of the Republic of Korea's Ullung Island heading south-west toward the Republic's coastline at a speed of 20 knots. Aware of the 5 August incident in which a Republic of Korea Maritime Police patrol boat was fired upon by a heavily armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea intruder boat and

realizing that 20 knots is faster than normal speed, a Republic of Korea naval ship requested identity and destination from the suspicious vessel. When all queries were ignored, a warning shot was fired 1,000 metres across the suspect vessel's bow. At that point, the suspect vessel committed a hostile act by firing a burst of heavy machine-gun fire toward the Republic of Korea naval vessel. The suspect vessel then attempted to escape the scene at a speed of 40 knots, an extremely high speed for a vessel of its size. The Republic of Korea naval vessel reacted by launching a helicopter to pursue the fleeing vessel and it also received heavy machine-gun fire from one of two gun mounts clearly visible on the deck. The helicopter returned fire in self-defence and sank the hostile vessel. The hostile vessel, which carried the name *Cho Il-hwan*, was armed with machine guns and equipped with four propellers for high speed operations, but had no fishing equipment visible whatsoever. It also carried unique printing paddles to facilitate rapid name changes on the bow. Although three bodies were sighted on deck as the vessel sank, they could not be recovered due to fire and smoke. An extensive search of the area turned up various equipment carried by the vessel, but no survivors. Equipment recovered during the search operation was similar to items recovered from past Democratic People's Republic of Korea sea-borne infiltrations into the Republic of Korea. A new piece of equipment, an "underwater body transportation device" believed to be used in carrying equipment or personnel to or from a shore-line, was also recovered. Additionally, a notebook recovered from the sinking vessel provided irrefutable evidence linking the mission of the hostile vessel with the infiltration of Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed intruders into the Republic of Korea. Several of the more relevant passages from its text read "Instructions given to the Wonsan Liaison Office on 5 November 1976 by the great leader President Kim Il-Sung . . . although it is difficult, you must continue the struggle and send as many agents as possible to South Korea . . ." The result of an investigation conducted by the United Nations Command's multinational investigative team revealed the fact that the hostile vessel was an armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea high-speed infiltration boat similar to the one which fired upon the Republic of Korea Maritime Police patrol boat during the 5 August 1983 Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration attempt south of Kampo (see para. 3 (a) above). The United Nations Command called the 421st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 23 August 1983, and charged the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side with committing hostile acts by firing upon a Republic of Korea naval vessel in serious violation of paragraph 12 and the spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

(c) At about 2140 hours, 3 December, an armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration boat intruded into Republic of Korea coastal waters to a point about half a mile off Tadaepo beach in the Republic of Korea. At that time, two armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltrators slipped overboard and swam to the beach about 7.5 kilometres south-west of Pusan. They reached the beach at about 2230 hours, 3 December, and were almost immediately detected and captured by Republic of Korea defence forces personnel. The intruder boat was also detected under illumination of mortar flares. At about 2305 hours, a pursuing Republic of Korea navy vessel fired warning shots at the intruder boat. The intruder boat returned fire and attempted to escape at a speed of 35 knots. During the hot pursuit, a collision occurred between the two vessels and the intruder boat sank almost immediately. Among the weapons and equipment recovered from the captured Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed infiltrators were two 7.65-mm type-61 Skorpion machine-pistols manufactured in Czechoslovakia (serial numbers J3684 and J3857); one .25-calibre Browning automatic pistol manufactured in Belgium with a Democratic People's Republic of Korea-manufactured silencer (the serial number of the pistol, 478830, is separated by only two digits from an identical pistol with the serial number 478832, which was recovered from the 19 June Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration attempt near Munsan; see para. 2 above); five Democratic People's Republic of Korea-manufactured hand-grenades (identical in type to the grenades recovered from the 19 June infiltration near Munsan); one Korean People's Army night observation device (serial number 800015) with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea emblem and inscription which read "Night Time Aiming Device-78"; and a communication code-sheet with typical North Korean political slogans. The captured intruder team leader, Chon Chung-Nam, is a 28-year-old resident of No. 49, Yonam-Oup, Paekam-Gun, Yanggang-Do, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The other intruder captured was Lee Sang-Kyu. Chon admitted that he was the leader of the 3rd Escort Team, 313th Liaison Station, located in Wonsan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is organic to the 6th Department of the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee. He had been ordered by Cha Hyong-Kun, Chief of Staff of the 313th Liaison Station, to infiltrate into Tadaepo on

the southern coast of the Republic of Korea near the port city of Pusan on 3 December. At about 1400 hours, on 30 November, the mother ship, loaded with an armed intruder boat and the five-member infiltration team, departed the port of Wonsan, on its mission to the Republic of Korea. Chon described the mother ship as about 30 metres long and powered by four Democratic People's Republic of Korea-manufactured Nasibo engines of 1,000 horsepower each. Chon stated that those engines gave the mother ship a 45-knot capability. The mother ship was armed with two 14.5-mm double-barrelled anti-aircraft machine guns, one 82-mm recoilless rifle, three rocket launchers, two heavy machine guns, automatic rifles and hand grenades. The mother ship, with a crew of 15 and commanded by Kim Tae-Sam, sailed to the east in the Sea of Japan, circumvented a Japanese "joint" fishing ground known as "Yamado-tai", proceeded between the main island of Japan and Oki Island, then arrived at a location about 5 miles north-east of the Japanese island of Tsushima at about 1700 hours, 3 December. At about 1730 hours, on that day, the armed intruder boat, with its five-member infiltration team aboard, was launched from the mother ship. The intruder boat displaced about five tons and was powered by three Olympus engines of 260 horsepower each. Those engines gave the armed intruder boat a maximum speed in excess of 35 knots. The boat was armed with one machine-gun, one rocket launcher, and one anti-tank rocket launcher. The intruder boat proceeded north-west for about 61 kilometres, and at about 2140 hours, 3 December, it arrived at a point about 800 metres off the beach of Tadaepo, Pusan. At the 423rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 23 December, the United Nations Command charged the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side with serious violations of paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating an armed infiltration vessel into Republic of Korea coastal waters and landing two Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed intruders onto Tadaepo beach, Pusan. The United Nations Command, in support of its charges, displayed the equipment captured and played a taped interview with captured team leader Chon Chung-Nam in which he confessed his role and the culpability of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. Rangoon bombing

On 9 October 1983, a special terrorist team from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attempted to assassinate Republic of Korea President Chun Du-Hwan by detonating an extremely powerful explosive device at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon. Although the bomb blast missed its intended target, President Chun, 17 Republic of Korea citizens, including four Cabinet Ministers, and four Burmese citizens, were killed and scores more from both countries were injured by this act of premeditated violence.

The Republic of Korea exercised restraint in the face of an outburst of anti-Democratic People's Republic of Korea sentiment in reaction to the terrorist bombing in Rangoon. The mature and reasonable attitude on the part of the Republic of Korea Government has been instrumental in preventing any further escalation of an already strained situation.

At the 422nd Military Armistice Commission meeting, held on 31 October, the Korean People's Army senior member raised the Rangoon bombing incident by claiming, in part, "the South Korean puppets contrived the Rangoon explosion in an attempt to extricate themselves from the crisis". The United Nations Command senior member responded that there could be no doubt that the apparent assassination attempt on Republic of Korea President Chun in Rangoon, on 9 October, had dramatically escalated tension on the Korean peninsula. He further stated that the weight of all available evidence, well documented in the world press, pointed toward the involvement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Because the incident was still under investigation by the Burmese Government, the United Nations Command declined to discuss the incident any further.

On 4 November, the Burmese Government announced that the bombing incident was committed by Democratic People's Republic of Korea commandos, and Rangoon decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, withdrawing its recognition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On 22 November, two military officers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea involved in the Rangoon bombing were placed on trial in Rangoon. According to the confession of army Captain Kang Min-Chul, a Democratic People's Republic of Korea Army Major General, Kang Chang-Su of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Reconnaissance Bureau directed that the three Korean People's Army officers (including the two defendants) murder Republic of Korea President Chun during his October State visit to Burma. The three officers selected were Major Zin Mo, the team leader, and captains Kang Min-Chul and Kim Chi-Oh, all members of

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reconnaissance unit located at Kaesong, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The three commandos illegally infiltrated into Burma from a Democratic People's Republic of Korea freighter around 23 September and were escorted to the home of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Embassy counsellor Chon Chang-Hui in Rangoon. The three terrorists hid out in the counsellor's home, were provided with the explosive devices they required, and they planted two ball-bearing-filled bombs and one incendiary bomb at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon. At about 1025 hours, 9 October, the three terrorists triggered a remote-control device which caused a massive explosion in the Martyr's Mausoleum.

Equipment captured from these Democratic People's Republic of Korea terrorists included one .25-calibre Browning automatic pistol (serial number 459771), manufactured in Belgium, with a silencer. It is revealing to note that the serial number of this Browning pistol is separated by only two digits from the serial number of another silencer-equipped Browning, serial number 459773, captured during the 3-6 November 1980 Democratic People's Republic of Korea infiltration into the Republic of Korea island of Haenggan (United Nations Command report to United Nations Security Council, dated 28 July 1981 [S/14499]). According to INTERPOL, an international criminal police agency, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imported at least 200 Browning pistols and 15,000 rounds of ammunition through January 1975. A hand-grenade recovered from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea terrorists in Rangoon was also identical to numerous hand-grenades captured from Democratic People's Republic of Korea armed personnel who were infiltrated into the Republic of Korea. The serial number on the safety handle of one of the grenades recovered in Rangoon was 14-69-101. The last number, 101, represents the source, a manufacturing plant in South Pyongan province, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It must be noted that the equipment captured from the terrorists in Rangoon is remarkably similar or identical to equipment the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has used in the past armed infiltration attempts into the Republic of Korea.

At the 423rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 23 December, the United Nations Command charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with drastically heightening tension and endangering the Armistice in Korea through the attempted assassination of the Republic of Korea President Chun in Rangoon and the resultant massacre. In so doing, the United Nations Command quoted the official Burmese Government account of the sequence of events and covered the public trial of the two terrorists. In closing, the United Nations Command called upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cease its continuous acts of terror and violence directed against the Republic of Korea and respond to several constructive proposals advanced in the recent past by the United Nations Command in an attempt to reduce tensions and open the path to dialogue and peace.

5. United Nations Command initiatives

The United Nations Command has, during the reporting period, taken constructive initiatives to reduce prevailing tensions on the Korean peninsula which are attributable to the systematic and continuing hostilities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directed against the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea. The United Nations Command has resurfaced its past tension-reducing initiatives and introduced new proposals which would certainly reduce tension if agreed to by the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side.

(a) Mutual notification of major training exercise

The United Nations Command continues to seek a constructive response of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers to its proposal for prior mutual notification of major training exercises in order to prevent possible miscalculations and unnecessary tension. Military training exercises, *per se*, are not violations of the Armistice Agreement; however, secretive military activity and movement could result in miscalculation. The United Nations Command called the 417th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on 18 February, for the single purpose of negotiating the subject of mutual notification of exercises. The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side, however, failed to make a positive response to this tension-reducing proposal. To demonstrate its good faith, the United Nations Command notified the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side on 28 December (prior to the public announcement) that training exercise "Team Spirit '84" would be conducted from early February to mid-April 1984.

(b) *An invitation to observe the training exercise "Team Spirit '83"*

At the 416th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 3 February 1983, in the face of continued and heated denouncement of "Team Spirit '83", the United Nations Command invited the five members of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers component of the Military Armistice Commission (one Chinese and four North Koreans) in company with the four principal Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission members to come south and see for themselves the non-provocative nature of "Team Spirit '83". The North Koreans countered the United Nations Command invitation with a distorted propaganda tirade that the exercise was designed to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(c) *Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission role in the demilitarized zone*

At the 418th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 21 May 1983, the United Nations Command proposed that the Military Armistice Commission empower the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission—a neutral third party to the Korean Armistice Agreement—to assume the responsibility of impartial inspection of the demilitarized zone or, as a beginning, a portion of it and report to the Military Armistice Commission on exactly what they found in the demilitarized zone. The ultimate goal of this proposal is to restore the demilitarized zone to its intended status as a true buffer-zone. This would be accomplished by removing military troops and illegal fortifications

and weapons to prevent accidental confrontation between the opposing military forces. The Korean People's Army representative responded by saying, "We have no intention to invade the south and have already made our position clear a long time ago", but failed to address the subject. Again, on 31 October, the United Nations Command urged that the Korean People's Army military commander accept its initiative to restore the demilitarized zone to a true buffer-zone as intended. The North Koreans have yet to respond to this proposal to reduce tensions in the demilitarized zone.

6. *Patterns of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers at the Military Armistice Commission*

The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side has shown themselves unwilling to co-operate in enabling the Military Armistice Commission to carry out its assigned mission. They have invariably refused to investigate jointly any violations of the Armistice Agreement and they have demonstrated absolutely no interest in constructive discussion of measures to reduce tensions. The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side consistently disavows any responsibility for these serious violations—continuous hostile actions directed against the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea—even when confronted with incontestable evidence to the contrary. Instead, they dismiss them as "fabrications" and continue to misuse the forum of the Military Armistice Commission to conduct propaganda attacks, seeking to shift responsibility for tensions in Korea to the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea.

DOCUMENT S/16695*

Letter dated 9 August 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 August 1984]

In many previous letters, the most recent being that dated 1 June 1984 [S/16598], I have warned of the existence of a deliberate Israeli plan aimed at the destruction of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places and the ancient historic landmarks in the city of Jerusalem. This plan consists, essentially, of the undertaking of excavation work by the Israeli occupation authorities underneath the western wall of Al-Haram Al-Sharif in occupied Jerusalem. The pretext always cited by the Israeli occupation authorities is the search for the remains of the old Temple. However, the purpose of these excavations is to shake the subterranean foundations of the Islamic religious buildings and the ancient historic monuments in the Holy City until these buildings collapse. Israel resorts to this course in the belief that it will exonerate it from political and moral responsibility in the event of damage to and the collapse of these sacred religious symbols and ancient monuments, in which the history of millions of Moslems and Arabs is represented. If these buildings collapse—which God forbid—Israel will believe that its essential goal has been achieved, namely the removal of the international Islamic and Christian religious stamp of the city and also the erasing of the Arab historic face of the Holy City.

As a fresh example of that, I transmit herewith the information prepared by the Technical Section of the Jordanian Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Sacred Objects concerning the dangers threatening the Manjakiyah School, one of the ancient Islamic schools in Jerusalem, as a result of excavations undertaken by the apparatus of

the occupation authorities underneath the western wall of Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

In this connection, I wish to stress once again that these Israeli actions in the occupied city of Jerusalem are in violation of the international law relating to military occupation. Moreover, they reveal the truth of Israel's intentions regarding the Islamic and Christian religious and historic places in the Holy City. I would draw your attention to the fact that such actions, in addition to their negative political effects on peace and stability in the region, reveal the superficiality of the moral backing of the practices of the occupation authorities.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information prepared by the Technical Section of the Jordanian Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Sacred Objects concerning the Manjakiyah School, at the request of the Administration of Public Awqaf

With regard to your oral commission of 7 April 1984 concerning the buildings of the Manjakiyah School, I wish to explain the following.

The Manjakiyah School lies to the right of the wall from the Al-Haram Al-Sharif, westward in the direction of the Old City from the Nazir Gate (Habs) and adjacent, on the west, to the Hasaniyah School, founded in 837 A.H. Opposite is the Wafa'iyah Zawiyah, which now forms the premises of the Administration of Public Awqaf; it was formerly the seat of the Higher Islamic Council.

This school was built by one of the Mamelukes, Al-Nasir Muhammad

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/395-S/16695.

ibn Qalawun, known as Sayf Al-Din Manjak, who became viceroy of Syria and led a full life, administratively, politically and scientifically.

The construction of this school dates back to the eighth century A.H., more precisely to between 741 A.H. and the end of 762 A.H. It was endowed by many foundations inside and outside Jerusalem. The religious sciences were taught there by many great learned men and local sheikhs, and the school was of great importance.

With the continuation of the excavations being carried out by the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs on the western side of the wall of the Al-Haram Al-Sharif, underneath the many Islamic buildings surrounding the Al-Haram Al-Sharif, which represent the Islamic face of the city of Jerusalem and civilization through a long history, another disaster is added to the many disasters created by irresponsible excavations, this time affecting the Manjakiyah School, which thus joins the Ultimaniyah School, the Jawhariyah School, the Ribat Al-Kurd and others. For more than three years, the Engineering Section of the Administration of Awqaf has been observing very slight longitudinal cracks running parallel to the walls of the Al-Haram. These cracks are increasing with time and have affected all the architectural and structural elements over which they run, namely vaults and arches. There has also been a direct effect on the walls at right angles to the direction of these cracks.

The scientific analysis of this phenomenon is as follows. Subsidence has occurred in the western part of the building, which lies to the west of the walls of the Al-Haram, because of the removal of the soil and the jolting of the ground on account of the underground excavations. Meanwhile, the eastern part of the building remains steady; this is connected to the part which lies above the porticos surrounding the Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the wall of the Al-Haram itself. This was the reason for the appearance of the longitudinal cracks parallel to the walls of the Al-Haram Al-Sharif and running from south to north.

The horizontal cracks in the walls at right angles to the wall of the Al-Haram al-Sharif again confirm that subsidence has occurred in the western part of the building, while the eastern part remains stable.

All the vertical cracks coincide exactly with the end of the wall of the Al-Haram Al-Sharif to the west, which means that the subsidence of the western part of the building has affected the structural formation of the connecting arches running west to east and has disrupted the structural balance of the building, resulting in the horizontal cracks.

The fact that the size of the cracks has not increased to the size reached by the cracks in the buildings which suffered as a result of excavations during the same period is due to the repairs made to this building for more than four years, inside and outside. The internal repair work included plastering and pointing, and the external repair

work included repair of the façades and roofs and the construction of concreté extensions and reinforcement bridges. Had it not been for all this work, the cracks would have been bigger and a disaster in every sense of the word.

This situation, as it is at present, is a warning of the danger approaching with the passing of time, seasonal changes and other effects of climate. All the regular repair and maintenance work cannot stop the main cause of the cracks resulting from the subsidence of part of the building as a result of the removal of soil beneath the foundations of the building, owing to the continuing excavations being conducted in all directions under the auspices of the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs.

A number of letters have been written to the Municipality of Jerusalem condemning the damage occurring to this building as a result of the excavations and calling for a halt to the excavations and the removal of the causes of the damage, as follows:

Letter No. MIQ/411/82/256, dated 10 April 1982, addressed to the Mayor;

Letter No. MIQ/411/82/521, dated 21 July 1983, addressed to the Mayor;

Minutes of the meeting with the representative of the Advisory Office commissioned by the Municipality, which took place on 4 January 1984 at the request of the Municipality;

Report of the Engineering Committee, dated 26 January 1984, concerning the reply to the letter of the Mayor's Adviser for East Jerusalem Affairs, dated 15 January 1984;

Resolution of the Awqaf Council approving the strengthening of the building by the Municipality; resolution No. 22 of 1 February 1984, adopted at meeting No. 1, informing the Municipality of the letter No. MIQ/411/82/69, addressed to the Mayor's Adviser for East Jerusalem Affairs, dated 24 February 1984.

After the Municipality undertook to strengthen the foundations of the building at the depth to which the excavations by the Ministry of Religious Affairs had penetrated, at precisely 2.30 a.m. on Monday, 26 March 1984, the first three steps of the building collapsed (see Figs. 1 and 2) and subsided to a depth of approximately 3 metres, and a gap was left measuring 1.5 metres \times 1.5 metres. This gap was directly over the site of the subterranean tunnel. A meeting took place of officials in the Municipality, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Administration of Awqaf, and the matter was discussed. That was at 7.30 a.m. on 27 March 1984, and it was stressed that a critical stage had been reached and that the matter must be taken more seriously, lest the building collapse.

Figures 1 and 2 appear on pages 34 and 35

Figure 1. Location of collapse. Horizontal Section: ground floor.

