

69. I hope that the time may soon come when this condition can be fulfilled. Obviously, even then, the chance of making progress will depend on the determination, understanding and willingness of the parties to make and to implement reciprocal concessions. The prizes to be won from successful negotiations are the peace and prosperity of all the people of Cyprus and the reinforcement of peace in the eastern Mediterranean. With such objectives before us, I urge all concerned to make a renewed effort to achieve a negotiated settlement.

70. In the circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNFICYP to be essential, not only to maintain the cease-fire called for by the Security Council but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement. I therefore recommend that the Council extend the stationing of the Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. In accordance with the established practice, I have undertaken consultations with the parties concerned on this subject. I shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as possible.

71. In this connexion, I must draw the Security Council's attention to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP, which throws a disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries. Despite my appeals, voluntary contributions have continued to be made in insufficient amounts and by a disappointingly limited number of Governments. Although some reductions have been achieved recently in the total strength of UNFICYP, the deficit in its budget now amounts to \$38.8 million. I shall of course continue my efforts, in consultation with interested Governments, as appropriate, towards providing a sound financial basis for UNFICYP, but I must at this stage warn the Council that if no remedial measures can be

achieved UNFICYP may well one day find itself unable to continue functioning for lack of funds.

72. In concluding this report, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments providing contingents for UNFICYP, as well as to those which have made voluntary contributions for its financing. Without their generous support it would not have been possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. Finally, I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to my Special Representatives in Cyprus, Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz until 15 October 1975 and Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar since that date and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and to its civilian staff for the exemplary manner in which they have carried out their important and difficult task.

ANNEX

[Map. Deployment of UNFICYP, December 1975. See p. 62.]

DOCUMENT S/11900/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[13 December 1975]

In recommending in my report of 8 December 1975 [S/11900, para. 70] that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months, I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on this subject as soon as possible. I am now glad to inform the Council that, following further consultations, the parties concerned have signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

DOCUMENT S/11901

United States of America: amendments to document S/11898

[Original: English]
[8 December 1975]

1. Add the following new operative paragraph 4:

"4. Condemns all acts of violence, especially those which result in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life, and urges all concerned to refrain from any further acts of violence;"

2. Add the following new operative paragraph 5:

"5. Calls upon all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

DOCUMENT S/11902*

Letter dated 9 December 1975 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[10 December 1975]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a communiqué by the Saharan Provisional National Council on the subject of the third report relating to the situation concerning Western Sahara [S/11880].

I should be very grateful if you would bring this

document to the attention of the President of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdellatif RAHAL
Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/10481-S/11902.

ANNEX

Full text of the historic document of El Guelta (Western Sahara) signed on 28 November 1975 by 67 members of the Saharan General Assembly, three Saharan members of the Cortes (Spanish parliament), the representatives of the other members of the Yema'a and more than 60 sheikhs and notables of the Saharan tribes

In the name of God the Merciful, all hail to His Prophet.

El Guelta, 28 November 1975.

We, the signatories of this historic document, meeting under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Baba Ould Hassan, Mr. Ould Omar, Mr. Ould Cheikh, Vice-President of the Saharan General Assembly established by the Spanish colonialist authorities, resolve as follows:

We agreed in the past to take part in this colonialist institution (the Yema'a) because Spain promised us to make it a national authority that would work for the benefit of the Saharan people and for the speedy consolidation of its independence. However, Spain has repeatedly refused to recognize the prerogatives originally assigned to this Assembly, which has no real authority and no attributes other than its name of "Assembly".

Spain has recently begun to hatch admitted plots against the independence of our homeland by publicly selling our country to Morocco and Mauritania, thus establishing the greatest colonialist compact that history has ever known. In so doing, Spain has sought to justify its betrayal of the Saharan people by professing to consult it through the General Assembly.

We, members of the General Assembly, meeting on 28 November 1975 at El Guelta, unanimously reaffirm the following:

1. The only way of consulting the Saharan people is by allowing it to decide its own future and to obtain its independence free of any outside intervention.

Consequently, the General Assembly, not being democratically elected by the Saharan people, cannot decide upon the self-determination of the Saharan people.

2. In order that there may be no use by Spanish colonialism of this puppet institution (the Yema'a) following the manoeuvres attempted by the enemies of the Saharan people, the General Assembly decides, by unanimous vote of its members present, upon its final dissolution.

3. The sole and legitimate authority of the Saharan people is the Frente POLISARIO, recognized by the United Nations in accordance with the conclusions of the United Nations investigating mission.

4. Within the framework of a solution of national unity and free of any outside intervention, there is hereby established a Saharan Provisional National Council.

5. We, the signatories of the document of El Guelta, reaffirm our unconditional support for the Frente POLISARIO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Saharan people.

6. We reaffirm our determination to continue the struggle for the defence of our homeland until complete independence is achieved and our territorial integrity is guaranteed.

DOCUMENT S/11903* **

Letter dated 10 December 1975 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[10 December 1975]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a message from the Secretary-General of the Saharan National Council relating to the question of Western Sahara.

I should be very grateful if you would bring this message to the attention of the President of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdellatif RAHAL
Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 7 December 1975 from the Secretary-General of the Saharan National Council addressed to the Secretary-General

The Frente POLISARIO has already on several occasions drawn your attention to the extreme gravity of the situation created in our country by Spain's repudiation of its responsibilities as administering Power and by the manoeuvres which it has carried out, together with Morocco and Mauritania, for the purpose of dismembering our territory. Those three countries have thereby rejected the sacred right of our people to self-determination solemnly recognized on many occasions by the United Nations General Assembly and recently reiterated by both the International Court of Justice and the visiting

mission of the Special Committee of 24, the visiting mission having emphasized the representativeness of the movement which is waging the national liberation struggle. Since then, the manoeuvres for partitioning Western Sahara, after attempts were made to keep them secret, are today being carried out on the spot; Morocco is brutally invading our country with the full complicity of Spain and Mauritania. Our people are the victims of appalling genocide on the part of the Moroccan soldiery. Women and children are being massacred and their dwellings destroyed. Fleeing before the invading troops, who are practising a scorched-earth policy, thousands of refugees are leaving towns and villages where they had already been subjected to a strict food blockade by the Spanish colonialists. They are now in areas which provide no means of subsistence. Thus, the policy of extermination carried out against our people is being applied overtly and in defiance of the aspirations of the Saharan people and of the international community, which has repeatedly expressed itself through the United Nations. The Organization is being openly defied by three of its Members which, furthermore, are seeking to use it as a tool for their bloodthirsty designs. Thousands of refugees are fleeing before the advancing Moroccan troops, who are practising a scorched-earth policy; Morocco and Mauritania, which yesterday were denying the Saharan Jema'a any representativeness, are today claiming that that same assembly expresses the views of our entire people and are seeking to have their position endorsed in the United Nations. Yet it is clear that this Jema'a no longer exists; the overwhelming majority of its members have voluntarily joined our ranks in order to assist in the war of national liberation. What, then, is left of the allegations contained in the resolution submitted by the allies of the Moroccan and Mauritanian colonialists—Tunisia, Senegal and others? Who could be led to believe that an assembly deserted by nearly all its members can be the authentic expression of a people?

* Incorporating document S/11903/Corr. 1, of 13 December 1975.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/10482-S/11903 and Corr.1.