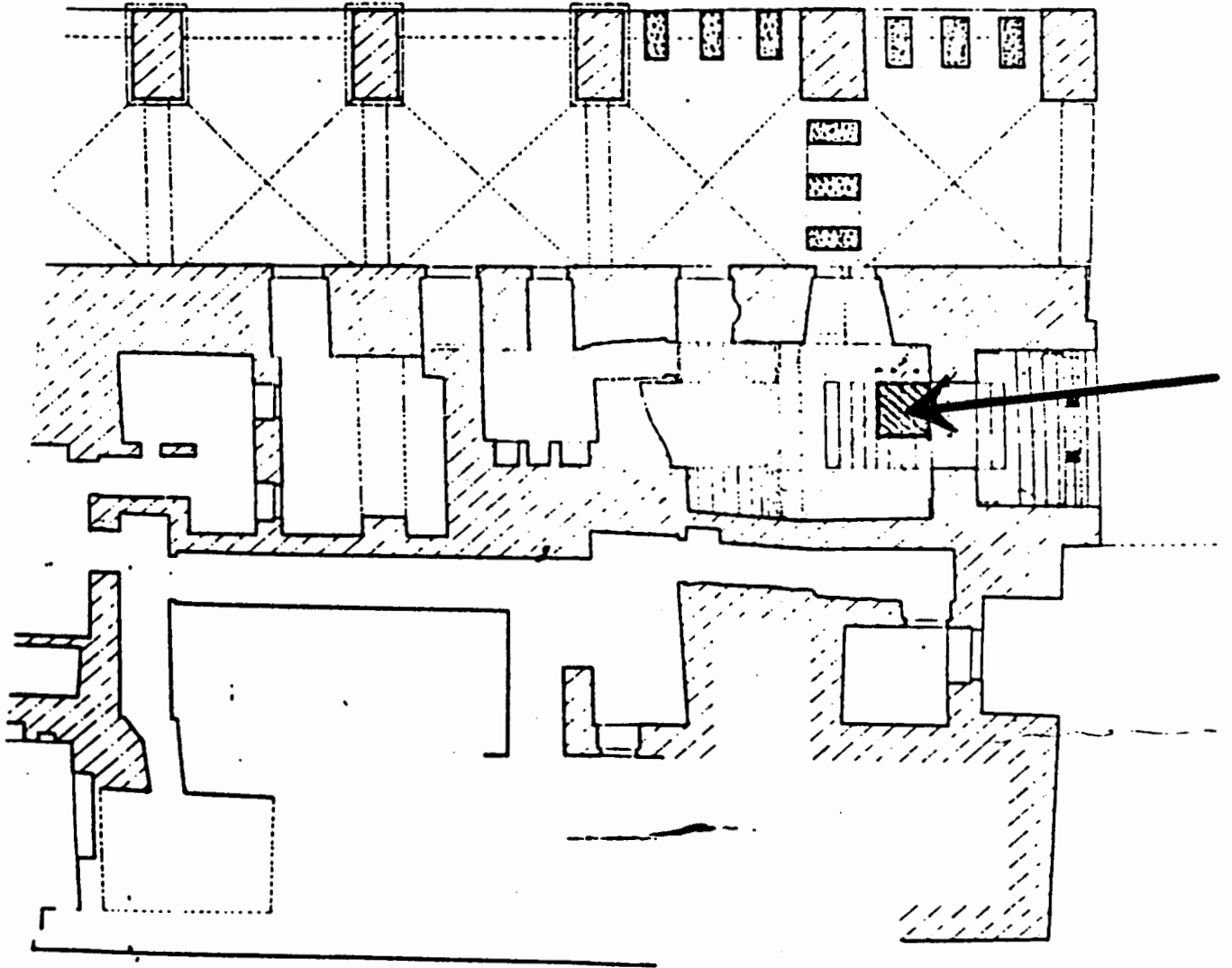
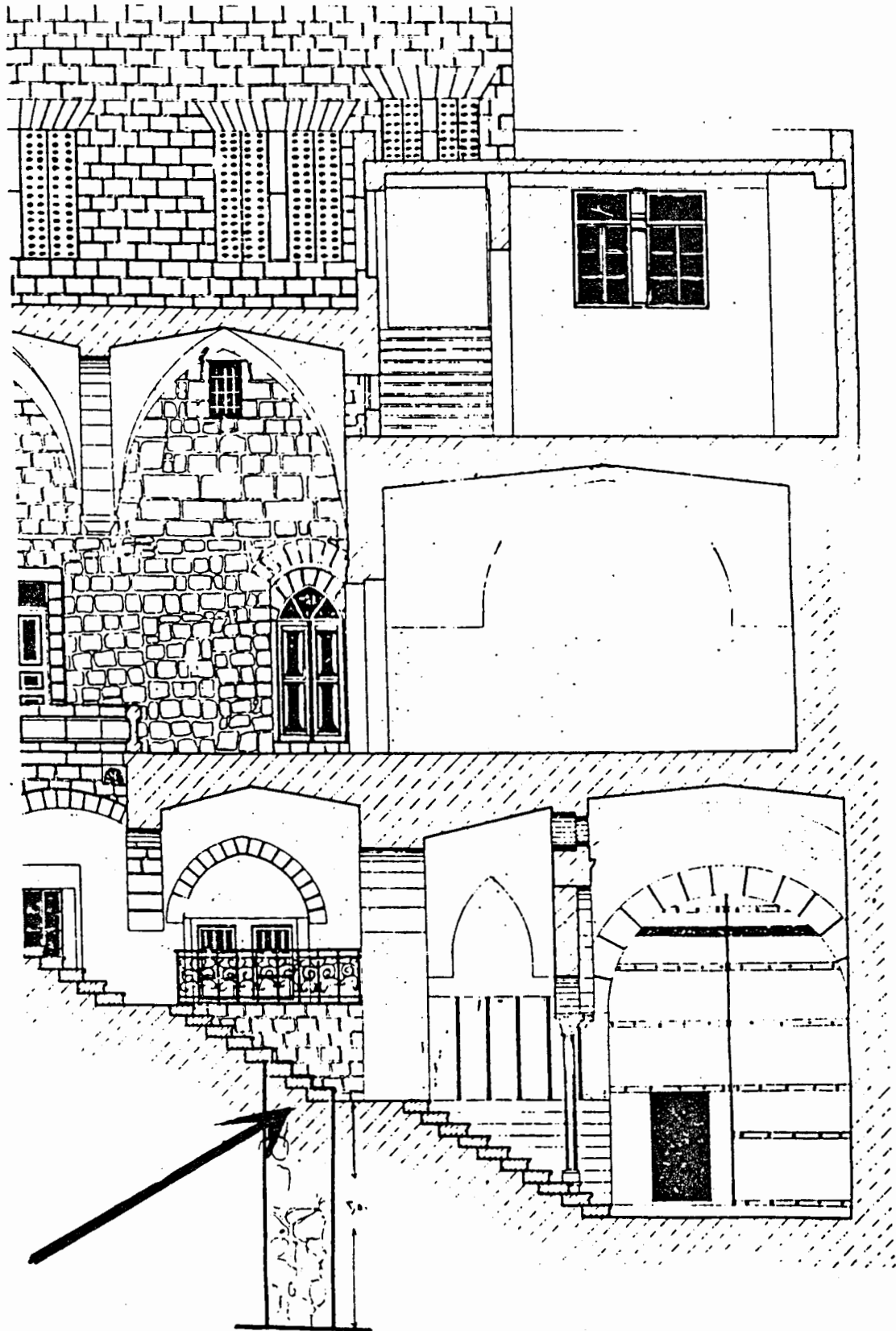


Figure 2. Location of collapse.



DOCUMENT S/16697*

**Letter dated 10 August 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[14 August 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit to you copies of some documents that reveal the nature of counter-revolutionary organizations established in Pakistan, together with the issue of *Kabul New Times* which reproduces those documents.

These documents, which were disclosed in a press conference before the local and foreign journalists and the press attachés of diplomatic missions in Kabul, bear considerable testimony to the fact that United States imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and their reactionary allies in the region are behind the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter, together with the documents annexed thereto,³ as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/396-S/16697.

DOCUMENT S/16701*

Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[16 August 1984]*

I have the honour to bring to your attention two extremely serious violations of Pakistan airspace and territory by Afghan military aircraft which took place on 13 and 14 August 1984, causing a heavy loss of life and property. The details of these violations are as follows:

1. On 13 August, at 0945 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), three Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace in the Kurram Agency. The aircraft, which intruded 20 kilometres into Pakistan and stayed in Pakistan airspace for 15 minutes, dropped bombs and rockets at Kum Alizai near the village Nastikot, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Parachinar. The bombs and rockets dropped by the intruding aircraft killed one man, injured five women, destroyed one house, and damaged 10 others. Twenty-three head of cattle were also killed. Twenty-one large craters bear witness to the intensity of

the bombing;

2. On 14 August, at 1000 hours, two Afghan aircraft approached Pakistani airspace 12 kilometres north-west of Parachinar in the Pesar-Kotal area. One aircraft intruded into Pakistan airspace at Teri Mangal outpost near Ali Mangal and dropped two bombs killing 13 persons and injuring 5, 3 of them critically.

The Government of Pakistan takes an extremely serious view of these grave violations of Pakistan airspace and the wanton bombing of Pakistan territory and warns against the dangerous consequences inherent in such violations, for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/405-S/16701.

DOCUMENT S/16702*

Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[16 August 1984]

With reference to the letter of 12 July 1984 addressed to you by the representative of Israel⁵ in answer to your note of 15 March, and on the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

The statements quoted by the representative of Israel in the letter he addressed to you make absolutely no mention of General Assembly resolution 38/9 of 10 November 1983, which demands that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries. You will also note that these statements were not issued by the parties who originally made those threats, and that they are confined to generalities, whereas the Israeli threats were directed specifically against Iraq.

The thesis of the Director-General of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission reported by the representative of Israel, to the effect that Israel has no policy of attacking nuclear facilities and certainly has no intention of attacking nuclear facilities dedicated to peaceful purposes anywhere, is a piece of special pleading which cannot deceive the international community, in that Israel has in fact attacked Iraqi nuclear facilities dedicated to peaceful purposes and subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and the United Nations has condemned this attack.

Moreover, the statements referred to by the representative of Israel make no mention whatsoever of the interna-

tional safeguards system, leaving it to the good will of Israel, whose aggressive designs are well known, to decide which facilities are peaceful. In this respect, I must bring to your attention the statement made by the Israeli Minister of Scientific Research in August 1983 and published in the United States magazine *Nucleonics Week*, No. 35, of 25 August 1983:

“As long as there is no agreement turning the Middle East into a nuclear-free zone, Israel is compelled to disrupt any Arab project when it becomes clear beyond doubt that the intention is to produce nuclear weapons. Israel has succeeded in disrupting several such programmes during the past 20 years and we believe it is possible to prevent the entry of nuclear arms into the Middle East in the future.”

It will be apparent to you from these statements that Israel persists in its intention of attacking nuclear reactors on the basis solely of its own decision as to the nature of these reactors, without regard for IAEA, the safeguards system, international law or the relevant agreements on the subject. Needless to say, it is the duty of the United Nations to spare no effort to prevent the aggressive Zionist régime from implementing this policy, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/406-S/16702.

DOCUMENT S/16703

Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the representative of Lesotho to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 August 1984]

I have the honour to attach a text of the message that the Lesotho Government sent to the Republic of South Africa on 10 August 1984 in response to the South African proposal that Lesotho enter into a non-aggression pact with that country.

I shall be grateful if this letter together with the attachment could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. MAKEKA
Permanent Representative of Lesotho
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 10 August 1984 from the Government of Lesotho to the Government of the Republic of South Africa

Lesotho refers to the South African proposal regarding the conclusion

of a non-aggression pact between the two countries and has the honour to inform South Africa that after extensive consultations at home and abroad, it seems the Lesotho and South African positions are still far apart.

However, the Lesotho Government reaffirms its readiness and willingness to abide by and adhere to the principles hereunder declared:

—The principles of sovereign equality and territorial inviolability of all States;

—The obligation of every State to prevent its territory from being used for the commission of acts prejudicial to the territorial integrity, security and independence of other States;

—The principles of peaceful co-existence and settlement of disputes as the only civilized and acceptable method in the conduct of bilateral and multilateral relations.

Pursuant to the foregoing, the Lesotho Government has in the past respected and shall continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity and independence of other States and has accordingly refrained and shall continue to refrain from interfering directly in the internal affairs of other States.

The Government of Lesotho shall continue to respect the bilateral and/or multilateral agreements, conventions or arrangements and the consequent obligations arising therefrom with other countries, institutions and organizations.

Where it falls within its competence, scope and jurisdiction, the Government shall facilitate the smooth and effective carrying out of such obligations by rendering such assistance as may be appropriate and expected by other States.

The Government shall continue to make a genuine effort to resolve by peaceful means any differences and disputes which may arise between Lesotho and any other State which may endanger peace and security. It shall further continue to take steps that may be necessary to prevent its territory and airspace from being used in any manner by any State, Government, organization or person for the purpose of committing any act prejudicial to the safety, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any other State.

The Government shall further continue to cultivate and promote social, economic and political co-operation with other States conducive to the welfare of the people of Lesotho and the people of other coun-

tries, and to accord fair, just and humane treatment to the nationals of other States.

The Government shall continue to render such other assistance to any other country as may be appropriate in matters relating to the security and maintenance of law and order.

The Government shall continue to permit and facilitate without delays transit of persons and goods destined to other countries. Priority of such transit being accorded to goods destined for basic human consumption, medical use, educational use and maintenance of law and order.

The Government shall continue to co-operate with other countries in taking steps to ensure that common boundaries are effectively patrolled and border posts effectively and humanely administered.

The foregoing shall be pursued for the purpose, *inter alia*, of preventing illegal transit from or through Lesotho territory, preventing crossings at unauthorized entry points, the prevention and suppression of smuggling and carrying out of illegal trade, and preventing the conveyance of persons, materials, equipment, apparatus or other goods for the purpose of committing any act prejudicial to the security, sovereignty, territorial integrity or economy of Lesotho and other States.

DOCUMENT S/16705*

Letter dated 16 August 1984 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[17 August 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued by TASS on 15 August 1984.

I request you to have this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. OVINNIKOV
*Acting Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The American radio companies which recently made a recording of the latest election campaign speech of Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, have preserved on tape some words which the President spoke before reading the text of his speech and which he did not intend for the public.

As has become known, Mr. Reagan's remarks, word for word, were the following:

"My fellow Americans! I am pleased to tell you that today I have signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

Attempts are now being made in the White House to make it appear that the head of the United States Administration was merely indulging in a "joke".

True enough, no such law has been signed by Mr. Reagan and no order to bomb was given at this time. However, it is no accident that the President's words were received both in the United States and in other countries with serious concern.

This episode quite accurately displays the same attitudes which were earlier formulated officially in the calls for a "crusade", in the doctrines of limited and protracted nuclear war, in the military and political plans to gain for the United States a dominant position in the world. The United States Administration prefers to say nothing about all this now, but its practical actions speak for themselves.

It is intensifying the buildup of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons and producing a new class of armaments: attack weapons in outer space.

It is employing every possible method, including a policy of State terrorism and the direct use of military force against independent countries whose domestic and foreign policies do not suit Washington.

At the same time, the United States is blocking the process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and other negotiations to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament.

The unwillingness of the United States to take steps in the direction of peace and the strengthening of international security has once again been made evident in its refusal to conclude an agreement aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space.

The policy of the present United States Administration runs counter to the vital interests of the the world's peoples. It is doomed to failure and yet is extremely dangerous. Everyone who loves peace must therefore be very much on his guard.

No one should be deceived by any of the pseudo-peace-loving rhetoric resorted to in Washington from time to time for campaign purposes. It is obvious that this rhetoric does not match the facts. If anyone had any doubts on that score, President Reagan's latest "revelation" should open even his eyes.

TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet Union condemns the attack by the President of the United States, which is unprecedentedly hostile to the Soviet Union and dangerous to the cause of peace.

Such behaviour is incompatible with the high degree of responsibility borne by leaders of States, especially nuclear-weapons States, for the fate of their own peoples and for the fate of mankind.

On the basis of that responsibility, the Soviet Union has done and will do everything in its power to safeguard peace on earth. The world's peoples expect the leaders of the United States also, at long last, to act with an understanding of their responsibility.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/409-S/16705.

DOCUMENT S/16706*

Letter dated 17 August 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 August 1984]

I wish to bring to your urgent attention yet another crime—perpetrated by the terrorist PLO against civilians in Israel—which was intended to cause indiscriminate murder and havoc.

On 15 August 1984, at approximately 9.15 a.m., local time, an explosive device, concealed in an automobile, was discovered in a heavily crowded section of downtown Jerusalem teeming with civilians. Had the bomb exploded, considerable damage to human life and property would have been the result. It was only through last-minute civilian alertness that this major catastrophe was providentially averted when police sappers were able to neutralize the booby-trapped car minutes before it was set to go off.

The barbarity of this crime is also evident from the type of bomb that was discovered. It consisted of 12 demolition slabs packed in 11 rolls of TNT and sur-

rounded by nails calculated to inflict maximum loss of life and limb.

On 16 August, Abu Musa, of the “Abu Musa faction” of the PLO, claimed responsibility for the planting of the car bomb. This bragging of responsibility for an attempt to commit a crime of such severity serves as further proof, if such is still needed, of the criminal character of the terrorist PLO as a whole, irrespective of which of its “wings” is involved in a particular atrocity. Outrages of this kind, whether successful or not, aimed deliberately and indiscriminately at innocent civilians, must surely disabuse of any illusions all those who may still be entertaining them with regard to the true nature of the terrorist PLO.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/410-S/16706.

DOCUMENT S/16707*

Letter dated 17 August 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 August 1984]

In reference to the letter dated 15 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan addressed to you [S/16701], I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned this morning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the following was stated to him by the officer in charge of the First Political Division in rejection of the allegations of violations of Pakistan's airspace by Afghan aircraft:

“The Government of Pakistan has recently claimed that Afghan aircraft have allegedly violated Pakistan's airspace and have fired at some areas.

“According to the report of the concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this claim of the Pakistan authorities is totally groundless and void of reality.

“Such baseless claims of the Pakistani authorities are nothing new. In the past also, whenever one of the figures in the ruling circles of Pakistan paid visits to Western countries and China or leaders of these countries travelled to Pakistan or when a new round of negotiations between the two countries and the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly approached, Pakistani authorities, for the purpose of achieving political and propagandistic gains, resorted to completely

false allegations. By resorting to such baseless charges and allegations, the Pakistani authorities would like to cover up the reality that Pakistan has turned into a base of imperialist and reactionary aggression and undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. Through this means, they also try to create further obstacles in the way of the process of the Geneva negotiations and to launch once again a hue and cry and hostile activities against our country in the General Assembly. Such futile accusations cannot be unrelated to the recent trip of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to some countries and to the hostile statements made mutually in the course of this trip.

“Behind the curtain of this ludicrous scenario of lies and accusations are Washington and Beijing, who try for their part to make the situation in the region more tense in order to achieve their ominous political aims. These lies and fabrications have already lost their significance and effectiveness.

“While categorically rejecting the false claim of the Islamabad rulers, we declare that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a peace-loving country and never intends to attack another country, but has been subjected to piratic aggression and interference from the territory of Pakistan. Instead of resorting to lies and accusations, Pakistan should be thinking of putting an end, as soon as possible, to its open interference in the internal affairs of our country or must accept responsibility for the consequences of the continuation of its aggressive policy and heinous propaganda.”

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/413-S/16707.

I request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16708*

Letter dated 20 August 1984 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[20 August 1984]

Acting upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to reply hereby to your letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

The Syrian Arab Republic has always supported, and continues to support, the role of the United Nations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and the settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the principles of international justice and international law, in particular the principle of non-acquisition of territory by force and of the right of peoples to self-determination.

Based on that position of principle, the Syrian Arab Republic has spared no effort in urging the necessity of establishing a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of United Nations resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine.

It is on this basis that the Syrian Arab Republic agreed to Security Council resolution 338 (1973) and affirmed [S/11040 of 23 October 1973] that the Syrian Government's understanding of the resolution is based on two essential elements, namely:

“(a) The complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories which were occupied in June 1967 and subsequently;

“(b) The safeguarding of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations.”

In accordance with these convictions, which reflect the wishes of the international community, the Syrian Arab Republic supported General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, of 13 December 1983, calling for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participa-

tion of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing with other parties in order to attain a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of the Middle East that would guarantee that Israel evacuated all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and ensure the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in its national territory.

The events that have occurred in the Middle East region have demonstrated that partial and piecemeal solutions cannot lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the region. The situation has become even more complex and explosive and Israel is committing one aggression after another without hindrance and in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

It is now clear that the policy of force and *fait accompli* which Israel has been pursuing, with the unlimited support of the United States of America, is the main obstacle to the conclusion of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its whole-hearted support for resolution 38/58 C, concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and pays tribute to the efforts made by the Secretary-General in that area. It also expresses its support for the Soviet proposals of 29 July 1984 [see S/16685]. The Syrian Government reaffirms once more its readiness to contribute, in accordance with the above-mentioned bases and principles, to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/416-S/16708.

DOCUMENT S/16710*

Letter dated 21 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 August 1984]

Further to my letter of 15 August 1984 [S/16701], I

have the honour to inform you that, on 18 and 19 August 1984, there were further incidents of grave violations of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side which caused

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/424-S/16710.

heavy loss of life. The details of these violations are as follows:

1. On 18 August, the Afghan armed forces fired 58 shells between 1230 and 1245 hours (Pakistan Standard Time) across the Pakistan border at Teri Mangal outpost in the Kurram Agency. As a result of this shelling, 15 Afghan refugees and 1 Pakistani citizen were killed, and 6 Afghan refugees and 5 Pakistani citizens were injured;

2. On 19 August, the Afghan armed forces fired 12 rounds from medium guns across the Pakistan border at Teri Mangal outpost between 1630 and 1640 hours. As a result of this shelling, 12 Afghan refugees and 4 Pakistani citizens were killed and 1 Afghan refugee and 2 Pakistani

citizens were injured.

The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of the continuing wanton and unprovoked attacks against Pakistan territory and warns against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16711*

Letter dated 24 August 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 August 1984]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement issued on 22 August 1984 by the Government of India on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the recent arrests in South Africa and to request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vinay VERMA
Acting Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made by the Government of India on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the arrests in South Africa and issued at New Delhi on 22 August 1984

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/425-S/16711.

The fraudulent elections in South Africa scheduled on 22 and 28 August 1984, with segregated chambers for "Coloured" people and people of Asian origin, are an affront to the non-white communities of South Africa. The Security Council has already declared the elections without any validity whatsoever and as intended to aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside *apartheid* South Africa. The country-wide raids by the security police of the racist régime and the arrests and detention of a number of leaders of the non-white communities are clearly intended to intimidate the local population into submission and passivity.

Apartheid is an offence against all humankind. It represents a challenge to the universal concepts of human dignity and equality of man. No amount of disguises through so-called constitutional proposals can hide this fact. As the Prime Minister of India stated in a message recently, the "elections" represent a "fraud on the people of South Africa and the very spirit of liberty". The Prime Minister has urged the people of South Africa, especially the black, coloured and Asian communities, strongly to oppose the "elections" which are meant to divide and weaken the struggle against *apartheid*.

The Non-Aligned Movement cannot but deplore the recent police raids and arrests of South African patriots.

DOCUMENT S/16712*

Letter dated 23 August 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 August 1984]

With reference to the letters dated 14 June and 30 July 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [S/16626 and S/16684] regarding the problem of the three villages near the Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit province, Thailand, I have the honour to convey to you the enclosed text of the statement of the Royal Thai Government issued on 23 August at Bangkok.

I further have the honour to request that the text of the letter together with the enclosed statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 23 August 1984 by the Royal Thai Government on the three border villages in dispute between Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic

The negotiations which were held in July and August this year between the Thai and Lao delegations over the problem concerning the three border villages have not resulted in any agreement as yet. In this connection, the Royal Thai Government wishes to point out that the central issue is the exact location of the boundary line which should follow the watershed. Bearing in mind the need to clear up the misunderstanding which has arisen over this central issue, the Thai side, therefore,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/426-S/16712.

proposed that both sides dispatch a joint team of technical personnel into the area in order to undertake jointly an on-the-site survey and verification of the facts on the ground. But the Lao side chose to reject this Thai proposal.

The Royal Thai Government reaffirms its determination to promote the brotherly and friendly relations between Laos and Thailand particularly between the peoples of the two countries. The Thai Government therefore feels that ways and means should be found to resolve the dispute on an urgent basis. In this spirit, the Royal Thai Government has now decided unilaterally to dispatch its own technical personnel into the area to undertake the necessary survey and verify the facts on the ground with a view to determining the exact location of the boundary line.

Upon completion of their work, these technicians will submit their findings to the Royal Thai Government for consideration in order to

enable the Royal Thai Government to take appropriate steps. In the process of consideration, the Royal Thai Government will base itself on verified facts and will uphold the principles of justice which the Thai side has always adhered to. Should there be any doubts as to the findings of the Thai technicians, Thailand stands ready to have impartial experts conduct an independent survey on the terrain to verify the Thai findings.

The Royal Thai Government considers these actions on its part as reflecting its firm and sincere intention to resolve this problem by peaceful means.

The Thai side, therefore, strongly appeals to the Lao side not to mount any armed provocation in the area of the three villages, while the team of Thai technicians is in the process of carrying out their peaceful mission.

DOCUMENT S/16713

Letter dated 24 August 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 August 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider all practices and measures taken by the Israeli occupying authorities in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya region.

(Signed) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16714

Letter dated 24 August 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[24 August 1984]

In the course of recent debates held by the Security Council on a variety of items on 4 May and 16 August 1984 [see 2533rd and 2549th meetings], the representative of Syria once again abused the Council's deliberations in an attempt to malign my country by interjecting irrelevant and unwarranted references to Israel. These references were of course totally extraneous to the items then on the agenda of the Council.

As has often been the case in the past, the representative in question as well as others have misused the Council forum by interjecting issues and remarks extraneous to the matters under discussion. Thus, they have again demonstrated their irrational and obsessive hatred of my country by engaging in malicious polemics at the expense of the subjects on the agenda.

This relentless and cynical manipulation of the Security Council, and of the United Nations system as a whole, has been a major factor accounting for the increasing loss of the credibility of the United Nations in the international community, thus contributing significantly to the widespread sentiment that the Organization is becoming increasingly irrelevant in confronting major world problems.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda Z. BLUM
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16716*

**Letter dated 21 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[27 August 1984]*

Further to my letter of 21 August 1984 [S/16710], I have the honour to inform you about a serious violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, causing loss of life, which took place on 18 August 1984. The details of this violation are as follows.

On 18 August, between 1145 and 1230 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), the Afghan army fired 26 artillery shells out of which 17 fell 1,400 yards inside Pakistan territory in the Teri Mangal area. As a result, two civilians were killed and four injured.

The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of the wanton and unprovoked attacks against Pakistan territory and warns against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the Afghan authorities will be solely responsible.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/428-S/16716.

DOCUMENT S/16717*

**Letter dated 22 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[27 August 1984]*

Further to my letter of 21 August 1984 [S/16716], I have the honour to inform you of another serious violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which resulted in further loss of life. The details of the incident are as follows.

On 21 August, at 1330 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), the Afghan armed forces fired artillery shells across the Pakistan border in the Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency, as a result of which three persons were killed and five were wounded.

The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of this latest incident in a series of wanton and unprovoked attacks against Pakistan territory and warns against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/429-S/16717.

DOCUMENT S/16718*

**Letter dated 24 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[27 August 1984]*

Further to my letter of 22 August 1984 [S/16717], I have the honour to report to you a serious violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, causing further loss of life, which took place on 23 August. The details of the incident are as follows:

On 23 August, at 1200 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace over Teri Mangal area in the Northwestern Frontier province. Penetrating about 1 kilometre, the aircraft dropped two bombs in the area. As a result, three persons were killed and two persons wounded.

The Government of Pakistan has taken a serious view of this wanton and unprovoked attack against Pakistan territory, from the Afghanistan side, and has warned against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/430-S/16718.

DOCUMENT S/16719*

Letter dated 27 August 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[28 August 1984]*

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letters dated 21 June [S/16641] and 23 August 1984 [S/16712] regarding the Thai-Lao border incident, I have the honour to bring to your attention further developments on this problem:

1. Consistent with its declared intention of resolving this dispute peacefully through direct negotiations between Thailand and Laos, my Government extended an invitation to the Lao Government to send a delegation to hold talks in Bangkok. The Royal Thai Government was glad that the invitation was accepted, and it accorded the Lao delegation a very warm welcome and all necessary facilities.

2. Two rounds of talks between Thailand and Laos were held in Bangkok, from 21 to 23 July and 6 to 15 August 1984, but did not result in any agreement. The central issue revealed itself to be a fundamental disagreement on the exact location of the boundary line which should follow the watershed. In order to solve the problem, the Thai side proposed that both sides dispatch a joint team of technical personnel into the area to undertake jointly an on-the-spot survey and verification of the facts on the ground.

3. As the Lao side chose to reject this reasonable proposal, the Royal Thai Government on 23 August issued a statement reaffirming its determination to promote the brotherly and friendly relations between the peoples and Governments of the two countries by solving the dispute peacefully on an urgent basis. Therefore, the Royal Thai Government declared its decision unilaterally to dispatch its own technical personnel into the area to undertake the necessary survey and verification of the facts on the ground. In this connection, the Royal Thai Government also strongly appealed to the Lao side not to mount any armed provocation in the area of the three disputed villages while the team of Thai technicians was in the process of carrying out their peaceful mission.

4. However, on 26 August, between 0055 and 0200 hours, the Lao side, using flares and artillery fires, bombarded the Thai positions near Ban Klang and Ban Mai, killing one Thai soldier and injuring nine other soldiers, two seriously. These intentional hostile actions followed the killing of another Thai soldier on 18 August near the Thai-Lao border in the same area.

5. The Royal Thai Government deplores such acts of provocation by the Lao side which not only create further tension in the area of the aforesaid three villages but also confirm the insincerity and unwillingness of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently, to the extent of trying to impede

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/431-S/16719.

Thailand's peaceful efforts. The Royal Thai Government, therefore, urges the Lao side to come to reason and to refrain from launching further armed provocations in the area of the three villages while Thailand is gathering the necessary technical data on the ground so as to be able to undertake the appropriate steps in order to lessen the dangerous tension now existing at the Thai-Lao border.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16720*

Letter dated 27 August 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 August 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, concerning the alarming escalation of violations of Pakistan territory by Afghan aircraft and artillery.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PAKISTAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations in New York has already informed you about the incidents of grave violations of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side occurring in rapid succession on 13, 14, 18, 19, 21 and 23 August 1984. These involved bombardment and shelling of border villages inside Pakistan territory by aircraft and artillery from the Afghan side and resulted in the loss of 51 innocent lives, numerous other casualties and considerable damage to property.

You have also been kept informed of past acts of unprovoked aggression and violation of Pakistan territory and airspace and the resultant damage to life and property. Our purpose in doing so was to keep you and, through you, the international community informed of the dangers that such incidents posed to global peace and security.

Pakistan has consistently warned the Kabul authorities of the grave consequences that could result from a continuation of these incidents. It has, however, exercised restraint and patience in the face of these frequent attacks in the hope that Pakistan's warnings and the expression of international concern about Kabul's aggressive acts would serve to restrain the Kabul authorities from pursuing this dangerous course.

These hopes have been belied by the latest escalations. It seems that the Kabul authorities, having been frustrated

in their efforts to contain the conflict raging inside Afghanistan, are deliberately seeking an external diversion.

Along with the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Nations, which has supported General Assembly resolutions adopted under agenda item "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security", Pakistan believes that the essential condition for a just and honourable solution of the Afghanistan crisis is the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that country. Consistent with the principles set out in the General Assembly resolutions and motivated by an abiding commitment to peace and stability in our region, Pakistan has supported every international endeavour for resolving the Afghanistan problem. Pakistan has extended its unstinted co-operation to the diplomatic process initiated under your good offices and to the effort to promote a comprehensive settlement.

The fact that the Kabul authorities have chosen to escalate acts of aggression on the eve of the talks in Geneva raises doubts about the sincerity with which they are approaching the search for a just and comprehensive settlement. The Government of Pakistan earnestly hopes that, in the interest of progress in the diplomatic process and for the preservation of global peace and security, you will use your influence and prestige to restrain the Kabul authorities from their aggressive actions and ask them to desist forthwith from provocations and attacks against Pakistan territory.

In conveying our concerns and in requesting for appropriate intercession by you, I also consider that it is important to alert the members of the Security Council and other Members of the United Nations to the grave situation caused on our borders by the continuation and unprecedented escalation of attacks from the Afghanistan side and the consequent danger to international peace and security. Pakistan is determined to safeguard its political independence and territorial integrity and reserves the right to take necessary measures in self-defence, should the Kabul authorities fail to desist from their wanton aggression. Pakistan is confident that it will enjoy the full support of the international community in this situation.

(Signed) Sahabzada YAQUB-KHAN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Pakistan

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/438-S/16720.

DOCUMENT S/16723*

Letter dated 28 August 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[29 August 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the information bulletin issued at the conclusion of the meeting between the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and the representatives of Guatemala and Honduras, held at Panama City from 24 to 28 August 1984.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Leonardo KAM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Panama
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information bulletin issued on 28 August 1984 at Panama City by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela and of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and representatives of Guatemala and Honduras

On the initiative of the Contadora Group, the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/448-S/16723.

with their counterparts from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and representatives of Guatemala and Honduras, at Panama City from 24 to 28 August 1984.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to ascertain the views of the Central American Governments on the "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America" transmitted to the heads of State on 9 and 10 June 1984. As will be recalled, that document is an international legal instrument drawn up by the Contadora Group as part of the diplomatic negotiation process which their Governments are promoting and is based, in particular, on proposals put forward by the Central American Governments in the Political Affairs Commission, the Security Affairs Commission and the Commission for Economic and Social Questions, which met between January and April of this year.

During the working sessions the participants reviewed in detail the observations and suggestions of the Central American countries on the text of the Act as a means for promoting peacemaking and co-operation in Central America.

The consultation process helped to identify with greater precision the differences which remained, primarily in the political sphere and with regard to arms control. The participants discussed issues of the highest importance relating to the legal scope of the proposed commitments to be entered into by the Governments of the region, procedures for verification and monitoring compliance with those commitments, and the identification of the steps that needed to be taken before the entry into force of the instrument.

The observations and suggestions made in the course of the meeting constitute important elements for bringing the diplomatic negotiation process to fruition and achieving peace in the Central American region, which will enable the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group to identify the next stages in their efforts in behalf of peace and co-operation in the region.

DOCUMENT S/16724*

Note verbale dated 29 August 1984 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[30 August 1984]

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Yemen Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and would like kindly to request that the enclosed letter, addressed to you from Mr. Riyad H. Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 August 1984 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Political Department and member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has asked me to inform you of the following.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/449-S/16724.

At noon today, 29 August 1984, the Fascist Kahane, the Israeli Knesset member, and 200 of his armed supporters tried to storm the town of Um el Fahm. There was a violent confrontation between the Palestinian inhabitants in the town of Um el Fahm and the Fascist forces of the Israeli border guard, which used tear-gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators. Those forces also fired shots in the air and dispersed thousands of demonstrators. Six demonstrators were wounded as a result of this and by stones thrown by the border guard troops at the demonstrators. The heroic inhabitants of Um el Fahm were able to resist the Fascist Kahane and his supporters and prevent them from entering the town.

This Zionist Fascist Kahane, who ran in the Israeli elections for the Knesset under the banner of criminal Fascist racism, urging the expulsion of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants from Palestine by force, and succeeded in obtaining a seat in the Knesset of the Zionist entity, is a perfect expression of the criminal and ugly face of Zionist racism. Today we see him trying, as he promised, to implement his electoral programme by force of arms in order to expel our people from its homeland within sight and earshot of the Zionist Israeli rulers.

We appeal to you to take the necessary immediate steps to put a halt to these criminal actions and to make the rulers of Israel bear full responsibility for them and for the consequences thereof.

DOCUMENT S/16725

Letter dated 29 August 1984 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 August 1984]

I have the honour to request that the attached document, entitled "SWAPO statement on the cessation of armed hostilities in Namibia" and dated 13 August 1984, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Elleck K. MASHINGAIDZE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

ANNEX

SWAPO statement dated 13 August 1984 on the
cessation of armed hostilities in Namibia

Pursuant to its commitment and deep yearning to put an immediate end to the bloodshed, loss of lives and destruction of property in Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) reaffirms its readiness to cease armed struggle in Namibia if South Africa should agree to a specified time frame, with a fixed date, for the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The sole purpose of SWAPO's armed struggle is to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. There will certainly be no need or justification for SWAPO to continue with the armed struggle once the South African Government has agreed to a concrete time frame for Namibia's independence, through the fixing of a date for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

It is very important that the South African Government understands that SWAPO will not agree to a South African supervised and controlled transitional process to Namibia's independence. There exists among the Namibian people a profound distrust of the South African Government because of its record of wanton repression and atrocities in Namibia.

Against this background, SWAPO is firmly convinced that the Namibian people must have the protection and assurance of the international community that the transitional process to independence will, indeed, be free, fair and democratic. It is in the light of this that SWAPO cannot accept the idea of a cessation of hostile acts in Namibia, which South Africa is proposing, in the absence of a firm commitment by South Africa to a fixed date for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

However, SWAPO remains ready for direct and constructive contacts with South Africa at the highest possible level.

DOCUMENT S/16727*

Letter dated 29 August 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[4 September 1984]

ANNEX I

Memorandum of 17 August 1984 issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic concerning the attack on and occupation of three Lao villages, Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang, by the ultra-rightist reactionary troops of the Thai ruling circle

On instructions from my Government, further to my letters dated 14 July and 30 July 1984 [S/16626 and S/16684], concerning the occupation of the Lao localities of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, and with reference also to the letters dated 21 June [S/16641], 23 August [S/16712] and 27 August [S/16719] addressed to you by the representative of Thailand on the same subject and which contain tendentious declarations and interpretations of the facts, I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of a memorandum (annex I) and a declaration (annex II) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 17 and 26 August 1984, respectively, and an appendix to the declaration, entitled "Armed provocation by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle against the Lao People's Democratic Republic during the month of August 1984".

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the memorandum and declaration, together with the appendix to the declaration, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

On 6 June 1984, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle mobilized a troop of some 2,000 men supported by artillery, armoured vehicles and reconnaissance aircraft, to attack and occupy the three Lao localities of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang, belonging to the Bane May Commune of Paklay district, Sayaboury province, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The claim of the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle that these three localities form a part of Thai territory is a total fabrication. Upon occupying these three villages, they hastily set up their positions with a view to establishing their presence on a long-term basis and carrying out their plan of attacking and occupying other Lao localities. They even used the façade of dialogue to mask their sordid manoeuvres.

The true facts concerning these three villages, the various manoeuvres on the part of the ultra-rightist Thai reactionaries and the position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic are clearly set forth below.

PART I

The localities of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang are under Lao sovereignty. History, the administrative system, geographical maps and boundary marks prove this unequivocally.

1. *The three localities from the historical and administrative point of view*

The three localities are situated in the region named Pak Dane by a Lao, Pagna Somphou, more than a hundred years ago. Another Lao, Sène Luang Viseth, later changed the name of the region to Bane May.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/451-S/16727.

As a result of an increase in the number of the inhabitants of Bane May, some of them left to set up a new locality called Bane Phone Peuay Pao, later renamed Bane Kang. This locality has been in existence for more than 80 years. In 1945, some of the inhabitants of Bane May and Bane Kang left to build another locality called Bane Savang.

Under the French administration, these three localities came under Muong Thong Commune, now known as Bane Dèd Commune, in the Paklay district. Under the régime of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, this region is divided into three communes, namely, Bane May Commune, Bane Dèd Commune and Bane Nhay Commune. Bane May Commune comprises five villages, Bane May, Bane Kang, Bane Savang, Bane Khene and Bane Na Fay.

The inhabitants of the three localities in question are exclusively Laos with Lao customs, who speak and write the Lao language. Their names were entered in the civil registers and they paid their taxes regularly to the French administration. They later came under the administration of the Lao authorities up until the time when the villages were occupied by Thai troops.

2. Border demarcation, geographical maps and boundary marks

The historical border between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand has been determined in the past by various conventions and other legal instruments concluded between the French Government and the Siamese Government:

—The Franco-Siamese Convention of 13 February 1904 stipulates clearly, in article 4, that: "The Siamese Government renounces all prerogatives of sovereignty over the territories of Luang Prabang situated on the right bank of the Mekong" (i.e., present Sayaboury province).

—The Franco-Siamese Convention of 23 March 1907, concluded following the erection of boundary marks, was observed by the two parties in order to ensure the final settlement of all questions relating to the borders of Indo-China and Siam, including the border between Luang Prabang province (the present Lao province of Sayaboury) and Nan province (the present Thai province of Uttaradit).

—In 1941, the Siamese Government relied on the Japanese Fascists to force the French Vichy Government to cede the territories of Luang Prabang, situated on the right bank of the Mekong (the present Sayaboury province), to the Siamese administration (under the Franco-Siamese Peace Treaty signed at Tokyo on 9 May 1941). After the Second World War, the conference of the Allies at Washington decided on the conclusion of an agreement of settlement between the French Government and the Siamese Government, signed on 17 November 1946, which abrogates the Tokyo Treaty, thus re-establishing the border as it was prior to that Treaty.

All maps of Indo-China printed by the French Geographic Service for Indo-China before 1954, including the map drawn up by the "Commission for Demarcation between Indo-China and Siam" for the Paklay region (map 1459A on the scale of 1:200,000), show clearly that Bane May is located well within Lao territory.

The Lao-Thai border is approximately 8 kilometres west and 2 kilometres south of Bane May. Bane Savang is approximately 4 kilometres west of Bane May and about 4 kilometres east of the border. Bane Kang is approximately half-way between Bane Savang and Bane May.

The partition of the territories of the Paklay region is done according to the principle of watersheds, in other words, the side on which the waters flow towards the Mekong Basin is part of Lao territory and the side on which the waters flow towards the Mènam (Chao Phagna) Basin is part of Thai territory. The three localities (Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang) are on the side where the waters flow towards the Mekong Basin. They are therefore in Lao territory.

—the Lao-Thai border in the region of these three localities is determined by three boundary marks erected by the French and Siamese authorities.

—One boundary mark is set on the Phou Hang ridge. It is recognized that the area from the watershed down towards the Mekong Basin is Lao territory.

—Another boundary mark is set on the Kiou Nok Xèo pass. It is recognized that the area from the watershed down towards the Mekong Basin is Lao territory.

—A third boundary mark is set on the Phou Lak Mune ridge. It is recognized that the area from the watershed down towards the Mekong Basin is Lao territory.

In order to justify their occupation, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle have used a geographical map which they them-

selves prepared and drew up which they sent with the letter of 21 June to the Secretary-General. According to that map, the border would pass through Bane May, and Thai territory would include Bane Kang and Bane Savang. They have also taken as a reference a map which was printed by the United States land forces but which states that the demarcation of internal administrative boundaries is approximate and incomplete and that the demarcation of international frontiers must not be considered authoritative.

None of these maps can be taken as reliable. They are totally devoid of any legal value and do not conform to the realities of the Lao-Thai border as already demarcated and provided with boundary marks.

Worse still, after occupying the three Lao localities, Thai troops removed the boundary marks which were at Phou Hang and Kiou Nok Xèo (on 7 June, Thai Television, Channel 7, showed pictures of Thai soldiers removing the boundary marks).

The Thai daily *The Nation* of 21 June revealed that Thai jurists had met many times in order to attempt to find legal arguments proving the right of Thailand to those three Lao localities.

On 18 June, the same daily reported that Mr. Thavat Mockrapong, Governor of Uttaradit Province, had stated that those three localities constituted new Thai localities and that the provincial authorities would send officials to conduct a census of the inhabitants and to issue identity cards to them.

The *Bangkok Post* of June 16 and *The Nation* of 18 June reported that General Arthit Kamlang Ek had stated vaguely that those new localities were difficult to delimit because they were next to the border.

At the same time, several important Thai political figures were unable to confirm that the three localities were Thai. Primarily, according to the daily *Thairat* of 29 June, General of the Army Kriangsak Chomanan, former Prime Minister and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, after hearing the explanations by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the matter of the three villages before the aforesaid Committee on 29 June, stated to the press that the question of ownership was not clearly established. As reported in *The Nation* of 19 June, for his part, Mr. Phaythoun Kruakeo, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that the Committee did not yet know whether the villages of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang were in Thai territory or in Lao territory.

The weekly *Lèng Khao*, in issue No. 45 of 1-7 July, reported, under the headline "What is said and what is seen", that, according to the statements of the Thai authorities, the Thai side had always regarded those three localities as belonging to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and that that was why there had never been representatives of the Thai authorities there. All administrative jurisdiction lay with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, all the officials and troops were Lao, the official language was Lao, and the situation had been thus for several generations.

The villages of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang belong to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. That relationship is clearly proved by history, law and the reality of the facts, as a result of which there has been up to now no border problem between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand. Important Thai political figures and the Thai mass media have partially revealed that truth. It is for that reason that the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle are unable to justify their acts of attacking and occupying Lao territory.

PART II

Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang are Lao villages. Why have the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle so flagrantly attacked and occupied these three villages? What are their intentions?

1. *The occupation of these three villages is a very serious incident which was prepared and premeditated far in advance*

Since the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle have on several occasions staged armed provocations along the Lao-Thai border, but never before were they so serious as this time, when their troops occupied Lao territory, waging a large-scale battle supervised directly by General Arthit Kamlang Ek, with the participation of the Army, armoured vehicles, artillery and reconnaissance aircraft to provide cover. However, in order to mislead public opinion and to justify their attack, they made up the story that Lao troops were occupying three Thai villages. What is more, they have massed their troops on the southern border of Saya-

boury province, have organized manoeuvres and have declared a state of emergency in several adjacent provinces.

This aggression is particularly serious because the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle have used regular troops shamelessly to attack and occupy the territory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a country with which they maintain diplomatic relations and with which they signed two joint declarations in 1979. In the declarations, they agreed to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a member of the United Nations recognized by them.

2. *This occupation is part of a series of hostile manoeuvres carried out by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. At the same time, it shows their collusion with the reactionaries of the Beijing ruling circles and with other imperialist forces against the three countries of Indo-China*

There is no need to go very far back in history; a look at the past 40 years is enough to show that the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle have always relied on imperialist forces and international reactionaries for the fulfilment of their expansionist dream. They relied on the Japanese Fascists from 1941 to 1946 in order to annex Sayaboury and the territory of Champassak province on the right bank of the Mekong. To fulfil the same dream, they allowed the United States to use their territory as a military base and sent their troops to participate in the United States war of aggression against the three countries of Indo-China.

Acting in collusion with the reactionaries of the Chinese ruling circles, they are currently provisioning, training, organizing and commanding exile Lao reactionaries, using Thai territory as a springboard for them to return and undermine the peaceful life of the Lao people and to enable the genocidal Pol Pot clique to thwart the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. By sending their troops to attack and occupy Lao territory, they have revealed their treachery even more clearly.

These three villages were not occupied by accident. The occupation occurred immediately after the visit to China by General Arthit Kamlang Ek, who had gone to the Sino-Vietnamese border so as to learn from the experience acquired by the Chinese in the violation of borders. The Chinese are in the process of expanding the war in order to occupy Vietnamese territory close to the border. While General Arthit Kamlang Ek denied that the recent visit to China by the Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs, Siddhi Savetsila, had any connection with the "border dispute", Siddhi Savetsila himself confessed that he had raised the issue with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Wu Xueqian. Moreover, the latter assured him of Beijing's support in this matter.

Thus, the truth could not be clearer. Nevertheless, according to the daily *Maixon* of 23 June 1984, the Secretary-General of the Thai National Security Council, Prasong Soonsiri, shamelessly said that "Thailand does not covet a single inch of the territory of others".

The acts of aggression and the occupation of Lao territory by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle do not stop at the three villages mentioned. They are now trying to turn these villages into strongholds for their efforts to sabotage the Lao People's Democratic Republic. While reinforcing their troops, they have also massed thousands of exiled Lao reactionaries at several points on the Lao-Thai border, particularly in the area adjacent to the towns of Botène and Kène Thao in Sayaboury province.

In its broadcasts of 26 June 1984, the radio station of the Thai army asserted shamelessly: "What would happen if Thailand demanded that Laos return the 62,500 square kilometres of territory which France forced us to cede to Laos previously? What would happen if Thailand bypassed the question of finding out to whom these three villages belonged and raised the problem of the territory lying between the villages and Mekong which, in the past, did indeed belong to Thailand?"

For the past 40 years, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, relying on imperialist forces and international reactionaries for the fulfilment of their expansionist dream, have suffered only defeats. If they persist in following the same path, they will surely suffer even greater defeats.

3. *Before and during the occupation of the three Lao villages, the Thai side used the words "desire to negotiate" as a means of misleading public opinion and covering up their past actions and their preparations for further hostile action against the Lao People's Democratic Republic*

On 31 May 1984, General Arthit Kamlang Ek declared that he wanted to settle the border dispute through negotiation. On 5 June, the Thai Ambassador, Mr. Somphong Faichampa, informed the Lao Ministry of

Foreign Affairs that the Thai side welcomed the settlement of the dispute through negotiation. However, the following day, General Arthit Kamlang Ek himself gave the order to attack and occupy the three Lao villages, forgetting his promises of dialogue.

Do they sincerely want to negotiate? What are their intentions and what tricks will they play in the negotiations? The following information will enlighten us in this regard.

From 28 June to 15 August, motivated by its good intentions, the Lao side engaged in diplomatic contacts with the Thai side and decided to send a delegation to negotiate with the Thai side at Bangkok.

The key problem in connection with the content of the negotiations is the recognition of Lao sovereignty over these three villages. It is, primarily, a question of demanding that the Thai troops and military and civilian personnel be withdrawn from the three villages. Throughout the negotiations, the Thai side sought in every way possible to avoid the just Lao claims. It also demanded that the Lao side concede something in exchange for the withdrawal of Thai troops.

During the talks held from 28 June to 20 July between Mr. Khamphan Simmalavong, Lao Ambassador, and General Chavalit Yongchaiyut, Deputy Chief of Staff for Army Strategy, representing the Thai Government and army, the Thai side agreed to withdraw its troops, to return the inhabitants to the three villages and to compensate them for the damage its troops had caused. The Thai side requested that these provisions should be mentioned in the procès-verbal but not in the joint declaration. These two documents were to be signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two sides.

During the negotiations held between the Lao and Thai delegations from 21 to 23 July at Bangkok, the Thai side changed its position and set the following conditions for the withdrawal of Thai troops: in exchange for the withdrawal of Thai troops, the Lao side must not send its troops into the three villages; moreover, both sides must withdraw their troops to points outside a radius of 30 kilometres from the three villages.

During the negotiations held from 24 July to 5 August, the Thai side once again reversed the issue: the Thai side would withdraw its troops after the technical commission had conducted an on-the-spot survey and had marked out the boundaries. Then the Thai side demanded that the *status quo* be maintained, i.e., that the Thai troops continue to occupy the three villages.

During the negotiations which took place from 6 to 15 August between the Lao governmental delegation, headed by Mr. Soubanh Srithirath, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Thai governmental delegation, the Thai side categorically refused to discuss the question of the withdrawal of its troops. It did not even mention any procès-verbal, and, in the draft of the eight-point joint declaration which it proposed to the Lao side on 10 August, there was no longer any question of the withdrawal of its troops.

At the informal meetings held on 13 August, the Thai side proposed a new formula, namely, that on 14 August, Mr. Arsa Sarasin, Secretary-General of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs, should introduce Mr. Khamphan Simmalavong, Lao Ambassador, to General Arthit Kamlang Ek, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai army. He would urge the visitor to tell his host: "We propose that the Thai side withdraw all its troops from the three villages, that it return the Lao population to their homes and that it determine the amount of assistance to be provided to those inhabitants who suffered damage. The Lao side will not send troops into the three villages before the boundary has been marked out". General Arthit Kamlang Ek would then reply: "We endorse the proposal put forward by the Lao Ambassador. The Thai side pledges to withdraw its troops starting from . . . hours, on . . . , and will permit all the Lao inhabitants to return to their native villages. Then, the two sides will conduct an on-the-spot investigation to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the Lao victims and will proceed to erect the boundary marks." In making this proposal, the Thai side stressed: "This is our last offer. If the Lao side refuses to accept it, it will be too late and the negotiations will be broken off." In other words, the Thai side would like to force the Lao side to meet in person with General Arthit Kamlang Ek, who instigated the occupation of the three Lao villages, in order to win acceptance of the condition that Lao troops not be sent into the three villages.

Then, on 14 August, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand communicated to the Ambassador the five-point proposal of General Arthit Kamlang Ek:

1. If the Thai side withdrew its troops, the Lao side would not send in its own.
2. Both sides would conduct an on-the-spot survey.
3. Both sides would proceed to mark out the boundary.
4. Both sides would supervise the voluntary return of the population to their original homes.
5. Both sides would give aid and assistance to the victims in the three villages.

If either side did not accept this proposal, the negotiations would be broken off at noon on 15 August 1984. The Thai side had thus accomplished its aim.

The real reason for the proposal that the Lao side should not send its own troops to replace the withdrawn Thai troops is that the Thai side would like to turn the three Lao villages into a demilitarized and disputed zone, and its real purpose is to perpetuate Thai occupation of the three Lao villages. The Thai side has placed attacker and attacked on the same footing. The proposal, in the form of an ultimatum from the Thai side, is an affront which the Lao side cannot accept because it is completely contrary to the Thai party's claim that it wishes to negotiate in spirit of justice and fair play.

As for the proposal to withdraw the troops of both sides beyond a 30-kilometre radius, the Thai side is trying to create the impression that it is acting in good faith and in a spirit of compromise and that it wishes to end the armed confrontation, by claiming that if the Lao side withdraws, the Thai side will also withdraw. This means that the Thai side is asking the Lao side to withdraw its troops from its own territory. This Thai proposal is full of underhanded trickery and reveals the Thai side's real intention, which is to place the three villages under Thai control in order to use them as bases for acts of sabotage in a zone extending from 30 kilometres inside Lao territory to the banks of the Mekong. Even more serious is the fact that the Thai side refuses to recognize Lao sovereignty over the three villages and hopes through this tactic to effect the gradual occupation of Lao territory, that is, to use military forces to violate the Lao-Thai frontier and force the Lao side to negotiate, so that it could occupy other localities, requiring the Lao side to withdraw its troops and thereby facilitating the continued advance of Thai troops. This clearly shows that the Thais have still not abandoned their expansionist designs on Lao territory or their sinister and long-standing schemes to destroy the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

What is obvious in these negotiations is that the Thai side is still resorting to double-dealing. It speaks of "friendship" and "mutual understanding" to show how willing it is to engage in dialogue and accept compromise, but actually it is only being deceitful and is requesting amendments to sentences to which the Lao side has already agreed. The more the Lao side shows its good faith, the more the Thai side tries to gain advantages. When the Lao side stands fast, the other retreats temporarily by agreeing to delete certain sentences or paragraphs, while requesting the addition of others in their own interest.

Throughout the past negotiations the Thai side has been calling for, and urging the Lao side to establish, a technical team to make on-the-spot surveys in the area of the three villages. The Thais see this as a way out.

Why is the Thai side so eager to have a technical team to make what it regards as essential and important on-the-spot surveys?

It has been plainly demonstrated that the boundary line in that area has been clearly marked out and defined for decades. By raising the issue of a technical team and of an on-the-spot survey in the area of the three villages, the Thai side has made it perfectly clear that it is refusing to recognize the historical boundary line in the hope of reopening the question of the boundary line in this area so as to set the stage requesting a comprehensive re-examination of the boundary line in the future. This constitutes *ipso facto* a denial of Lao sovereignty over the three villages by making them a subject of dispute. It is a play designed to prolong the occupation, to delude and mislead public opinion by creating the impression that the two parties have reconciled their principles and positions and are conducting joint surveys to solve the problem thereby blunting the edge of the criticism voiced in Thailand and in the international arena by those who are focusing their attacks on the reactionaries in the Thai leadership and demanding that they end their occupation and withdraw their forces from the three Lao villages.

As for returning the populations of the three villages which were forcibly deported to Thailand and compensating the people of these localities for the crimes committed by the Thais, the latter are trying to evade the issue. They even have the effrontery to want to organize the return of these populations to their villages by individual consent and under bipartite supervision.

The Thai side has forcibly deported the populations of the three villages to Thailand. It must therefore bring them back to their home villages. Its troops have committed crimes against them and caused loss of life and property. It must therefore pay fair compensation and has no right to impose any conditions whatsoever; nor has it any right to make the Lao side share responsibility for its crimes.

The above-mentioned facts prove that the Thai side was parading the slogan of negotiations towards the end of May 1984 in order to mask its preparations for occupation. Since occupying the three villages by force on 6 June, the Thais have raised the issue of negotiations in order to lead the Lao side astray so that they might prepare to extend their occupation to other Lao territories. Those were the underlying principles of Thailand's position during the past negotiations.

The vigorous opposition expressed by the Lao Government and people, a number of Thai political figures and the Thai people, and the condemnation voiced by world opinion, compelled the Thai side to take a seat at the negotiating table, where it attempted to mislead and deceive. During the negotiations, the Thais tried to delay the withdrawal of their troops and perpetuate their occupation of Lao territory by having the area of three Lao villages turned into a demilitarized and disputed zone, and to prevent the return to normalcy, i.e., to the situation before 6 June. They realized that they could not use the negotiations to coerce the Lao side into accepting their groundless proposals and that they could not mislead public opinion, which instead realizes more clearly every day that justice is on the Lao side. They therefore broke off the negotiations unilaterally. All of this reveals the Thai side's true intentions in the negotiations.

It must be added that the Thais side-stepped the Lao Government delegation's request for an audience with the Prime Minister and with His Majesty the King of Thailand in order to transmit messages from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Thai side set conditions for such an audience, saying that it would depend on the outcome of the negotiations and that since the atmosphere of the negotiations was still unfavourable, such an audience could only have a negative result. This attitude is not normal, for the two parties still have diplomatic relations and even now their delegations are negotiating with a view to settling jointly the problem of their mutual relations. What is even more serious is that the Thai side even has the presumption to insist that the Lao side should meet Arthit Kamlang Ek before it meets the Prime Minister and His Majesty the King.

Everyone knows that it was Arthit Kamlang Ek who personally ordered the attack on, and the occupation of, the three Lao villages and created tension on the Lao-Thai frontier and in Lao-Thai relations, thereby undermining the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the peoples of the two countries and seriously violating the joint Lao-Thai declarations of 1979.

4. *Over the past two months the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have committed innumerable crimes against the population of the three villages*

After attacking and occupying the three villages, the Thais hastily adopted a number of measures designed to legitimize their occupation, such as removing the Lao administration and setting up a Thai administration in its place, establishing a registration procedure and issuing identity cards, forbidding the learning of the Laotian language, requiring the use of the currency baht and prohibiting the use of kip.

According to as yet incomplete data, from 1 to 15 July the Thais arrested and deported 438 people to Thailand. They destroyed houses and fruit-trees and seized livestock belonging to the inhabitants of the three villages.

They have recently reinforced their troops in the three villages, built military posts in a number of places, improved trenches, brought tanks into the area and, on several occasions, violated Lao airspace with their aircraft, including fighter planes, penetrating as far as 30 kilometres into Lao territory in certain places. Thai artillery units have shelled the outskirts of the three villages. In the period from 12 to 14 July alone, Thai troops fired 635 75-millimetre, 105-millimetre and 155-millimetre shells and thousands of machine-gun rounds on the area.

The Thais authorize the inhabitants to leave their villages only from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and only one person per family is allowed to leave at a time. They force the population to attend meetings where the village leaders who are in their pay make statements calling on the Government of Thailand not to withdraw its troops or return the three villages to the Lao Government. Thai soldiers have raped women; for example, at Bane May they took turns in holding a man in check and raping his daughter. Even worse, the villagers had to pay fines when their livestock set off mines laid at random by the Thais, at the rate of 700 baht

when the explosions occur in the daytime and at the rate of 1,000 baht when the explosions occur at night.

The people and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic strongly condemn, before both Thai and international public opinion, the criminal acts perpetrated by the ultra-rightist reactionaries and demand that they should totally and unconditionally withdraw their troops, return to their homes the villagers who were forcibly deported and pay compensation for the losses in lives and property incurred by the inhabitants of the three villages, without engaging in any trickery.

PART III

After the heroic struggle against the aggression of imperialism and colonialism and for independence and freedom, the multi-ethnic Lao nation has no other aspiration than to live in peace, reconstruct the homeland and build a new life. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has therefore consistently pursued a principled policy of promoting and developing relations based on friendship and co-operation with all neighbouring countries, as well as with other countries.

Since the Lao and Thai peoples have maintained fraternal and good-neighbourly relations from time immemorial, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has always done everything within its power to maintain and develop such relations, particularly with the Kingdom of Thailand, the neighbouring country sharing a border of 1,650 kilometres in length. It is in that spirit that in January and April 1979 the Prime Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand signed two joint declarations reaffirming the following five principles, which are to serve as a basis for relations between the two countries, and which require them:

—To respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

—To respect the right of each State to determine its own way of life, without outside interference or threats;

—Not to interfere in the internal affairs of the other State and to refrain from committing, directly or indirectly, hostile acts against the other State;

—To settle disputes through peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of equality;

—To avoid the threat or use of force against the other State, not to permit other States to use their territory as a base for interfering in, intimidating or committing acts of aggression against other countries in any manner whatsoever, and to respect the commitment undertaken by each party not to permit its territory to be used as a base for committing acts of interference, intimidation, aggression or sabotage against the other country in any manner whatsoever.

The joint declaration of April 1979 also clearly lays down the following:

"The two Prime Ministers have agreed to make the Lao-Thai border (both fluvial and terrestrial) a border of peace and friendship based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests of each State and on the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes between the two countries. In this connection, the relevant authorities of the two countries shall agree on provisions and regulations on border posts between the two countries and on the movements of the border population. They shall adopt effective measures, as required, to prevent and break up any activities carried out by criminals using the border region as a place of refuge with a view to disrupting the peace on both sides of the border, and shall endeavour to educate the population, the army, the police force and State officials active in various fields, particularly those serving in the border region, in such a way that they understand the spirit underlying the promotion of Lao-Thai friendship and duly implement the regulations laid down."

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has scrupulously respected these principles and done everything within its power to make the Lao-Thai border a border of peace and friendship. The Thais, on the other hand, have not taken appropriate action to achieve that end. They have sent troops to occupy three Lao villages, seriously violated the commitments entered into by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand in the two above-mentioned joint declarations and infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, to the detriment of the interests of the two peoples in, and their aspirations for, peaceful coexistence and the development of friendly relations.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic demands resolutely that the Thais should totally and unconditionally withdraw their troops and their military and civilian personnel from the places they have occupied, compensate the local population for the losses in human lives and property

caused by their men, return the captured Lao villagers to their places of origin and restore the situation in the three villages to the situation that prevailed until 6 June 1984.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is still pursuing a policy of settling disputes between the two countries through negotiation, on the basis of the principles laid down in the two 1979 joint declarations, but is also determined to avail itself of its right of self-defence in order to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Lao people and Government wish to express their sincere gratitude and make a strong appeal to the Thai people, to well-meaning people in Thailand and to the Governments and peoples of fraternal and friendly countries for support for their just cause, and to express their determination to call on the Thais to respond to the justified demands made by the Lao side and to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos.

ANNEX II

Statement made on 26 August 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

After unilaterally announcing the breaking off of Lao-Thai negotiations, the Thai Government, on 23 August 1984 [S/16712, *annex*], issued a statement about the three villages in which it said that the central issue was the delimitation of the boundary line according to the watershed principle, that the Lao side had rejected the Thai proposals on the establishment of bipartite technical teams to carry out an on-site survey, and that for that reason the Thai Government had decided to send technicians to undertake such a survey and verify the facts about the exact location of the boundary line. Thailand urged the Lao side not to create military incidents in the area of the three villages while the Thais were carrying out their survey.

With regard to that statement, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic finds it necessary to clarify its position as follows:

1. It is common knowledge that, on 6 June 1984, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle sent troops to attack and occupy the three Lao villages of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang, in Paklay district, Sayaboury province. Despite the continuing occupation of the three villages by Thai troops, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, prompted by a desire for a just solution to the problem, sent a delegation to Bangkok on 21 July to negotiate with the Thai side. As indicated in the memorandum issued on 17 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao side has made it clear throughout the negotiations that the three villages come under Lao sovereignty not only because of history, administrative factors and treaties, but also because of geographical maps and boundary marks, the Lao-Thai border having been defined under the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 23 March 1907 and the border-delimitation protocol annexed thereto. When the two joint Lao-Thai communiqués were concluded in 1979, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand approved the historical boundary between the two countries and promised to make it a zone of peace and friendship. The best way to achieve that goal would be for the Thais to withdraw their troops from the three Lao villages so as to restore the situation to what it had been prior to 6 June 1984 and facilitate the continuation of negotiations between the two parties with a view to solving the problems. The just position and good will of the Lao People's Democratic Republic have met with the understanding, appreciation and support of broad sectors of public opinion in Thailand, South-East Asia and the rest of the world.

It is clear that the central issue is not the "watershed" or any "misunderstanding" over the question. The central issue is the attack on and occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops, which must withdraw.

2. During the recent negotiations in Bangkok, because of the continuing occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops, the Lao Government delegation categorically rejected the proposal to establish bipartite technical teams to carry out an on-site survey, on the grounds that the boundary in that region and the rest of the existing boundary between the two countries were clearly defined and marked, and there had never been any dispute. The Thais have now reinforced their occupation troops, which outnumber two to one the population of the three villages; they have brought in large quantities of arms and war *matériel*; they have dug trenches and built military posts, and are shooting indiscriminately and violating Lao airspace. Such being the case, the Thai Government's intention to send its technicians to carry out an on-site survey represents an attempt to legitimize the occupation, change the boundary line in that region and annex the three Lao villages to Thai territory. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, an independent and sovereign country, cannot at all accept such conduct by the Thais. The

fact that they are stubbornly clinging to the idea of an on-site survey by invoking the "border dispute" in the region cannot fool the people of Thailand and the world, who are now loudly condemning the attack on and occupation of those Lao territories.

The Thais have even been so arrogant as to call on the Lao side to refrain from any military activity in the three villages. That demand is utterly unwarranted.

As long as Thai troops continue occupying the three villages and committing crimes against the population in and around those three villages, there will be nothing to check the hatred of the Lao army and people and their determination to fight back.

3. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has always respected the territorial sovereignty of the Kingdom of Thailand and, at the same time, is determined to preserve its own. On the basis of that principle and in the spirit of friendship and good-neighbourliness between the peoples of the two countries, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is prepared to pursue negotiations with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand with a view to finding a just solution to the problem of the three villages, restoring peace to the border, and normalizing and improving relations between the two countries in accordance with their national interests, thus helping to safeguard peace and stability in South-East Asia.

APPENDIX

Acts of armed provocation committed against the Lao People's Democratic Republic during the month of August 1984 by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle

At about 4 p.m., local time, on 2 August 1984, the Thais considerably reinforced their troops, stationing them opposite Done Sangkhi Island

(Lao territory), south of Vientiane. They also used their so-called NPK Mekong patrol boats to engage in acts of provocation and intimidation to the north of the island. In addition, their T-28 and L-19 aircraft made several provocative flights over the region facing Done Sangkhi.

Also on that day, at Bane May, to the south of Vientiane province, four of Thailand's Mekong patrol boats made several incursions into Lao territorial waters.

At 11 a.m., local time, on 17 August, a Thai L-19 aircraft made four intimidatory flights off Done Xingxou, to the north of Vientiane.

At 10 a.m., local time, on 20 August, two Thai T-28 aircraft made several provocative flights off Done Sangkhi.

On 21 August, the Thais sent a troop division to Bane May, Nabong, and Tasseng Kutbong, in Phonhphisay district, opposite Done Sangkhi.

On 22 August 1984, several Thai NPK patrol boats again engaged in provocative and threatening manoeuvres off Done Sangkhi, creating panic among the Lao population of the region.

After its unilateral decision to break off the recent negotiations in Bangkok, the Thai side reinforced its troops massed along the right bank of the Mekong River across from Muang Salakham district on the Lao side. The Thais have built military posts at several points along the right bank of the Mekong River between Park Some and Park Huan and are thus engaged in large-scale military preparations.

All these hostile acts constitute, in the eyes of the Lao Government and people, acts of provocation and serious threats to the independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. For the present Thai Government, however, the military occupation of three villages in a neighbouring country and constant acts of armed provocation accompanied by large-scale military preparations along the border are good-will gestures.

DOCUMENT S/16728

Letter dated 30 August 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[30 August 1984]

I am writing to you in order to convey the content of the note, dated 29 August 1984, which was sent to Mr. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. José León Talavera, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I request that you arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 August 1984 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I am writing to you in order to inform you of the following:

On 27 August 1984, between 1000 and 1100 hours, the anti-aircraft defence of the Sandinist People's Army shot down a C-47 Douglas aircraft of United States manufacture in the sector situated between El Portillón and Palo Blanco, 16 kilometres to the south of Quilalí, in the department of Jinotega. The eight persons on board, namely, the pilot José Luis Gutiérrez Lugo, a former major in the Somozan Guard, the co-pilot Justino Espinoza and the crew members Glen Sinclair, Eugenio Chávez, Mario Vindell, Juan Rodríguez, Henry Gadea and Constantino Sánchez, were killed.

The C-47, which is one of the aircraft supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency to the mercenary bands working for the United States Government, had been making similar flights from Honduran territory. This time it was shot down when providing ammunition, food and sup-

plies to the so-called Diriangen mercenary command operating in the area of the frontier with Honduras. The authorities of the Sandinist People's Army are currently carrying out an on-the-spot investigation in order to obtain further details, which I shall transmit to you in due course.

The above-mentioned activities testify to the open support provided to the mercenary bands by your Government, which is supplying to them financial, logistical and military backing of every type, including aircraft, with a view to escalating the open warfare which the Government of the United States is waging against Nicaragua, in flagrant violation of the basic principles of international law.

It is noteworthy that these events, occurring as they did on 27 August, coincided with the presence of two warships of the United States Navy in Nicaraguan territorial waters, 10 miles to the east of the headlands of Cosiguina, in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Not only is the aggressive policy of the United States at variance with the most basic principles governing conduct between States, it goes directly against the order made by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984,⁶ which states that all military and paramilitary activities that violate the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Nicaragua should cease.

Besides the escalation of martial action against Nicaragua, there is the growing United States military presence in Central America, together with the movement of such warships as the *Iowa* off the Nicaraguan coast and the continuing use of Honduran territory as a base for aggression against Nicaragua.

The provision of aircraft and heavy arms to mercenary groups by the Government of the United States has been denounced continuously by the Government of Nicaragua. In a note of 6 October 1983 [see S/16030], the Government of Nicaragua protested in the strongest terms about the downing of a DC-3C aircraft, which had taken off from the El Aguacate airstrip in Honduras, and appealed to the Government of the United States to abandon its interventionist and militaristic policy towards Nicaragua and other Central American countries.

The continuing aggressive and interventionist attitude of the Government of the United States belies its willingness to initiate a serious and responsible dialogue with Nicaragua leading to the normalization of reciprocal relations on the basis of mutual respect and the strictest compliance with international law.

In making in the most categorical and vehement terms a protest about

the continuation of open warfare against Nicaragua, the Government of Nicaragua stresses its urgent appeal to the Government of the United States to desist from further violations of the basic principles of international law, including the order of the International Court of Justice, and to engage in a responsible manner in the bilateral dialogue with Nicaragua, which is the practicable way of achieving a sound and lasting peace in Central America.

DOCUMENT S/16729*

Letter dated 30 August 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[31 August 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by an authorized source in the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq and containing the declaration issued by the Council concerning the release of Iranian prisoners of war without any quid pro quo. This is on the occasion of the advent of the blessed Id al-Adha and Iraq's readiness to release the Iranian combatants who take refuge with the Iraqi side.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the statement

An authorized source in the Revolutionary Command Council made the following statement:

"On the basis of its humanitarian positions of principle and its deep understanding of the problem of prisoners of war, Iraq has put forward and continues to put forward one initiative after the other in order to find an acceptable solution to this problem. Its most recent

* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/833-S/16729.

initiative in this area was its invitation to the families of young Iranian prisoners to visit their sons and meet with them in Iraq or in any other place agreed upon, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. However, the rulers in Tehran, who wander blindly in the morass of their vile defeats, have rejected all these initiatives, thus affirming to the peoples of Iran and of the world as a whole their hatred of and hostility to the most elementary moral values and humanitarian principles.

"Out of its firm conviction that the Iranian peoples, afflicted with this clique immersed in evil and enmity, are and continue to be driven by it into the flames of war by force and by the most repulsive forms of tyranny and terrorism; on the basis of its deep faith in the spirit of the magnanimous Islamic message and in the principles of its leading party, the Arab Socialist Baath Party; from its commitment to and respect for what is prescribed by the principles of international humanitarian law; and in keeping with many previous cases which have arisen since the outbreak of war between us and Iran, when our armed forces have released large numbers of prisoners directly after their capture, the Revolutionary Command Council, on the occasion of the advent of the blessed Id al-Adha, has decided as follows:

"1. A number of Iranian prisoners shall be released without any quid pro quo from the Iranian side and given the choice of returning to their country or seeking asylum in any State which consents to receive them;

"2. Iraq proclaims to all members of the Iranian armed forces its readiness to release combatants who seek asylum in our ranks, now, in battle or thereafter, and to facilitate their return to their countries or asylum in any State which accepts them;

"3. In putting forward this humanitarian initiative, Iraq affirms once again to the peoples of Iran and to all peace-loving peoples that the inhumane attitudes and practices of Khomeini's régime will not divert it from the path which it has chosen for itself, the path of lofty moral standards and values."

DOCUMENT S/16730

Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[4 September 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 2 September 1984 which was cabled to Mr. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. José León Talavera, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua. I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 September 1984 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I have the honour to report to you the following facts.

At 1420 hours yesterday, 1 September 1984, the Sandinist anti-aircraft defence forces shot down a military helicopter armed with artillery which was participating in a raid on the Santa Clara patriotic military service school, in the department of Nueva Segovia. During the raid, the helicopter operated in conjunction with three Push and Pull planes flying in tactical combat formation; between 12 and 16 rockets were fired in the sector. As a result of this criminal aggression, four children and one adult died, and two members of the kitchen staff at the

military school were wounded. The Sandinist People's Army suffered no casualties as a result of the raids.

So far, the bodies of two members of the helicopter's crew have been found. On one of the bodies, there were air navigation maps with two flight plans. The first was for a flight from El Aguacate base, built by the United States army in Honduran territory, to Las Vegas; the second was for a flight from Toncontin to Jamastrán, and from that base, also built by the United States, to Santa Clara in Nicaraguan territory.

With these actions, the policy of State terrorism pursued by the United States Government has added new civilian victims to the hundreds of Nicaraguans murdered as a result of the war of aggression waged by the United States Government against Nicaragua.

These developments also offer further evidence of the escalation of aggressive acts by your Government against my country, including the use of Honduran territory as a springboard for aggression against Nicaragua, irrefutable proof of which was provided by the flight plan found on the body of one of the mercenaries in the service of your Government.

The widespread use of aircraft supplied by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to mercenary groups represents a new high in the intensification of the overt war being waged by the United States Government against my country, in a direct attack on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Nicaragua. The carrying out of any type of military or paramilitary activity against Nicaragua marks a radical breach by the United States Government of the undertakings freely entered into under the Charter of the United Nations and constitutes a flagrant violation of the duty of States to abide by the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in this case the Order of 10 May 1984.⁶

The Government of Nicaragua has repeatedly denounced the provision by the United States Government of aircraft and heavy armaments

to mercenary groups, among other occasions, when a DC-3C was shot down on 3 October 1983 and when a C-47 was shot down on 27 August 1984—both planes supplied to the mercenaries by the CIA and referred to in the respective protest notes dated 5 October 1983 [S/16024] and 30 August 1984 [S/16728].

These acts again show that the United States Government is still not serious about the process of dialogue with Nicaragua, which is the only responsible way to find peaceful solutions to the problems now facing the region. On the contrary, such aggressive actions appear to be yet another confirmation that there is within the United States Government no real desire to abandon the military approach in favour of the mechanisms of understanding and negotiation as means of overcoming differences. Similarly, such actions suggest that your Government's motives in embarking on a process of dialogue with Nicaragua have more to do with a publicity campaign to improve your image among the voters than with a genuine readiness to lay the foundation for true regional coexistence.

In protesting in the most formal and forceful terms against this new criminal act, which violates international law and the mandate embodied in the Order of the International Court of Justice of 10 May 1984, the Government of Nicaragua again urges the United States Administration to abandon the military approach as a means of settling disputes. At the same time, it calls on the United States to take a responsible attitude towards the process of dialogue with Nicaragua. To that end, the United States must adhere strictly and scrupulously to the underlying principles of coexistence between States, specifically by immediately and permanently ceasing acts of intervention and aggression against Nicaragua and by ceasing to use the territory of neighbouring countries as bases for aggression against my country. It should be noted that the cessation of such activities would permit further progress in the peace negotiations under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

DOCUMENT S/16731

Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[4 September 1984]

On express instructions from my Government, I should be grateful if you would convene immediately an urgent meeting of the Security Council to examine the situation created by the new escalation of aggression directed against my country.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16732

Lebanon: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[6 September 1984]

The Security Council,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982) and 520 (1982) as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having heard the statement of the representative of Lebanon, and noting with great concern the deterioration of the situation in the areas occupied by Israel in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya district, as a result of the Israeli practices,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, and stressing the humanitarian principles of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949⁷ and the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁸

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

2. *Affirms* that the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 apply to the territories occupied by Israel in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the

Rashaya district, and that the occupying Power is in duty bound to respect and uphold the provisions of the aforesaid Convention and of other norms of international law;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to respect strictly the rights of the civilian population in the areas under its occupation in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya district, and to comply strictly with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

4. *Demands* that Israel immediately lift all restrictions and obstacles to the restoration of normal conditions in the areas under its occupation in violation of the fourth

Geneva Convention of 1949, particularly concerning the closing of roads and crossings, the limitation of freedom of movement of individuals and the normal flow of persons and goods between those areas and the rest of Lebanon, and the obstruction to the normal conduct of Lebanese Government institutions and personnel;

5. *Urges* all States parties to the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to make every effort to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya district;

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

DOCUMENT S/16733*

Letter dated 5 September 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 September 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 27 August 1984 [S/16719] regarding the Thai-Lao border incident, I have the honour to bring to your attention further developments on this problem:

1. On 1 September 1984, at 1430 hours, four to six Lao soldiers fired rocket-propelled grenades at the Thai cavalry's observation post, about 1 kilometre north of Ban Sawang village, Ban Khoke sub-district, Uttaradit province. The Thai side returned fire for about 20 minutes before the Lao side stopped. There were no Thai casualties.

2. At 1845 hours on the same day, Lao troops fired rocket-propelled grenades, recoilless guns, mortars, machine-guns and rifles at the Thai border patrol police base near Ban Mai village, Uttaradit province. The Thai side returned fire but the Lao side did not stop until 2130 hours. As a result, two Thai border patrol policemen were killed and three seriously injured.

3. The Royal Thai Government deplores such acts of provocation, particularly while the Thai technical team was undertaking the survey task in the area with the clearly announced intention of verifying the facts on the ground so that a just and speedy solution can be reached over the disputed area. These latest acts of provocation, once again, illustrate the insincerity and unwillingness of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently.

4. While reaffirming its policy of always respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries and of maintaining good relationships with all countries, particularly those with common borders with Thailand, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to take any appropriate measures in order to preserve Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/469-S/16733.

DOCUMENT S/16734*

Letter dated 6 September 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 September 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 August 1984 and a note verbale was handed over to him by the officer-in-charge of the First Political Division, the contents of which are as follows:

"The Islamabad authorities, followed by the mass media of the imperialist countries, have recently

launched another campaign of slanderous propaganda claiming that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan carried out aggression against Pakistan from land and air.

"The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declare that no land or air attack has been made against Pakistan. They regard the allegations of the Pakistani authorities as mere lies and resolutely reject them.

"At a time when the Geneva talks and the thirty-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/473-S/16734.

ninth session of the General Assembly draw nearer, the Islamabad authorities, under the direction of and in collusion with the United States and Chinese circles, in order to attain political and propagandistic gains stage ludicrous shows and, through poisonous and slanderous propaganda, try hard to deviate the public opinion of Pakistan and the world to put stumbling blocks towards the progress of the Geneva talks and to fan up a hostile hue and cry in the United Nations General Assembly.

"The Islamabad authorities very well know that the repetition of such a farce has become outdated, and raising such baseless allegations and malicious fabrications have lost their time and effectiveness. By pressing such false charges, the Pakistani authorities endeavour to cover up their hostile activities which have turned Pakistan into a springboard of aggression and a training base for the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements in order to carry out aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by these destructive mercenaries.

"While refuting the recent baseless allegations of the Pakistani authorities, the Democratic Republic of

Afghanistan once again declares that Afghanistan, as a peace-loving country, never intends to launch aggression against other countries. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan itself has become the victim of an undeclared war and piratic aggression and interferences from the territory of Pakistan which have been continuing for six years.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hopes that the Pakistani military authorities, instead of launching such poisonous accusations, would put an end to their interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and would not jeopardize peace and security in the region. Otherwise, the Pakistani military authorities will bear responsibility for the serious consequences of such aggressive policies and false propaganda."

I request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16735

Letter dated 6 September 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 September 1984]

I refer to Security Council document S/16725 dated 30 August 1984 and have the honour to enclose the text of a press release dated 5 September containing the reaction of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, to the "SWAPO statement on the cessation of armed hostilities in Namibia" dated 13 August 1984.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt VON SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the press release

The statement does not contain anything new. It is simply a repetition of SWAPO's position which is in effect that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) must be implemented without an agreement with regard to Cuban troop withdrawal.

The question of Cuban troop withdrawal is not a subject on which SWAPO has any say. It is a matter which rests with the Angolan Government and which is being discussed with that Government.

In the meantime, and until a conclusion has been reached on the question of Cuban troop withdrawal, the South African Government would like to see an end to violence in South West Africa. There is no reason, except bloodthirstiness and the desire to kill, why the violence should not be ended before resolution 435 (1978) is implemented. Thus, if SWAPO should stop its violence, peace could immediately be established. On the other hand, if SWAPO continues with violence, action will be taken against it.

**Letter dated 6 September 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: French]
[7 September 1984]

Further to my letter dated 29 August 1984 [S/16727], to which were annexed the texts of a memorandum and statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, dated 17 and 26 August, concerning the occupation of three Lao villages by ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 6 September.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of this statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
*Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Statement made on 6 September 1984 by the spokesman for the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic**

On 3 September 1984, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement claiming that the Lao side was not sincere in its intention of settling the problem of the three villages by peaceful means and had used force in repeated armed provocations and that, in view of the friendship and good-neighbourly relations with the Lao people, the Thai Government reaffirmed its intention of settling the problem speedily and peacefully. It went on to threaten that every retaliatory measure would be taken in response to what it termed "attacks" by the Lao side.

The facts of the situation are the complete opposite of what is claimed in the slanderous and deceitful allegations of the Thai side.

As everyone knows, Laos and Thailand are two neighbouring, contiguous countries which have diplomatic relations and which, in 1979, signed two joint declarations whereby each party undertook to respect the other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to refrain from interfering with or attacking one another, to refrain from using force or the threat of force, to settle disputes by negotiations in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and to make the border between the two countries a border of peace and friendship. The fact that the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle sent regular troops to attack and occupy the three Lao villages of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang in the district of Paklay, province of Sayaboury, is a blatant and arrogant breach of the commitment entered into by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, a serious blow to the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the peoples of the two countries and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations which Thailand duly signed.

Notwithstanding the extreme gravity of the incident, the Lao side nevertheless has continued to show great restraint; it has refrained from using force from the beginning and instead has organized numerous

meetings with the Thai side and has sent its delegation to Bangkok on two occasions to negotiate with the latter with the intention of resolving the problem of the three villages by peaceful means and normalizing the situation—that is to say, restoring the situation that existed prior to 6 June 1984, thereby satisfying the aspirations of the people of both countries and contributing to peace and stability in South-East Asia. A broad sector of public opinion in Thailand and in the world is becoming increasingly conscious of the just position and good will of the Lao side.

Instead, the Thai side has used the negotiations to perpetuate and legalize its military occupation of the three Lao villages. It has not only gone back on its commitment to withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages but has also put all sorts of unwarranted conditions the real purpose of which is to compel the Lao side to give up its sovereignty over the villages. Having failed to achieve its goal, it unilaterally announced that the negotiations had broken down. It even went through the motions of unilaterally sending a technical commission to survey the location of these three villages with a view to altering the boundary line in that region. At the same time, the Thai forces sent troop and artillery reinforcements to these three villages, dug trenches and built small forts, engaged in acts of plunder and repression of the population, raped women and fired shots indiscriminately resulting in numerous casualties among the local inhabitants.

This behaviour of the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai army clearly reveals their sordid and hypocritical intentions.

The Thai side has called the punitive actions of the Lao people and armed forces against the criminal occupying troops "military provocations". What is more, it has even brazenly stated that it reserves the right to reply by any means. It is quite clear that this is tantamount to a thief crying "stop thief" and that the intention is to distort the truth by equating the actions taken by the Lao people in self-defence with the immoral actions of the Thai occupying troops so as to conceal their further goals of military adventure.

The ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai army must assume sole responsibility for having forced the sons of the Thai people to attack and occupy the three Lao villages and to commit crimes against the inhabitants of those villages, for the unnecessary and shameful death of Thai soldiers and for the suffering of their families.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic reaffirms its determination to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, its willingness to settle the problem of the three villages by peaceful means is demonstrated by its readiness to send a delegation to Bangkok yet again in order to negotiate with the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. Let the Thai Government take adequate steps in order speedily to withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages and to restore the situation that prevailed in that region prior to 6 June 1984 with a view to facilitating negotiations between the two parties in order to settle the outstanding problems.

The Lao people urgently appeals to the Thai people to consider seriously the friendship and good-neighbourly relations between Laos and Thailand, to demand that the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai army withdraw their troops from the three Lao villages and to thwart at all costs their acts of military adventure against the Lao people. It also appeals to the officers and soldiers of the Thai army not to allow their reactionary leaders to use them unnecessarily as cannon fodder, for those leaders are moving in a direction that is contrary to the interests of the Thai people and contrary to the friendship between the Thai and Lao peoples.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/475-S/16736.

DOCUMENT S/16737

Letter dated 7 September 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 September 1984]

With reference to Security Council document S/16703 dated 16 August 1984, I have the honour to attach the text of a message which the South African Government conveyed to the Government of Lesotho on 28 August in response to the latter's communication of 10 August.

I should be grateful if this letter together with the attached message could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt von Schirnding
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 28 August 1984 from the Government of South Africa addressed to the Government of Lesotho

The principles set out in your message of 10 August 1984 [S/16703, annex], by which the Lesotho Government is willing to abide, represent in general internationally acceptable principles and objectives to which the South African Government has consistently subscribed.

It is therefore not understood what is meant by the introductory statement that "the Lesotho and South African positions are still far apart" unless the Lesotho Government has interpretations and applications in mind which negate these principles.

As has been discussed at numerous meetings between South Africa and Lesotho on the question of both countries' security concerns, the South African Government has facts at its disposal to justify its belief that the Lesotho Government does not implement these principles in practice.

In view of the failure of the Lesotho Government to satisfy the South African Government that it is willing and able to meet South Africa's security concerns, the South African Government finds it difficult to proceed with the feasibility study on the highlands water project which is vulnerable to acts of violence by subversive elements.

The Lesotho Government's international propaganda actions in regard to these bilateral security matters have further undermined confidence in the Lesotho Government's attitude towards South Africa's security concerns. Lesotho's propaganda actions are known by all to be designed to divert attention from the Lesotho Government's inability to deal with its internal political and economic problems and its failure to look after the needs of its people.

The South African Government remains in the meantime determined to continue to ensure that its security interests are not jeopardized.

DOCUMENT S/16740

Letter dated 11 September 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[12 September 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you a telegram dated 6 September 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, telegraphed to Mr. George P. Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and request you to have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier Chamorro Mora
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Telegram dated 6 September 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

In view of the occurrence of new developments giving rise to new considerations, I wish to refer once again to the air attack which was perpetrated on 1 September 1984 against the town of Santa Clara, with the participation of United States citizens, and which was the subject of the protest note of 2 September 1984 [S/16730].

According to reports published yesterday in the United States press, the two United States mercenaries were members of a group including at least four other United States mercenaries, who arrived in Honduras from the United States at the end of last August. According to the same reports, the six United States mercenaries were sent to Honduras to carry out paramilitary activities against Nicaragua by an organization called Civilian Military Assistance based in the State of Alabama.

The reports state that Civilian Military Assistance has been involved in the financing of military activities against Nicaragua at least since

May this year. At that time, the above-mentioned organization sent three paramilitary groups to Honduras in order to train the mercenary army which has been recruited, financed, armed and led by United States military and intelligence officers in order to carry out military and paramilitary attacks inside and against Nicaragua.

According to these reports, the founder of Civilian Military Assistance said that the United States members of the organization, trained by the United States army, are teaching the mercenary army "basic survival techniques" among other things. The articles add that so far Civilian Military Assistance has given the mercenary army over \$US 70,000 in cash.

The same articles show that, at least since April 1984, the United States Government has been informed of the activities of Civilian Military Assistance in the provision and preparation of resources for military actions against Nicaragua, including the provision of funds. The founder of the organization told the United States press that he was personally visited by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). At that time, he was questioned about the activities of the organization. The articles also indicate that officials of the United States Government were fully aware of the departure of the six United States mercenaries for Honduras in August 1984 and of their presence in that country prior to the attack on Santa Clara.

Distinguished United States jurists have informed the Government of Nicaragua that these activities by Civilian Military Assistance and its leaders, including its founder and the six United States mercenaries, constitute clear violations of United States criminal laws, and particularly of Title 18, Section 960, of the United States Code, which states that they are a crime punishable by up to three years' imprisonment if committed by any person within the United States who knowingly provides or prepares resources, provides money or participates in any military or naval expedition or in any undertaking directed against the territory of a foreign State with which the United States is at peace.

In 1981, criminal proceedings were instituted in New Orleans against

persons who had conspired to carry out military activities against the Government of Dominica. In 1982, similar proceedings were instituted in Miami against some people who were conspiring to carry out military activities against the Government of Haiti.

Even so, and despite the fact that they are fully conversant with the activities of the individuals in the self-styled Civilian Military Assistance organization, the United States authorities have not commenced any criminal proceedings against them. The only conclusion which can be reached by the Government of Nicaragua is that this omission, if it does not constitute overt collaboration, is deliberate and attributable to the fact that Nicaragua is the target of these illegal activities by the United States mercenaries. In accordance with well-recognized principles concerning State responsibility, this same omission leads Nicaragua to consider the United States as being principally responsible for the activities

of these mercenaries and for the damage which they have caused.

In view of the foregoing, the Government of Nicaragua formally protests the fact that the Government of the United States has not yet taken appropriate steps to prevent military activities against Nicaragua by United States mercenaries. In particular, it protests the fact that the United States has not commenced criminal proceedings against such mercenaries under Title 18, Section 960, of the United States Code. Nicaragua demands that such proceedings be instituted immediately in order to prevent further illegal activities and further damage to Nicaragua. Continued non-observance of its own laws by the United States would constitute, particularly in the light of this protest and demand, additional evidence of the approval of such activities by the United States, if not of its collaboration.

DOCUMENT S/16741*

Letter dated 13 September 1984 from the representative of Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 September 1984]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by Ireland, I have the honour to send you herewith the text of the declaration on South Africa adopted on 11 September 1984 at the Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation.

I should be grateful if you would have this declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert McDONAGH
Permanent Representative of Ireland
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on South Africa by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community adopted on 11 September 1984

The 10 States members of the European Economic Community discussed the recent events in South Africa, in particular the elections to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/487-S/16741.

the Coloured and Indian Assemblies, the arrests and detentions of leading figures involved in the boycott, and the violence and rioting in the black townships.

In so far as South Africa's new constitution is concerned, the Ten recall that the international community has expressed its views on this in discussion of United Nations Security Council resolution 554 (1984).

The Ten considered that the recent violence and rioting in black townships, such as Sharpeville, reflected, *inter alia*, the frustration of black South Africans at their deliberate exclusion from South Africa's political life and at the denial of adequate political means through which to express their grievances. The Ten have consistently called for an end to *apartheid* and for constitutional arrangements in South Africa which will include all South Africans fully and equally in the political process. The recent events underline once again the need for early progress in this direction if further conflict and violence are to be averted.

The Ten are also concerned at the arrest and detention of those involved in the boycott, in particular the leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization. They agreed that they should express this concern to the South African authorities and seek the immediate release of those detained without charge.

These negative developments are in contrast to more positive developments in relations between South Africa and its neighbours.

DOCUMENT S/16742*

Letter dated 14 September 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 September 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the joint communiqué at the conclusion of the seventh joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries, held at Panama City on 7 September 1984 (annex II).

I also have the honour to transmit the text of the communication which the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group addressed to the five Central Ameri-

can heads of State with a view to submitting to them the new version of the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America (annex I).

I request you to have both texts distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Leonardo KAM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Panama
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/495-S/16742.

ANNEX I

Communication dated 7 September 1984 from the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group addressed to the five Central American heads of State

Mr. President,

On 9 June 1984, we had the pleasure of transmitting to you, on behalf of our respective Governments, the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America. Today we respectfully submit a new version reflecting the observations and views which the five Central American Governments have put forward concerning the draft Act.

This latest version is the result of an intense process of consultations and a broad exchange of views with all the Central American Governments, which provided the Contadora Group with valuable ideas for revising and enhancing the Act and for facilitating a consensus that would be reflected in legal commitments undertaken by all the parties.

The purpose of this effort was to find viable formulas that would reconcile the various interests and to promote appropriate and firm political understandings that would guarantee regional security and respect for national sovereignty.

The revised version of the Contadora Act once again highlights the principal role of the Central American Governments in the peaceful settlement of the disputes and in overcoming regional problems.

The process of dialogue and negotiation that motivated the Contadora Group has enabled significant progress to be made in the search for peace and co-operation, progress which is reflected today in numerous points of agreement and in the creation of a coherent framework of understanding embodied in this revised version of the Contadora Act. The Central American Governments should now display the political will needed to give legal force to the commitments formulated during this process and should therefore adopt whatever realistic and equitable formulas for conciliation they deem appropriate.

The signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America should provide the basis for security and coexistence governed by mutual respect which is essential for guaranteeing the political and economic stability so desired by the peoples of the area.

The progress made in the effort to prevent any aggravation of the conflicts in the region, the advances in the diplomatic negotiations, the strengthening of the political will to foster dialogue and understanding, and the broad international support for the Contadora process are all clear. However, it should not be forgotten that the arms buildup in the region is still continuing, as are the armed aggression, the border incidents, the destabilization operations and the foreign military presence.

In the light of the persistent threat to peace, we believe that the Governments of the region must expedite the process of assuming the legal commitments contained in the Contadora Act. Similarly, it is imperative for other Governments with interests in and links with the region to respect the right of self-determination of the Central American peoples and demonstrate unequivocal support for political negotiation in place of force, and for understanding and co-operation among all the Governments of the region.

Negotiating implies yielding some ground in order to secure the ultimate objective which is considered essential. Only through honourable, just and serious agreements, based on conciliation and not imposed, will it be possible to achieve regional security, a prerequisite for peace and development in the Central American countries.

The Contadora Group today expresses its satisfaction at the progress in negotiations and at the development of an effective framework for a political and legal understanding. At the same time, it reaffirms its unwavering commitment to continue promoting dialogue, as well as diplomatic efforts to ensure that the principles of international law are fully applied and that the Central American peoples exercise their right of self-determination.

As you know, the United Nations and the Organization of American States have expressed their confidence in and support for the work of the Contadora Group. In various resolutions, they have stated that they wish to be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations which we have been promoting with a view to achieving peace and dialogue in Central America. We will therefore notify those international organizations in due course of the progress made in the important phase that has culminated in the submission of the revised version of the Act, which we are today transmitting to you.

We are confident that in the not too distant future, we the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and our colleagues in the

Central American region, once the improvements considered relevant are made, will be able to sign the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

(Signed) Augusto RAMÍREZ OCAMPO
Minister for External Relations of Colombia

(Signed) Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Secretary for External Relations of Mexico

(Signed) Oydén ORTEGA DURÁN
Minister for External Relations of Panama

(Signed) Isidro MORALES PAUL
Minister for External Relations of Venezuela

ANNEX II

Joint communiqué issued on 7 September 1984 at Panama City at the conclusion of the seventh joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries

The seventh joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua was held at Panama City on 7 September 1984.

The meeting was convened with a view to promoting the process of diplomatic negotiation aimed at facilitating a solution to the various problems involved in the Central America crisis, by means of peace agreements, détente, security, political development, and economic and social co-operation.

The Ministers of the Contadora Group:

1. Analysed the comments and suggestions on the draft Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America made in the Technical Group by the Central American Governments.

2. Submitted the revised version of the aforementioned draft Act and a communication addressed to the heads of State of the Central American countries in which they stressed that the text represented an effort to integrate the various contributions and reconcile those points on which there were still divergences.

3. Pointed out that that had been possible after a long and intense period of consultations and exchanges of views, and that they had tried to narrow the differences in order to facilitate a consensus that could be reflected in legal commitments undertaken by all the parties.

4. Underscored that in the application of the compromise formulas, the fundamental responsibility lay with the Central American countries.

5. Explained that, as proposed by the Central American countries, the Act now envisages only legal commitments. Similarly, the part relating to the implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the commitments contained in the Act has been strengthened so that it is adapted to the nature of the different items.

They also explained that the chapter on political affairs presupposes that there is general recognition that commitments to encouraging democratic institutions are an essential factor for peace in the region.

They further explained that the chapter on security affairs recognizes that such affairs are closely interrelated and that, on the basis of reciprocity, the agreements already reached had been reinforced. In particular, emphasis was placed on reciprocal safeguards which would guarantee the national security of all the States concerned.

In addition, they explained that the chapter on economic and social affairs had been strengthened, above all with regard to the fundamental role which institutions of Central American integration must play.

6. Stated their conviction that this attempt to revise the Act reflects the views put forward by the five Central American Governments, a fact that is bound to facilitate its adoption. This brings to a close the present phase of technical consultations in the process aimed at ensuring peace and co-operation in the region.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and those of the Central American region recognize that the process of dialogue and the negotiations carried out have enabled significant progress to be made which is reflected in numerous points of agreement and in the creation of a coherent framework of understanding. The Central American Governments must now show the political willingness to give legal force to the commitments formulated during this process and to adopt, accordingly, whatever formulas for conciliation are deemed appropriate.

The progress made in preventing an escalation of the conflicts in the region, the advances made in the diplomatic negotiations, the increased

political readiness for dialogue and understanding and the widespread international support for the Contadora process are all manifest.

Nonetheless, the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries expressed concern at the fact that, despite the progress made in the negotiations and the widespread international support for that process, militarization of the area, acts of armed aggression, border incidents, attempts at destabilization and foreign military presence all continue.

The Foreign Ministers of the Central American countries, for their part, on receiving the latest version of the Act, noted with interest the explanations given them regarding the criteria used to order, systematize and integrate the various contributions of all the participant States.

The Central American Foreign Ministers reiterated their conviction that the negotiating process being carried on as part of the Contadora initiative represents the genuine regional alternative and the appropriate forum for settling the conflicts in Central America.

Accordingly, the nine Foreign Ministers reiterated their commitment to seeking and finding worthwhile, honourable ways of solving equitably the serious problems which persist in the region, and reaffirmed the political willingness of their respective Governments.

Another important issue on this occasion was to review the prospects for the joint meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Economic Community, Spain, Portugal, the Central American countries and the Contadora Group, to be held at San José, Costa Rica, on 28 and 29 September 1984. The Foreign Minister of Costa Rica gave a comprehensive and detailed report on the preparations for that meeting, the main object of which is to create a framework which will stimulate and facilitate co-operation, particularly economic and social co-operation, by the European countries with Central America.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group welcomed the opportunity offered by the San José meeting at a time of acute and widespread crisis in the region, and pledged their complete readiness to contribute actively to the success of the meeting and its deliberations.

Finally, to deal with questions which had formed part of the programme of work for the seventh joint meeting, and also with upcoming major international meetings, the Ministers agreed to maintain an ongoing process of political consultation which would ensure the necessary effective co-ordination, and set 15 October 1984 as the final date for the Central American Governments to give their views on the revised version of the Act.

DOCUMENT S/16743

Note by the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[17 September 1984]*

The attached letter, dated 17 September 1984, from the Permanent Observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 September 1984 from Mr. Han Si Hae, observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 11 June 1984 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council [S/16694] and to the so-called report of the United Nations Command in south Korea and its appendix attached to the letter.

First of all, I deem it necessary to call the attention of the Security Council and the Member States to the fact that the United States misuses the name of the United Nations for the benefit of its aggressive policy.

In a true sense, there are no "United Nations forces" or "United Nations Command" in south Korea. The United Nations has neither defrayed expenses to the so-called "United Nations forces" in south Korea, appointed its command nor given any instructions to them.

In a nutshell, the United Nations has nothing to do with the "United Nations forces" in south Korea.

Stationed in south Korea is only the United States army, which is being instructed by the Pentagon, not any other foreign troops.

The "United Nations Command" in south Korea is none other than the United States Command. Therefore, the so-called annual reports of the United Nations Command submitted by the United States to the United Nations are propaganda documents replenished with distortions and fabrications to veil its colonial war policy in south Korea.

The "report of the United Nations Command" of this year was devoted for the most part to the distorted and tedious explanation of the bomb-blast incident that occurred in Rangoon, Burma, thousands of miles away from Korea, which has nothing to do with the "United Nations Command". This means that the "report" eloquently reveals itself that the "United Nations Command" is nothing but a means of propaganda of the United States.

As for the Rangoon bomb-blast incident, it was a drama directed by Chon Du Hwan of south Korea to find a way out of political and economic crisis.

In connection with the truth of the Rangoon bomb-blast incident, I attach to my letter the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 12 December 1983.³

The profanation of the name of the United Nations by the United States constitutes a flagrant violation of the Charter and a defilement against the Member States.

All the so-called incidents enumerated in the "report of the United Nations Command" by the United States are replete with distortions and fabrications.

It is none other than the United States and south Korean authorities who aggravate tensions and increase the danger of war in Korea.

The United States has introduced various kinds of mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery, into south Korea in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The United States has already deployed over 1,000 types of nuclear weapons in south Korea, whose explosive power reaches 13,000 kilotons. South Korea, where more than one nuclear weapon has been deployed per 100 square kilometres, became a nuclear base of first rank in nuclear density in the world.

Various kinds of nuclear missiles are deployed in the area of Dongduchon, Chunchon and Pyongtaek, nuclear fighter-bombers are disposed at the airports of Osan and Kunsan and nuclear equipment of all kinds is stockpiled in Kwangju, south Korea.

The United States has permanently disposed its nuclear submarines and nuclear aircraft carriers in the East and South Seas of Korea and the port of Chinhac, south Korea, is being converted into a base of nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers.

The United States is also trying to deploy Pershing 2 medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and B-52 strategic bombers in south Korea.

The United States has placed nuclear mines in the demilitarized zone south of the military demarcation line and brought into south Korea 72 F-16 fighter-bombers, 24 A-10 close air support planes and AH-1 Cobra helicopters and 100 Black Hawk helicopters and plans to introduce additionally over 180 kinds of new equipment, including TOW missiles of improved model, within two or three years to come.

The United States, under the secret plan for deployment of neutron weapons in south Korea, reorganized a 105-mm howitzer battalion into a 155-mm howitzer battalion capable of using neutron shells.

It was supposed that the neutron bombs, the most cruel lethal weapon, would have been deployed in south Korea some time ago, but now 56 neutron bombs have already been shipped to south Korea.

The shipment into south Korea of a large quantity of such arms of the most modern type as nuclear-attack weapons constitutes not only a flagrant violation of paragraph 13d of the Korean Armistice Agreement which stipulates to "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunitions" [S/3079

of 7 August 1953, appendix A, article II] but also an act increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

Having turned south Korea into a nuclear forward base, the United States and south Korea are now manoeuvring to carry out their nuclear-war plan.

"Team Spirit" military exercises, which have been conducted annually since 1976, are being expanded to an act of semi-war capable of causing war beyond the limit of military exercise.

The nuclear-driven vessels, strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons and fighter-bombers were mobilized for the "Team Spirit '83" exercises. In particular, the task force of the United States Seventh Fleet participated in it, carrying over 200 nuclear weapons including nuclear bombs, nuclear missiles and nuclear depth bombs.

The "Team Spirit '84" joint military exercise staged from 1 February to the middle of April this year was the largest ever in its annual series, for which over 60,000 United States troops, more than 147,500 south Korean troops and the latest combat material and technical equipment were mobilized. Participating in this war exercise were several army corps and division headquarters, infantry and airborne brigades, carrier battle group, landing mobile unit, two landing battle groups, marine task force unit composed of marine combat corps belonging to the United States Seventh Fleet and other units at various levels under the main headquarters of the United States forces based in the United States mainland, Hawaii and overseas. Many war planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons, including B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers, and missiles and sophisticated military equipment were also mobilized for the exercise.

The "Team Spirit '84" joint military exercise was an all-out nuclear-war exercise to perfect the operational posture for a "nuclear preemptive attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States and south Korea are ceaselessly perpetrating grave armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the sea, in the air and on the ground.

During the period from January to December 1983, the United States committed 130-odd acts of espionage by intruding high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes into the territorial airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On 13 October 1983, a heavily armed group of the south Korean army infiltrated into the east of military demarcation line marker No. 0880 and fired as many as over 500 bullets across the military demarca-

tion line towards a post of our side and, on 22 October 1983, south Korean army soldiers fired over 400 bullets of automatic weapons towards the post of our side around military demarcation line marker No. 0352.

At about 1700 hours, 21 July 1984, the south Korean army committed an armed provocation by firing tens of automatic rifle bullets from a point about 550 metres south-east of military demarcation line marker No. 0403 towards the post of our side.

In the early morning of 13 August 1983, the south Korean army sank the peaceful fish-detecting boat *Pungsan* of our side, which was sailing on the high seas 170 miles east of Ullung Island and 110 miles west of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, for the purpose of detecting fish shoals, and ruthlessly killed its five crewmen by shelling and bombing it with the mobilization of destroyer and aircraft.

During the period 1 January through 31 December 1983, there were more than 22,704 violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United States and south Korea and, during the period 1 January through 30 June 1984, the number of such violations amounted to 11,031 cases.

On 10 January 1984, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to hold tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea in order to ease tensions and ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

This proposal is an epoch-making initiative to open up a way to the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

At present, the tripartite talks are the most reasonable formula of negotiation for the peaceful solution to the Korean problem.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to discuss at the tripartite talks such problems as concluding a peace agreement, a substitute for the Korean Armistice Agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, which are signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, the withdrawal of United States forces from south Korea and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south.

There is no reason for the United States not to accept our tripartite talks proposal if it has no intention to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wants peace in Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/16744

Letter dated 12 September 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[18 September 1984]

I have the honour to request that this note and its annexes⁹ be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

The documentation transmitted herewith is closely related to the recent complaint submitted by my Government in connection with the death of two United States citizens employed as mercenaries by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) who had taken part in an air raid on the patriotic military service training facility at Santa Clara in the department of Nueva Segovia.

It should be noted that, just days after the Security Council meeting at which the matter was considered, United States Government officials acknowledged not only the co-operation received by the mercenaries from diplomatic personnel in its embassies in El Salvador and Honduras but also the fact that the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the CIA, had had full knowledge of the groups activities.

This further confirms the validity of our complaint not only inasmuch as we have been openly attacked by the mightiest military Power in the world, which publicly

admits to the fact, but also in view of the duplicity and double standard of the United States Government, which, while seemingly demonstrating a willingness to negotiate, is openly waging and stepping up its war of aggression against my country.

We once again affirm that the Security Council and the international community cannot and must not continue to allow the United States of America to pursue its policy of State terrorism against the Sandinist People's Revolution. In addition, the United States must realize that the problems in Central America must be solved politically and not by military means.

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

United States military presence in Nicaragua

A. NAVAL OPERATIONS

1. Naval manoeuvres

(a) Patrolling the Gulf

Manoeuvres were carried out during the period 30 May to 6 June 1984 in the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca with the participation of the guided missile frigate USS *Reid* (FFG-30) and the destroyer USS *Deyo* (DD-989), for the ostensible purpose of detecting arms shipments to El Salvador.

(b) *Aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy (CV-67) and its Combat Group of one submarine and at least three warships*

From 15 to 23 July, participated in combined air-sea manoeuvres in the Atlantic off Nicaragua. Between 19 and 21 July, F-14, A-7, A-6 and A-3 fighter-planes from the CV-67 practised firing live missiles and bombs in the vicinity of the islands of San Andrés and Providencia.

(c) *Surface Action Group*

Composed of the battleship USS *Iowa* (BB-61), the guided missile frigate USS *Stephen W. Groves* (FFG-29), the guided missile destroyer USS *Conyngnam* (DDG-17) and the hydrofoils USS *Hercules* (PHM-2) and USS *Aries* (PHM-5) were cruising in the Pacific in a show of force off the coasts of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras, passing through the Panama Canal on 28 August en route to Florida, and possibly two PHMs with a frigate or a destroyer, or both, heading for Puerto Rico.

2. Naval reconnaissance

Between 13 and 19 April, the United States frigate USS *Mc Inerney* (FFG-8) was cruising in waters between Tortuguero and Puerto Limón, Costa Rica, paying particular attention to the situation in San Juan del Norte.

The high-endurance cutter USS *Mellon* (WHEC-717) was cruising in the latter part of May and early June in waters off Puntarenas, Costa Rica, ostensibly engaged in civic action.

The frigate USS *Blakely* (1072), has been cruising since 4 June in the Pacific off Nicaragua.

The guided missile destroyer USS *John King* (DDG-3) cruised from 10 June to the end of that month in waters off Puerto Limón, Costa Rica, ostensibly engaged in civic action.

The guided missile frigate USS *Wadsworth* (FFG-9) has been cruising since 25 June in the Pacific off Nicaragua.

The guided missile frigate USS *Flatley* (FFG-21) has been cruising in the Pacific off Nicaragua since August.

B. AIR OPERATIONS

During this period a total of 227 reconnaissance flights by United States aircraft were observed over Nicaragua. The flights covered the entire national territory, paying special attention to the departments of Chinandega, León and Nueva Segovia, including the border areas, broken down as follows: 43 flights by RC-135 aircraft; 92 flights by EC-130 aircraft; 90 flights by AC-130 aircraft and 2 flights by U-2 aircraft.

C. MANOEUVRES AND EXERCISES

1. *Relámpago II*

The emergency deployment readiness exercises carried out in the El Aguacate area in the department of Olancho, Honduras, in which 110 men of the 192nd independent Infantry Battalion of the Southern Command and one company (170 men) of the 2nd Airborne Battalion of Honduras participated for the purpose of testing the rapid deployment capacity of the United States and Honduran troops under simulated conditions.

2. *Granadero I*

These manoeuvres began on 1 April with the start of work to extend and improve airfields at Cucuyagua in the department of Copán and Jamastrán in the department of El Paraíso, Honduras. In a previous complaint we provided preliminary information on this matter. The exercise is being carried out in two stages, the areas involved being the departments of Copán, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Santa Bárbara, Cortés, Comayagua, Olancho, Choluteca and El Paraíso. The troops and elements participating in the first stage of the manoeuvres are as follows:

First stage

For the United States:

- The 864th Engineer Battalion from Fort Lewis, Washington;
- A company of the 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, North Carolina;
- The 224th United States Army Intelligence Battalion;

- The 43rd Support Group, United States Army;
- The 101st Aviation Battalion, United States Army;
- A company of the 3rd Battalion, 7th Special Forces Unit;
- The destroyer USS *Deyo* (DD-989);
- The frigate USS *Reid* (FFG-30).

For Honduras:

- The 2nd Airborne Battalion based at Tamara, department of Francisco Morazán;
- Two companies of the 1st Engineer Battalion;
- 75 sailors from the Amapala Naval Base;
- The 6th Infantry Battalion;
- An undetermined number of naval and air force elements.

For El Salvador:

- 100 men from the La Unión Naval Base;
- An undetermined number of naval units from the La Unión Naval Base.

Plans for the second stage call for the participation of the following:

Second stage

Should participate in this stage:

For the United States:

	<i>Number of men</i>
227th Aviation Battalion of the 1st Cavalry Division	625
Personnel from a Special Forces battalion, Fort Bragg.....	160
Personnel from McDill Air Base, Florida	100
Personnel of the 193rd Infantry Brigade	100
TOTAL	985

For Honduras:

105th Infantry Brigade, based at San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés, composed of the 3rd, 7th and 12th Infantry Battalions and the 2nd Artillery Battalion.....	3 000
2nd Airborne Battalion	600
TOTAL	3 600

For El Salvador:

"Atonal" Irregular Forces Battalion.....	1 200
A company of paratroopers	100
TOTAL	1 300

Some 6,500 men will be involved in the second stage, the objective of which is to increase the skill and technical capacity of the participants to conduct multinational military operations and to prepare the physical, political and military conditions for mounting an invasion of El Salvador or our country, thus applying strong psychological pressures on those countries.

3. *Operation Lempira*

This operation was carried out in two stages in the departments of La Paz, Comayagua and Francisco Morazán, with the participation of:

- A detachment of 250 men from the 7th Special Forces Unit of Fort Bragg and the 3rd Battalion, 7th Special Forces Unit of the Southern Command;
- 250 men of the 224th Army Intelligence Battalion and OV-1 Mohawk aircraft from Fort Hunter, Georgia;
- 600 men from the 1st, 7th and 12th Infantry Battalions of the Honduran Army (each at the strength of a reinforced company);
- The 2nd Airborne Battalion of Honduras.

The objective of the operation was to create conditions providing a pretext for military actions against the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional.

4. *Ahuas Tara III*

The Honduran and United States Air Forces may carry out this exercise in late 1984 or early 1985 as a continuation of the Ahuas Tara II manoeuvres.

D. UNITED STATES MILITARY PRESENCE,

At the present time the following forces and elements are based in the territory of Honduras:

- 150 men of Special Forces ("Green Berets") at the Regional Military Security Training Centre at Trujillo, in the department of Colón;
- 75 "Green Berets" at San Lorenzo, in the department of La Valle;
- 155 men of United States Army Aviation, assigned to operate the radar station on El Tigre Island, Amapala;
- 250 men from the 225th Army Intelligence Battalion, Fort Hunter;
- 450 men from the Aviation Battalion of Fort Hood, Texas, stationed at Palmerola;
- 250 men from the Special Forces at Fort Bragg and from the 3rd Battalion, 7th unit, of the Southern Command Special Forces;

—150 men of the United States Air Force at Cerro El Hule, Francisco Morazán department, assigned to operate the radar station there.

Mention should also be made of the visits of high officials of the United States Air Force, including General John Basey, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Wallace H. Nutting, Chief of Readiness Command at McDill, Florida, General John A. Wickman, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and General Paul Gorman, Chief of the United States Southern Command in Panama, who has made numerous visits to Honduras.

All the information set out above points to a qualitative increase in the military inventories of the Central American countries which is difficult to identify with precision.

DOCUMENT S/16745

Letter dated 18 September 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[18 September 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué issued by the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua concerning the recent violations of our territorial waters by the navy of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you would have this communiqué circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA
*Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua

The Information and Press Department of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction makes the following announcement:

Today, 17 September 1984, three frigates of the United States Navy repeatedly violated Nicaragua's territorial waters in what were suspicious and blatantly provocative acts.

Weaving in and out off Nicaragua's Pacific coast, two of the frigates sailed to within about 8 miles of the coast at Montelimar; a helicopter took off from one of the vessels and executed several passes over the coast. The third frigate sailed to within 10 miles of the port of San Juan del Sur in the department of Rivas.

Nicaragua condemns these incidents, which are unprecedented in the history of the violation of its national territorial waters by the United States, as part of the escalation of aggression against our country, which has included the mining of our ports and continual aerial and naval attacks on our territory. It should be noted that warships of the United States Navy have played a decisive role in providing support for mining operations in and naval attacks on our ports.

It must be pointed out that these incidents are nothing more than acts of provocation or diversionary operations preliminary to new aggression, which cannot be ruled out and in which there will be greater involvement on the part of the United States Army itself.

Such displays of force by the United States Government, blatantly threatening and violating Nicaragua's sovereignty, jeopardize all the efforts being made by the Contadora Group to promote a negotiated political settlement of the problems of the region and the bilateral meetings which are being held between representatives of the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua at Manzanillo, Mexico.

The Government of Nicaragua wishes to alert the international community and, in particular, public opinion in the United States to these unprecedented serious incidents and demands the immediate withdrawal of the warships in question from Nicaraguan territorial waters.

DOCUMENT S/16746

Letter dated 14 September 1984 from the representative of Lesotho to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 September 1984]

With reference to Security Council document S/16737 dated 10 September 1984, I have the honour to attach the text of a message which the Lesotho Government conveyed to the South African Government on 31 August in response to the latter's communication of 28 August, which is annexed to the aforementioned document.

I would be grateful if this letter together with the attachment could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. MAKEKA
*Permanent Representative of Lesotho
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Message dated 31 August 1984 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho has the honour to refer to the message dated 28 August 1984 from the Government of South Africa [S/16737, *annex*].

With respect to the first paragraph, the Lesotho Government welcomes the advice that "the principles set out in your message of 10 August 1984 [S/16703, *annex*], . . . represent in general internationally acceptable principles and objectives to which the South African Government has consistently subscribed".

The Lesotho Government is tempted to interpret the word "subscribed" as "adhered to". It would be appreciated if this interpretation

could be confirmed.

When the South African Government began to insist and exert pressure that it wanted a security agreement with Lesotho and the South African Government presented a draft, the Government of Lesotho responded by tabling the principles and objectives referred to above as forming a basis for and an integral part of whatever framework their two States would jointly and unilaterally conduct their bilateral relations in matters of individual and mutual concern. The proposal which contained these general internationally acceptable principles and objectives and as outlined in the message of 10 August 1984 was rejected by South Africa almost in its entirety. The modalities of implementation of those principles and objectives appeared not to occasion much difficulty save a few areas which were still to be ironed out. It was this rejection and a few grey areas in implementation which led to the tentative conclusion by Lesotho that the positions of the two countries were still far apart. Above all, the Lesotho Government, realizing the national importance of the issues involved, considered it fit and proper and a political responsibility to advise the head of State, Parliament and the population of Lesotho about this matter through such means as it considered appropriate, and solicit responses thereto. The process of elicitation of responses and collation thereof has inevitably contributed to the fact that the positions of the two countries were regarded as still far apart. In the interim, the Lesotho Government considered it appropriate and an act of political responsibility to assure South Africa of its unilateral willingness to abide by these principles and objectives.

With respect to the second paragraph, in the light of explanations above, the Lesotho Government has never had and still does not have "interpretations and applications in mind which negate these principles". In the light of South Africa's attitude as explained in the message under reply, concerning the principles and objectives, the Lesotho Government, in welcoming the assurances, feels that the burden on its shoulders has been alleviated and matters are taking a definitive mutual approach.

With respect to the third paragraph, the Lesotho Government shall continue to make every effort practicable and possible to abide by the principles in the 10 August message to South Africa, to which principles South Africa has advised that it has consistently subscribed.

In numerous communications to South Africa and in meetings between the Lesotho Government and the South African Government on the question of matters deemed in Lesotho's opinion to contribute to the unfortunate deterioration of valuable relations, the Lesotho Government has repeatedly requested the South African Government to avail it of all relevant facts at its disposal which are a source of concern to South Africa.

The Lesotho Government wishes to record that in those instances in which its request was complied with, it effectively dealt with the matter and, in subsequent meetings, South Africa did not hesitate to record its appreciation of Lesotho's sincere and constructive approach to these matters. The actions of the Lesotho Government were and will continue to be in recognition of its practical political responsibility to abide by the principles and objectives enunciated in the message of 10 August.

With respect to the fourth paragraph, where it is possible and practicable the Lesotho Government has been willing and able to meet the legitimate concerns of South Africa in any matter without exception. Currently, the South African Government is insisting on a formal agree-

ment in matters of security. As stated, the Lesotho Government is in the process of consulting the people of Lesotho about the matter. The South African Government views the Lesotho Government's action as a failure to meet South Africa's security concerns. Yet in another line the South African Government accuses the Lesotho Government of inability to deal with its internal political problems and failure to look after the needs of its people.

That the feasibility study on the highlands water project has progressed uninterrupted this far is ample evidence that it is not vulnerable to acts of violence by subversive elements. This further demonstrates the Lesotho Government's ability to deal effectively with political and economic problems. Subversive elements do not operate within the borders of Lesotho. The Lesotho Government urges and sincerely hopes that all States should do their utmost to give practical effect to the principle of non-use of a State's territory from being used for purposes of committing acts prejudicial to the safety, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any other State.

The Lesotho Government therefore does not consider the feasibility study on the highlands water project as being threatened by subversive elements. It is difficult to understand how this project, a Lesotho project, ties up with South Africa's security concerns. In previous discussions either on the project or on matters of security, this linkage has never been brought to the attention of the Lesotho Government. The Lesotho Government will look deeper into this matter and, in the meantime, urges the South African Government not to withdraw its participation in the feasibility study. It would further enhance the security of the project and effective maintenance of law and order if the South African Government would reconsider its continued embargo of Lesotho's arms which have been lying in South Africa's ports for so long despite all the formalities required having been complied with.

With respect to the fifth paragraph, the Lesotho Government has proceeded on the basis that security concerns were mutual and not peculiar to South Africa alone on the issue that has resulted in this correspondence. This is particularly so when it is a matter of record that South Africa has recently resorted to blatant military reprisals against innocent Basotho nationals in Lesotho and other measures which South Africa has in the past resorted to. The Lesotho Government is surprised to note South Africa's negative attitude as regards matters under consideration which are being described as international propaganda and the further qualifications and judgments passed by South Africa on the actions taken by the Lesotho Government.

The Lesotho Government has no illusions about the magnitude of the problems it faces politically and economically. It has in the past and will continue to tackle these problems constructively and responsibly. It does not, however, subscribe to the alleged failure. The Lesotho Government hopes that South Africa or any other State will not in any way contribute to the compounding of such problems. The Lesotho Government has no such intentions against any State.

With respect to the sixth paragraph, the Lesotho Government and the people of Lesotho have no intentions and means of jeopardizing the security interests of South Africa. The declaration in the message of 10 August was intended to assure the South African Government of Lesotho's willingness and determination to live in peace with South Africa.

DOCUMENT S/16747*

Letter dated 18 September 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 September 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 5 September 1984 [S/16733] regarding the Thai-Lao border incident, I have the honour to bring to your attention further developments on this problem:

1. On 13 September 1984, at 1030 hours, a car carrying seven highway officials from Nan province was

ambushed and heavily fired upon with rocket-propelled grenades and rifles by 10 to 15 Lao soldiers about 7 kilometres west of Ban Mai village, Ban Khoke sub-district, Uttaradit province. The seven Thai officials were on their way to repair construction machines which were damaged by the Lao side. As a result, one Thai highway official was killed and six seriously injured.

2. The Royal Thai Government deplures such acts of aggression, particularly against Thai civil officials whose

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/502-S/16747.

mission was totally unconnected with military activities. This latest act of aggression posed a threat to the lives and properties of the Thai officials undertaking their task well inside Thai territory and once again illustrates the insincerity and unwillingness of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently.

3. The Royal Thai Government once again reaffirms its policy of maintaining good relationships with all countries, particularly those with common borders with Thailand, and thereby reserves its right to take all appropriate measures in order to preserve Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. The Royal Thai Government requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use his good offices to dissuade the Lao People's Democratic Republic from carrying out such provocative and senseless acts which have caused many deaths and casualties to Thai nationals as well as damage to properties.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/16748*

Letter dated 18 September 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[19 September 1984]*

Further to my letter of 24 August 1984 [S/16718], I have the honour to report to you a serious violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side which took place on 14 September.

The details of the incident are as follows: on 14 September 1984, at 0935 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), four Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace at Satra Shikra, approximately 5 miles from Spinwam in the North Waziristan Agency. The aircraft dropped eight bombs.

The above-mentioned violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side is the tenth in the series of such incidents since 13 August 1984.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/507-S/16748.

DOCUMENT S/16749*

Letter dated 19 September 1984 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[19 September 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of September 1984, a letter addressed to you from Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I would like to request that the enclosed letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Abdalla S. AL-ASHTAL
Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/509-S/16749.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 September 1984 from Mr. Yasser Arafat to the Secretary-General

I am sending this personal message to you because of my very deep concern regarding recent developments which could have most profound effects on the Palestinians living in Lebanon.

Intelligence reports received by us indicate that the new war cabinet in Tel Aviv is planning withdrawal from the areas of Sidon and Tyre and to deliver these areas to their agents, so-called armed Lebanese forces.

The bitter memory of Sabra and Shatila, 17 September 1982, exactly two years ago today, compels us to remember the act of genocide planned by the Israelis and perpetrated by their agents, and, in this context, I wish to recall the plan of action you suggested in paragraph 25 of your report to the Security Council of 9 April 1984 [S/16472], which

reads as follows:

"I therefore suggest that the Council consider, at the appropriate time, and without prejudice to arrangements elsewhere in Lebanon, a future course of action which would make more effective the mandate of UNIFIL specifically in southern Lebanon, in the context of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from that area. This course would include the following elements:

"(a) The temporary deployment of UNIFIL, with elements of the Lebanese army and internal security forces, in areas vacated by Israeli forces;

"(b) The immediate deployment of elements of UNIFIL in the

Sidon area on Israeli withdrawal from that area, with a view to assuring the safety and security of the population, including Palestinian refugees in the camps in that area;

"(c) The working out of the necessary arrangements to ensure that southern Lebanon becomes a zone of peace under the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese Government."

It is my understanding that these same difficulties still exist and, in light of an impending holocaust, I appeal to you and, through you, to the international community to take all measures to ensure the non-recurrence of genocide and to provide all possible guarantees for the safety and security of the Palestinians in those areas.

DOCUMENT S/16750*

Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the United Nations team in Baghdad concerning an inspection carried out on 17 September 1984

[Original: English]
[19 September 1984]

1. It will be recalled that, following the undertakings made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Republic of Iraq in response to the Secretary-General's appeal to end and refrain from initiating all deliberate military attacks by any means on purely civilian population centres in either country effective 0001 hours GMT on 12 June 1984, the Secretary-General, in response to independent requests by each of the two Governments, on 15 June set up two teams for the purpose of verifying compliance with the undertakings [see S/16627].

2. The teams in Baghdad and Tehran have been in place since 20 and 26 June, respectively, and prepared to respond immediately to requests for inspection by the Government concerned.

3. On 15 September, the head of the team in Baghdad received the first request for inspection from the Government of Iraq and the inspection was carried out on 17 September. The team has now reported to the Secretary-General as follows.

* * *

4. A verbal request for inspection was received by the head of the inspection team from the Iraqi authorities on Saturday, 15 September at 1830 hours local time (1030 hours New York time) to verify an attack which had allegedly taken place in the village of Abu Mughira on Wednesday, 12 September at 2345 hours local time. He immediately contacted United Nations Headquarters in New York for authority to proceed under safety assurances from the Iranian authorities. Instructions to proceed were dispatched at 1915 hours New York time (0515 hours Sunday local time) after the required assurances had been received from the Iranian Government. The formal written request for inspection was received from the Iraqi authorities on Wednesday, 19 September at 0830 hours.

5. The head of the United Nations inspection team in Baghdad informed the Iraqi authorities at 1000 hours, local time, on Sunday, 16 September, that the team was ready to proceed for the inspection. The Iraqi authorities stated that arrangements for the team to travel to the site

of the alleged incident could not be made until the following day. The team departed from Baghdad by Iraqi Government helicopter on Monday, 17 September at 0730 hours, local time, and returned to Baghdad at 2010 hours.

6. The team carried out an inspection of the site in the village of Abu Mughira, situated in the district of Abu Al-Khasib, approximately 20 kilometres south-east of Basra. The village is approximately 400 metres from the south-western bank of the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway at that point. It was observed that the waterway at this point is approximately 300 metres wide.

7. Abu Mughira is located in a plantation of date palms, and has a population of approximately 1,000. The dwellings in this village are made almost entirely of reeds and mud. The team inspected two partially damaged huts made of reed and mud, and a brick shed with minor damage. Some small pieces of shrapnel were found. The team found one shallow crater in the ground near the huts which could have been caused by a rocket. The projectile appeared to have come from a north-easterly direction.

8. The Iraqi authorities informed the team that at approximately 2345 hours on Wednesday, 12 September, the village was the target of an attack which resulted in the death of one boy, aged 15, and injuries to six persons, three males, aged 47, 32 and 4 and three females, of whom one was a pregnant adult and the others were aged 11 and 9. The team was shown photographs, and photocopies of a death certificate for the deceased and hospital admission for the wounded.

9. The team interviewed the wounded persons, the consultant surgeon of the hospital, the chief of civilian defence in the area, and other witnesses. It was informed that at the time of the impact of the projectile, persons sleeping on the ground outside the huts approximately 5 metres east of the point of impact had escaped injury while two people sleeping in the hut approximately 5 metres south of the point of impact were slightly injured. The fatality and major injuries were sustained among people who were sleeping on the ground in the open behind a screen made of reeds, approximately 13 metres south of the point of impact.

10. The team was informed that the front line is approximately 25 kilometres east of Basra and it therefore estimated the line to be approximately 15 kilometres to the north-east of the village. During its inspection of the

*Incorporating document S/16750/Corr.1 of 20 September 1984.

village the team could hear outgoing artillery rounds being fired from a direction north-east of the village. The distance of the point of fire from the village could not be ascertained. The team's inspection did not locate any installations of a military nature in or around the village. The team was also informed that the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway in this area is regularly patrolled by Iraqi naval vessels, mainly in the evenings, and that this portion of the waterway has been subject to sporadic shelling both before and after 12 June 1984, the date on which the undertakings on the cessation of deliberate military attacks on purely civilian population centres became effective.

11. From its inspection and the information and evidence presented to it, the team is of the opinion that a rocket of unknown calibre struck from a north-easterly direction in the village of Abu Mughira. From the crater and fragments, the team estimates that the impact must have occurred four to six days prior to inspection. The extent of damage and casualties reported is consistent with the effects that can be expected from such an impact. Since there were no signs of other munitions having hit the area in or around the village recently, the team is of the opinion that this was a lone or stray projectile. The team is therefore unable to say that this was a deliberately targeted attack.

DOCUMENT S/16751

Letter dated 19 September 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 September 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to S/16636 and S/16651 of 20 and 29 June 1984, I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the Iraqi violations of the 12 June commitment to cease military attacks on residential areas, for your observation and any action you may deem appropriate.

The Liaison Office of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has, in several reports, submitted most of these Iraqi violations of the aforesaid agreement to Colonel Bauer, the head of the United Nations inspection mission in Tehran.

It would be appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAEI-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

List of the Iraqi violations of the 12 June 1984 commitment to cease military attacks on residential areas

1. On 14 June 1984, at 2140 hours, Abadan was attacked, causing the destruction and burning down of Imam Khomeini Hospital.
2. On 14 June, Khosroabad was attacked by mortar shells, causing injury to seven civilians.
3. On 14 June, at 1130 and 1900 hours, Khorramshahr was attacked, causing the destruction of some residential units.
4. On 17 June, at 1110 hours, Abadan was attacked, causing the destruction and burning down of some residential units.
5. On 18 June, Abadan was attacked, resulting in injury to one civilian and the destruction of one school and some houses.
6. On the same day, at 1932, 1943, 2125, 1224 and 2400 hours, Khorramshahr was attacked by mortar shells.
7. On 21 June, between 1800 and 1900 hours, Abadan was attacked, resulting in the destruction of a hospital, some areas of the city, residential units and four fire incidents.
8. On 22 June, Abadan was attacked, causing three fire incidents.
9. On 24 June, Abadan was attacked, causing eight fire incidents and the destruction of 18 houses and shops.
10. On 26 June, at 1400 hours, Sardasht was attacked.

11. On 26 June, at 1700 and 1900 Abadan was attacked, causing the destruction of eight houses and two fire incidents.

12. On 26 June, Khorramshahr was attacked by mortar shells, causing three fire incidents.

13. On 26 June 1984, Khorramshahr was attacked by mortar shells causing the partial destruction of two corners of the city.

14. On 27 June, at 1925 to 2030, Abadan was attacked, causing one fire incident and the destruction of three houses and five shops and also one parking lot.

15. On 28 June 1984, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery, causing fire incidents in 20 houses and shops, damage to two houses and Imam Khomeini Hospital and injury to a hospital employee.

16. On 29 June, at 0845 hours, Abadan and Khorramshahr were attacked by heavy artillery, causing the martyrdom of two civilians, injuries to three civilians and five fire incidents at Abadan, injury to one civilian and three fire incidents at Khorramshahr.

17. On 30 June, Abadan was attacked; two civilians were injured, eight houses were damaged and three fires broke out.

18. On 1 July, Abadan and Khorramshahr were attacked; at Abadan, seven houses were damaged and three fire incidents occurred; at Khorramshahr, two fire incidents occurred.

19. On 2 July, Abadan was attacked; four houses were damaged and two fires broke out.

20. On 3 July, Abadan and Khorramshahr were attacked; at Abadan, seven houses were damaged and three fire incidents occurred; at Khorramshahr there were two fire incidents.

21. On 4 July, Abadan was attacked; three civilians were injured, seven houses were damaged and one fire broke out. On the same day several mortar shells hit some quarters of Khorramshahr.

22. On 5 July, Abadan was attacked; 10 houses and one school were damaged, 5 fires broke out, and a civilian was injured. On the same day one fire broke out in Khorramshahr.

23. On 6 July, Abadan was attacked; five houses and two shops were damaged and two fires broke out. On the same day two fires broke out in Khorramshahr.

24. On 8 July, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery; five houses and six shops were partially destroyed and some mortar shells hit Khorramshahr.

25. On 9 July, as a result of shelling of Abadan, 11 houses and shops were damaged and a case of fire broke out.

26. On 10 July, at 0700 hours, as a result of artillery shellings of Golnia village in the south of Sardasht, one civilian was martyred and another one injured. Heavy artillery shellings of Abadan caused damages to a school, seven houses, and three personal vehicles.

27. On 11 July, mortar shellings of Abadan damaged four houses and nine shops. Long-range artillery shells damaged a rural house around Abadan and resulted in the martyrdom of five civilians.

28. On 12 July, as a result of heavy-artillery fire on Abadan, seven houses and shops were damaged and in an area of the town a case of fire broke out.

29. On 13 July, heavy shelling of Abadan damaged six houses and resulted in one fire incident. As a result of mortar shellings of Khorramshahr, several explosions took place.

30. On 14 July, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery, causing the partial destruction of 22 houses and shops and 6 fire incidents.

31. On 16 July, a heavy-artillery attack on Abadan damaged six houses and set the hospital of the city and five other places ablaze.

32. On 17 July, a long-range artillery attack on Abadan damaged nine houses and shops and one school.

33. On 18 July, a heavy-artillery attack on Abadan damaged five houses.

34. On 19 July, a long-range artillery attack on Abadan damaged five houses.

35. On 20 July, Abadan was attacked by mortar shells, causing the partial destruction of four houses, one shop, one mosque and six fire incidents.

36. On 21 July, Abadan was attacked by long-range artillery, causing the partial destruction of 21 houses and shops.

37. On 22 July, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery, causing the partial destruction of 14 houses.

38. On 24 July, Abadan was attacked causing the injury of a civilian, and destruction of seven houses and two shops. Khorramshahr was hit by mortar shells and two civilians were injured.

39. On 26 July, Abadan was attacked by long-range artillery, causing the partial destruction of nine houses and two fire incidents.

40. 27 July, Kani Zard and Bisvaran villages were attacked. Damages: Martyrdom of 4 civilians, injury of another 7 civilians, and damages to several houses.

41. On 27 July, Sardasht was attacked by long-range mortar shells, causing injury to nine people.

42. On 30 July, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery, causing the partial destruction of nine houses and two shops.

43. On 31 July, Abadan was attacked by long-range artillery, causing the destruction of one house and several fire incidents.

44. On 1 August, Abadan was attacked. One hospital, one house and five shops were partially destroyed and two fire incidents broke out.

45. On 2 August, Abadan was attacked by long-range artillery, causing the destruction of four shops and several fire incidents.

46. On 4 August, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery causing the partial destruction of nine shops.

47. On 5 August, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery, as a result, 2 civilians were martyred, 2 civilians were injured and 10 shops were partially destroyed.

48. On 6 August, Abadan was attacked by long-range artillery; four houses were destroyed and one school was damaged.

49. On 7 August, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery; 1 hospital and 11 houses and shops were damaged and 1 fire broke out.

50. On 8 August, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery; 1 mosque and 14 houses and shops were damaged and 4 cases of fire broke out.

51. On 8 August, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery; 13 houses and shops were damaged and 2 fires broke out.

52. On 9 August, the Barim area in Abadan was attacked by chemical shells. As a result vomiting, vertigo, and skin swelling were observed in some people, and two injured civilians were hospitalized in Taleghani Hospital. On the same day, Abadan again came under long-range artillery fire. As a result, 3 civilians were injured and 11 houses were damaged. Khorramshahr was also attacked on the same day by

heavy artillery that caused injury of three civilians and several fire incidents.

53. On 9 August, Abadan was attacked by artillery; 11 houses and 5 shops were damaged.

54. On 10 August, Abadan was attacked by heavy artillery, causing injury to 3 civilians and the partial destruction of 12 houses.

55. On 11 August, Abadan was attacked, causing the partial destruction of 16 houses and shops and three fire incidents.

56. On 12 August, Abadan was attacked, causing damage to two houses and seven shops. On the same day, Noorshe district of Bakhtaran province was attacked; several houses were destroyed and four civilians were injured.

57. On 15 August, Abadan came under Iraqi fire which caused damage to six residential units and one case of fire.

58. On 16 August, Abadan came under the long-range artillery fire of the Iraqi forces, which damaged 17 residential units.

59. On 17 August, Abadan came under the heavy-artillery fire of the Iraqi forces, which damaged 14 residential units and 1 school.

60. On 18 August, the residential areas of the city of Abadan came under Iraqi fire which caused damage to nine residential units, three stores, and two cases of fire.

61. On 20 August, heavy-artillery shellings of Abadan damaged 11 residential units and 4 stores.

62. On 21 August, heavy-artillery shellings of Abadan damaged nine residential units and one store.

63. On 22 August, heavy-artillery shellings of Abadan damaged four residential units and six stores.

64. On 23 August, long-range artillery fire on Abadan caused damage to seven residential units, three stores, and two cases of fire.

65. On 24 August, Abadan came under the successive long-range artillery fire of the enemy forces, which left 10 residential units and 3 stores damaged.

66. On 25 August, heavy-artillery fire on the city of Abadan damaged 11 stores.

67. On 26 August, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan damaged six residential units and two stores.

68. On 28 August, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan caused damage to three residential units and four cases of fire.

69. On 29 August, Abadan came under Iraqi fire which damaged two residential units and two stores.

70. On 1 September, the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan came under the long-range heavy-artillery shelling of the enemy forces, which damaged eight residential units in Abadan, and destroyed two newly reconstructed residential buildings in Khorramshahr.

71. On 2 September, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan damaged eight residential units, one school and the city's hospital.

72. On 3 September, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan damaged six residential units and one store.

73. On 4 September, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan damaged one residential unit and three stores.

74. On 5 September, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan destroyed two residential units, and set a corner of the city ablaze.

75. On 6 September, heavy-artillery fire on Abadan injured three civilians, and destroyed four residential units and three stores.

76. On 7 September, long-range artillery shelling of Abadan damaged residential units and a hospital and also set ablaze several quarters of the city.

77. On 8 September, long-range artillery shelling of Abadan caused damage to one residential unit, one garage, several other buildings and two cases of fire.

DOCUMENT S/16752

Letter dated 20 September 1984 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 September 1984]

The Special Committee against *Apartheid* is most anxious about the safety of the six South African leaders who

have sought refuge in the Consulate-General of the United Kingdom in Durban.

Mr. Archie Gumede, Mr. M. J. Naidoo, Mr. George Sewpershad, Mr. Mewa Ramgobin, Mr. Billy Nair and Mr. Paul Joseph, are respected leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress. Five of them were arbitrarily detained for opposing the new racist "constitution", which was rejected by the overwhelming majority of the black people of South Africa and denounced by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. The Pretoria régime, however, has sought to detain them again, even after its court ruled the detention order invalid.

It may be recalled that the Security Council [resolution 554 (1984)] declared that the "constitution" was contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and "null and void". It urged all Governments and organizations not to accord recognition to the results of the so-called "elections" under the "constitution" and to assist

the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a non-racial, democratic society.

The six leaders have made a great contribution to the purposes of the United Nations by opposing the new racist "constitution" and, indeed, by their life-long struggle and sacrifice for a non-racial society. They are sought by a régime which has lost any legitimacy in the pursuit of its criminal policy. The international community, therefore, has an inescapable obligation to protect the six leaders and all other opponents of *apartheid*.

On behalf of the Special Committee, I appeal to you for your good offices in securing the safety and freedom of the six leaders.

(Signed) J. N. GARBA
Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid

DOCUMENT S/16753

Letter dated 20 September 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 September 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have been informed that the aggressor régime of Iraq, in order to divert the attention of the international bodies and world opinion from its blatant violations of the agreement of 12 June 1984 to cease the military attacks on residential areas, has recently charged the Islamic Republic of Iran with the violation of the aforesaid agreement and requested that the United Nations delega-

tion, stationed in Baghdad, investigate the matter.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while denying these allegations of the aggressor Iraqi régime, is fully confident that the prospective report of the United Nations delegation's investigation of the recent Iraqi allegation will reassure you and the international bodies that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have fully observed the provisions of the 12 June agreement even though the Iraqi régime has, so far, violated it more than 80 times.

The malicious intentions underlying these baseless allegations are a matter of serious concern to my Government. It is very likely that the Iraqi authorities are trying to find excuses for resuming their missile and aerial attacks on our innocent civilians.

I, therefore, request of you to take every possible measure to uphold the authority of the aforesaid agreement and thereby to save our innocent civilians from the possible Iraqi aerial and missile attacks.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/16754*

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 September 1984]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/29 of 23 November 1983, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the principles involved and the action required with regard to the situation relating to Afghanistan.

2. Since the adoption of that resolution, I have pursued my efforts, which constitute the only active mechanism of negotiations, towards the achievement of a political settlement. This in itself involves a heavy responsibility. I have consistently felt that the main concern, indeed the principal aim, of the United Nations in this context should be to end the suffering of the Afghan people.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/513-S/16754.

3. I was accordingly deeply gratified when earlier in the year my interlocutors reiterated their determination to reach a political solution and to expedite the diplomatic process designed to formulate a comprehensive settlement.

4. These undertakings were part of a set of understandings worked out during a visit of my Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, to the area from 3 to 15 April 1984. In Islamabad, Mr. Cordovez met with President Zia ul-Haq, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan and other senior Government officials. In Kabul, Mr. Cordovez met with President Babrak Karmal and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. In Tehran, he met with Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and other senior officials of the Government. During the consultations held in Kabul and Islamabad a number of specific steps—both substantive and procedural—were agreed upon in order to give impetus to the diplomatic process. It was also agreed that the efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement should at this juncture focus on the main outstanding issues. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterated to Mr. Cordovez its desire and determination to see an early solution and reaffirmed that it remained solely in support of the legitimate interests and objectives of the Afghan people.

5. From 11 to 13 July, I paid a visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, during which I had an opportunity to exchange views on the situation with President Chernenko and Foreign Minister Gromyko. The Soviet Government encouraged me to continue my efforts and reaffirmed its support for a negotiated political settlement. During the past year, I and my Personal Representative have also continued efforts to enlist the support of all those Governments which can contribute to resolving the issues involved.

6. The set of understandings worked out in Kabul and Islamabad provided in my view a good basis for the continuation of negotiations. Accordingly, a round of "proximity" discussions, through the intermediary of my Personal Representative, was convened at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 24 to 30 August. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, and the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, took part in the discussions. In accordance with esta-

blished practice, the Iranian Government was kept informed through the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

7. The underlying purpose of the set of understandings worked out in April was to attempt to solve within the context of the formulation of the various instruments required for the implementation of the comprehensive settlement the serious difficulties that had arisen last year. This procedure would allow all concerned more clearly to assess the nature, intent and interrelationships of the specific actions envisaged in the settlement. During the "proximity" discussions, the interlocutors accordingly carried out a preliminary review of various draft instruments and examined a number of related questions, including form, legal status and formalities. The interlocutors have agreed that, upon completion of the formulation of all the agreements and other instruments, it will be necessary to ascertain whether the contents of the various instruments conform to the interrelationships envisaged in the comprehensive settlement.

8. The interlocutors indicated that the discussions had proved to be useful and felt that they had been conducted in a business-like manner. My Personal Representative has reported to me that the new format of proximity talks does accelerate the process. The interlocutors were of the opinion that the texts under consideration required careful study, and they indicated their readiness to hold another round of talks in February 1985.

9. In the past year there has been an increased number of allegations and counter-allegations about infiltrations and other acts of interference. The General Assembly has before it several communications on the subject from the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. I deplore these developments, particularly because the alleged actions involve the loss of human lives. At the same time, I would earnestly hope that, given the objectives that they have set themselves to achieve through the diplomatic process, both Governments will not allow their attitude at the negotiating table to be negatively influenced. They must recall that the comprehensive settlement was from the beginning conceived as the most effective way to resolve all the issues that have brought about the present situation and to lay solid foundations for good-neighbourly relations in the area.

DOCUMENT S/16755*

Letter dated 20 September 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 September 1984]

I have the honour to refer to Security Council document S/16741 dated 14 September 1984, containing the text of a declaration on South Africa adopted on 11 September 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community.

Annexed hereto is the text of the South African Government's reply, dated 20 September, to the abovementioned declaration.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be

circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) KURT VON SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Reply of 20 September 1984 by the South African Government to the declaration on South Africa by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community adopted on 11 September 1984

The South African Government takes exception to the tone and content of the declaration of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Euro-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/514-S/16755.

pean Economic Community of 11 September 1984. Events in South Africa, including the election of Coloured and Indian representatives that were recently held in South Africa, are manifestly an internal affair and therefore in no way the concern of the Ten or any other outside authority. The declaration by the Ministers constitutes unreasonable and unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of the Republic of South Africa. None of the Governments concerned would tolerate similar interference by any outside agency in its internal affairs.

In the present instance, this unwarranted interference is aggravated by the manifest ignorance of the relevant facts that the declaration reveals.

The Coloureds and Indians in South Africa were given the opportunity to participate in elections under the terms of the new constitution. They were not coerced to do so, but were enabled to elect representatives to the South African Parliament.

Regrettably, there were elements who were not prepared to allow the democratic process to proceed unhindered. Their intimidatory and violent actions resulted in the loss of life and considerable damage to private and public property.

The Government had no alternative but to intervene by way of preventive action to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

The South African legal system is as soundly based on the rule of law as the legal system of any of the Ten, and the South African Government is as much concerned as any other civilized State about fundamental human values, freedoms, dignities and justice for all. It was precisely for this reason that it could not allow the damage to property and the threat to life to continue unchecked. It had a duty to intervene to ensure the security of its citizens and the protection of their lives and property.

The South African Government notes with concern that nowhere in the declaration of the Ten is any regret expressed for the loss of life and damage to property caused by the violence.

The South African Government rejects the assertion that black South Africans have been deliberately expelled from South African political life and denied adequate political means through which to express their grievances. Whether the world likes it or not, a substantial percentage of the black peoples of South Africa opted for political independence years ago. It is irrelevant that the Ten and the world at large refuse to acknowledge this act of self-determination. What is relevant is that millions of black people exercised a political option of their own free will and without any suggestion of coercion on the part of the South African Government.

The Ten must also be aware of the Special Cabinet Committee established last year by the Prime Minister to investigate the constitutional advancement of black people living outside the independent and national States. The mandate of this Committee and the purpose of the South African Government in establishing the Committee have been fully explained in public. The Government would refer the Ten to the statement in the United Nations Security Council on 16 August 1984 [2548th

meeting], when the South African representative rejected, in advance, the draft resolution under discussion in the Council. Government policy was clearly stated by the State President of the Republic of South Africa in public addresses on 14 and 18 September. On 14 September, the State President reiterated that the position of the black communities living outside the independent and national States was receiving the urgent attention of the special Cabinet Committee, that consultations were continuing across the broadest possible spectrum and that a great deal of work had been and was being done to find suitable political mechanisms that would be acceptable to and in the interest of those communities.

On 18 September, the State President again committed himself to finding appropriate constitutional accommodation for black South Africans. He said in Parliament that:

"Politically, black participation requires structures and processes other than those offered by this constitution. We therefore realize that the constitution in terms of which this Parliament has been created . . . does not provide fully for the diversity which marks the South African population. Democratic political participation must also be further extended among our black communities in South Africa in order to ensure their advancement and to meet the demands of justice.

"My Government will continue to create, on the basis of consultation and negotiation, a framework within which co-operation with black States, both independent and self-governing, can take place. Furthermore, means will have to be found to enable black communities outside the independent and self-governing States to participate in political decision-making in matters affecting their interests. Thus we have to continue to build on the foundations which were laid by the establishment of black local authorities."

The imputation in the declaration that no progress has been made in bringing about constitutional arrangements that include all South Africans in the political process and the assertion that blacks have been "deliberately expelled" for South Africa's political life is a travesty of the truth and reveals a total misconception of what has already been achieved in South Africa and of the mechanisms that have been set in motion to bring about a realization of the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's peoples.

It is the considered view of the South African Government that South Africans themselves, black and white, Coloured and Asian, are best qualified to determine what is in their best interests and how their political and other rights can be satisfactorily assured. It is not for those who are safely ensconced thousands of miles away, and who need bear no responsibility for the consequences of their actions and the policies that they demand from South Africa, to prescribe to South Africans how they should go about securing their interests.

The South African Government will continue on the course it has set itself of promoting orderly and evolutionary change for the benefit of all the country's peoples.

DOCUMENT S/16756

Letter dated 21 September 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[23 September 1984]

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 September 1984 from the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua addressed to the Presidents of the member countries of the Contadora Group

I am pleased to transmit to you the reaction of Nicaragua to the revised draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, which was prepared by the Contadora Group and transmitted to us with a note dated 7 September 1984 by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

Nicaragua is currently facing a serious increase in the threats and military aggression from the Government of the United States of America, which have intensified in recent weeks and resulted in assassinations and kidnapping of children, men and women, extensive damage to the economy and destruction of this country's modest resources.

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter from the Commander of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, addressed to the Presidents of the member countries of the Contadora Group, informing them of Nicaragua's unreserved acceptance of the new version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

In addition, the threatening presence of United States warships a few miles off our coasts, the direct participation of mercenaries of the Central Intelligence Agency in attacks on our territory and the invasions from neighbouring territories of over 6,000 Somozan counter-revolutionaries inside the country are part of the pattern of aggression which our nation continues to reject with all its energy and patriotism.

Nicaragua's desire to do everything possible to find peaceful solutions to the serious situation affecting the region, as well as recognition of the fact that the revised Act constitutes a praiseworthy effort to reconcile differences and to balance the demands of all the parties, have led us to consider the revised Act as a decisive instrument for the attainment of peace in the region.

For these reasons, we inform you of the decision of the Government of Nicaragua to accept in its entirety and to sign immediately, without any modification, the revised Act of 7 September submitted by the Contadora Group for the sake of the peace and security of all the Central American peoples.

Nicaragua is aware of the need to achieve a peace agreement for the whole region as soon as possible, as was proposed by the Governments of the countries forming the Contadora Group, and it is also aware that the agreement between the five Central American countries to guarantee peace and security in the region will be sufficient only if it is backed by a formal and binding commitment on the part of the Government of the United States. Nicaragua considers it essential, for the achievement of the lofty objectives motivating the Contadora Group, for the United

States to sign and ratify the Additional Protocol Act and, as a consequence, to cease immediately the acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

In view of the fact that, as stated by the Contadora Foreign Ministers in their letter dated 7 September addressed to the heads of State of Central America [S/16742, annex I], the revised Act reflects "the observations and views which the five Central American Governments have put forward concerning the draft Act" and that "this latest version is the result of an intense process of consultations and a broad exchange of views with all the Central American Governments", and of the fact also noted in the letter that "negotiating implies yielding some ground in order to secure the ultimate objective which is considered essential", Nicaragua deems it imperative not to introduce amendments or modifications. Their submission would give rise to interminable discussions, which would serve only to hamper the attainment of the peace which our peoples quite rightly are urgently demanding and requiring.

Please accept, Mr. President and friend, the gratitude of the people of Nicaragua for this effort which you are making to achieve peace in the region.

While supporting the revised Contadora Act, the people of Nicaragua continues to defend with its life the right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence, which are currently threatened by the aggressive policy of the United States Government.

Until the aggression stops, the Government of Nicaragua will continue to defend the inalienable right to take all necessary measures to guarantee our security and territorial integrity.

DOCUMENT S/16757*

Letter dated 26 September 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 September 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 18 September 1984 [S/16747] regarding the Thai-Lao border incident, I have the honour to bring further developments to your attention:

1. On 24 September 1984, at 0930 hours, Lao troops fired artillery, mortars and 122-mm rockets at the temple in Ban Mai village, Uttaradit province. As a result, a Thai soldier was killed and three others as well as a Thai villager were seriously injured. Moreover, a Thai villager's house was burnt and the village temple was seriously damaged.

2. At 1600 hours on the same day, Lao troops clashed with the Thai paramilitary unit assigned to provide protection to a construction crew about 8 kilometres from Ban Mai village, killing one Thai paramilitary and seriously injuring four.

3. The Royal Thai Government strongly deploras

such acts of aggression committed by the Lao authorities, particularly while the Thai side has been trying to seek a just and speedy solution to the dispute over the three villages. These latest acts of provocation once again illustrate the insincerity and unwillingness of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to settle the dispute peacefully.

4. While reaffirming its policy of always respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, particularly those with common borders with Thailand, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to take all necessary measures in order to preserve Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as to protect the lives and property of Thai nationals.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/524-S/16757.

DOCUMENT S/16759

Note verbale dated 24 September 1984 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 September 1984]

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith the following documents:

1. Excerpts of a letter from a Catholic priest in East Timor dated 14 July 1984, concerning the situation in that Territory;

2. An interview with Monsignor Martinho da Costa

Lopes, former papal administrator of East Timor, published in *Newsweek international* of 3 September 1984.³

It will be highly appreciated if these documents can be distributed as documents of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Extracts from a letter from a priest in East Timor dated 14 July 1984

Some events which took place between January and June 1984

Massive presence of Indonesian battalions with tanks, assault cars and cannons in Los Palos, Baucau, Laga, Ossu, Viqueque, Venilale, Vemasse, Becoli, Dili, Remexio, Aileu, Maubisse, Ainaro, Same, Zumalai. Estimated 30,000 to 40,000 Indonesian soldiers.

The populations are encircled in their villages. They cannot go and look for food. There is continuous pressure and surveillance exercised by the Indonesian soldiers on the people. In many villages, for example in Baguia and Los Palos, the people are summoned twice a day, one by one, in the morning at 5.30 and in the afternoon at 4.

During the months of March, April and May in various regions (Baucau, Laga, Quelicai, Fatumaca, Venilale, Ossu, Viqueque, Bobonaro, Ainaro and Same), the men and youths were forced to go with the Indonesian military to the mountains to search for the armed resistance. The military only gave a little bit of corn to these people. These operations lasted from one week to 15 days. They came back full of hunger, tired and sick. The result of the military operation was nil.

In many regions the people live under great difficulties; they are hungry: at Baguia, Quelicai, Los Palos, Viqueque, Maubisse, Bobonaro and Zumalai. In some regions of Viqueque the people eat only straw and weeds.

The Indonesian military confines itself to the villages, roads and main ways and constantly harasses the population. Any denouncement even without the least motive leads immediately to imprisonment, torture and generally to disappearance (they are killed).

In Baucau at the airport are eight fighter-planes: four Broncos and four jet fighters. Every day they carry out bombardments in various areas: at Baucau, Los Palos, Viqueque, Vatu Lari, Watu Carabau, Ainaro, Bobonaro and Zumalai.

In Dili at the military airport, there are 12 military helicopters for the transport of soldiers, food for the soldiers and munitions, as well as for the evacuation of the wounded and dead soldiers.

In some regions the populations live under constant fear: of being attacked by the armed resistance (Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente—FRETILIN), which carries out operations of reprisal or is searching for food; on the other hand, they are harassed and pressured by the presence of the Indonesian military which does not defend or protect the populations.

The armed resistance is well organized and is efficient in its assaults on Indonesian military posts.

From mid-April to mid-May, starting at the intersection of the Baucau-Laga road in direction of Quelicai, which means from the beach to Quelicai, military security posts were set up every 20 metres. Every 20 metres there were five Timorese militia and an Indonesian soldier (Topi Merah).

In June, on the Dili-Baucau road there were 15 military check-points. Whoever travels has to make a stop and be checked. Between Baucau and Fatumaca there are three check-points. The military makes one stop, asks questions and searches one. On the Vemasse-Baucau road the military patrols the road. Every 20 metres there is military.

Many political prisoners imprisoned in August, September and October 1983 were tortured in various ways. Some died due to the ill-treatment. In May 1984, about 15 of these political prisoners were tried and condemned: some to 17 years of prison, others to 15 years, others to 12 years and others to 7 years. Some of these prisoners were taken from Dili to an unknown place. They were taken tied up in a Hercules military plane to an unknown place. Among them was a Timorese woman who had given birth to a child in prison. The baby's little arms

were chained to its mother's arms who was holding it on her lap. Some Timorese witnesses were horrified by this cruelty.

During the month of March 1984, some people were bribed by the military to kill (by means of betrayal) three members of the armed resistance. They brought the heads to Bobonaro. The military forced the people to dance during two nights in front of the heads and to kick the heads during the macabre dance. Afterwards, a high Indonesian military officer came from Dili to give a prize to the "heroes" who had brought the heads. They brought the people together and solemnly delivered some jute to the heroes of the deed.

From March 1984 on, in the administrative district of Hau Ba, close to Bobonaro, many men and youths were imprisoned and killed. In the tribe Kota Boot, near Hau Ba, almost all men and youths disappeared. They were taken by Indonesian soldiers, killed and thrown on a fallow piece of land: the buffaloes ate the bodies. There are eye-witnesses to what happened. The witnesses talk of the complete extermination of the population.

At the end of April, two bags with two human bodies were thrown into a ditch on the Dili-Dare road at a place called Na'in. Some people noticed the smell and saw the bags with the corpses. In mid-May the bags had been taken away. It is presumed that they were slain political prisoners.

In the early morning of 14 May FRETILIN entered the administrative district of Caravela close to Vemasse. On the day before they had advised the battalion 401 which is stationed there that on 14 May they would enter Caravela. In fact, in the early morning of that day many FRETILIN members arrived, and they killed two Indonesian soldiers and three Timorese militia. Battalion 401 did not react. The village of Caravela has no church. The missionary from Baucau from time to time celebrates mass in a house of the village. It happened that one of the houses where the priest had held a mass was burnt down. On 15 May the Prelate of the diocese of Dili together with the Governor was invited by the Indonesian military to visit the place in order to see how "communist" FRETILIN is because it burns churches. But the Prelate who arrived on 15 May still could see the rest of the house burning. But the FRETILIN attack had been the day before. How is it possible that a simple Timorese house all made of straw and wood takes more than 24 hours to burn down? The military also accused FRETILIN of burning statues of saints that were in this church. But there was no statue of a saint because the house was not a church and had no statues of saints. On the same date, 14 May, FRETILIN entered the regions of Los Palos, Viqueque and Zumalai.

From 19 to 20 May, FRETILIN entered the village of Samalari near Baucau. One member of the population died.

On 21 May, FRETILIN entered the village Uma Kerek near Seical (Baucau). Various civilians were killed; one of the leaders of the village was taken to the bush.

On 24 May, a woman called Teresa, 22 years old, of the Malevru tribe (Quelicai) who belonged to FRETILIN fell into an ambush; she was wounded and taken together with her baby to the hospital of Baucau. A few days later she was killed by the Indonesian military.

On 30 May, Tomas da Silva, Jacinto da Silva and Vicente Freitas, all from Bucoli, were imprisoned and taken Baucau. At midnight they were killed by Indonesian soldiers in Baucau. Motive: They had contacts with FRETILIN.

During the month of May, about 100 people from Alas, mostly men and youths, were imprisoned and taken to Same. Among them was the village chief of Allas and his assistants. In Same they were terribly tortured in an effort to get them to confess that they had contacts with FRETILIN. A witness affirms that he heard the piercing screams of the victims and that he could not sleep.

At the end of May and the beginning of June, in the village of Leoma near Bazar-Tete, the soldiers started to imprison and kill many men and boys. Some managed to flee and hide themselves in other villages or with family members.

On 15 May, in the village of Laleia, an Indonesian soldier was seen kicking a head in the street in public; it seemed to be the head of a boy. The whole population was present in silence without saying a word or showing any reaction. The fear forces the people to keep to themselves their strong feelings of repulsion.

NOTES

¹ *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1982, vol. 18, No. 35, p. 1081.

² Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 (League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65).

³ The attached material is not reproduced in the present Supplement. It may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953*, document S/3079, appendix A.

⁵ A/39/349.

⁶ *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)* (International Court of Justice

publication No. 499).

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁸ See Conventions II of 1899 and IV of 1907 respecting the law and customs of war, annex (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

⁹ Annexes II and III contain maps illustrating air operations against Nicaragua; annex IV contains a map showing United States military bases in Honduras; annex V contains photographs of parts of a C-47 aircraft and a UH 500 MP helicopter which were downed in Nicaraguan territory, and photographs of objects found in the two aircraft; annex VI contains copies of seven newspaper articles appearing in the United States press. These annexes are not reproduced in the present Supplement. They may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

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