

[Original: English]
[8 June 1972]

1. At 0930 hours on 8 June 1972, the inaugural meeting of the reactivated intercommunal talks on Cyprus was held in Nicosia in the presence of the Secretary-General. In addition to the two interlocutors, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. B. F. Osorio-

Tafall, who is taking part in the talks in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices, was present, as were Mr. Dekleris and Mr. Aldikaçti, the Greek and Turkish constitutional experts who are attending the talks in an advisory capacity. Statements were made by the Secretary-General, by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash and by Mr. Dekleris and Mr. Aldikaçti.

2. It is the Secretary-General's hope that, after this inaugural meeting, the intercommunal talks will resume working sessions as soon as possible.

DOCUMENTS S/10665 AND ADD.1* **

Letter dated 26 May 1972 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 May 1972]

We have the honour to bring to your attention, upon instructions from our respective Governments, the resolution on the Middle East problem which was adopted at the Third Islamic Conference held at Jeddah from 29 February to 3 March 1972.

We should be very grateful if this letter and the above-mentioned resolution could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

*Signed by the representatives of the following States
Members of the United Nations:*

Afghanistan	Libyan Arab	Saudi Arabia
Algeria	Republic	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	Malaysia	Somalia
Egypt	Mali	Sudan
Guinea	Mauritania	Syrian Arab
Indonesia	Morocco	Republic
Iran	Niger	Tunisia
Jordan	Oman	United Arab
Kuwait	Pakistan	Emirates
Lebanon	Qatar	Yemen

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Jeddah between 29 February and 3 March 1972, guided by the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government held in Rabat from 9 to 12 Rajab 1389 H (22 to 25 September 1969),

Reaffirming the resolutions of the first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah from 15 to 17 Moharrem 1390 H (23-25 March 1970), and the second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 27 to 29 Shawal 1390 H (26-28 December 1970),

Considering that the support and backing of the sister Arab States striving to recover their lands and the lawful national rights of the people of Palestine is a responsibility and duty imposed by Moslem solidarity and the principles of justice and peace,

Taking due account of the discussions that took place during the Conference on the persistence of

Israel in defying the implementation of the United Nations resolutions as a result of the support of the United States of America,

Noting Israel's wilful persistence in pursuing its aggression on Arab territories and violations of the United Nations resolutions and the principles of international law and human rights,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its aggression perpetrated in 1967 on sister Arab countries and its persistence in violating the principles of the United Nations Charter and refusal to implement its resolutions and holds it responsible for the deteriorating situation in the Middle East;

2. *Insists* on the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories since 5 June 1967 in compliance with the principle of the illegitimacy of the acquisition of territory by force and the principle of the respect of the national unity and territorial integrity of States;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the role of Islamic States and the efforts of African and Asian States designed to find a just solution of the United Nations resolution;

4. *Denounces* Israel's unco-operative attitude, at the United Nations level, in the search for a just and lasting peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis;

5. *Supports* sister Arab States in their efforts to liberate their territories from Israeli occupation by resorting to the means consistent with their best interests, security and integrity and appeals to all peace- and justice-loving States to adopt severe measures against Israel and its expansionist policy to force it into withdrawing its troops from the occupied territories;

6. *Requests* the Big Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, in particular the United States, to take all appropriate measures to bring Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, and refrain from providing it with any military or economic support so that it may not persist in refusing to withdraw from these territories;

7. *Declares* that Member States should strive by any appropriate means to contribute to the liquidation of Israeli aggression against the occupied Arab territories, including political and economic retortion against Israel.

* Also circulated as General Assembly documents under the symbol A/8686 and Add.1.

** Document S/10665/Add.1-A/8686/Add.1 of 2 June 1972 was issued to add the Niger to the list of signatories of the letter.

for their freedom, independence and social progress. Firmly supporting the proposals of the DRV and the Republic of South Vietnam, which provide a realistic and constructive basis for settling the Vietnam problem, the Soviet Union stands for a cessation of bombings of the DRV, for a complete and unequivocal withdrawal of the troops of the USA and its allies from South Vietnam, so that the peoples of Indochina would have the possibility to determine for themselves their fate without any outside interference.

Disarmament issues

The two sides expressed their positions on arms limitation and disarmament issues.

The two sides note that in recent years their joint and parallel actions have facilitated the working out and conclusion of treaties which curb the arms race or ban some of the most dangerous types of weapons. They note further that these treaties were welcomed by a large majority of the states in the world, which became parties to them.

Both sides regard the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction, as an essential disarmament measure. Along with Great Britain, they are the depositories for the convention which was recently opened for signature by all states. The USA and the USSR will continue their efforts to reach an international agreement regarding chemical weapons.

The USA and the USSR, proceeding from the need to take into account the security interests of both countries on the basis of the principle of equality, and without prejudice to the security interests of third countries, will actively participate in negotiations aimed at working out new measures designed to curb and end the arms race. The ultimate purpose is general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under strict international control. A world dis-

armament conference could play a role in this process at an appropriate time.

Strengthening the United Nations

Both sides will strive to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter. They regard the United Nations as an instrument for maintaining world peace and security, discouraging conflicts, and developing international cooperation. Accordingly, they will do their best to support United Nations efforts in the interests of international peace.

Both sides emphasized that agreements and understandings reached in the negotiations in Moscow, as well as the contents and nature of these negotiations, are not in any way directed against any other country. Both sides proceed from the recognition of the role, the responsibility and the prerogatives of other interested states, existing international obligations and agreements and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

Both sides believe that positive results were accomplished in the course of the talks at the highest level. These results indicate that despite the differences between the USA and the USSR in social systems, ideologies, and policy principles, it is possible to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

Both sides expressed the desire to continue close contact on a number of issues that were under discussion. They agreed that regular consultations on questions of mutual interest, including meetings at the highest level, would be useful.

In expressing his appreciation for the hospitality accorded him in the Soviet Union, President Nixon invited General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman N. V. Podgorny, and Chairman A. N. Kosygin to visit the United States at a mutually convenient time. This invitation was accepted.

DOCUMENT S/10675

Letter dated 2 June 1972 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[2 June 1972]

On instructions of my Government and further to my letters of 31 May [S/10668 and S/10671] and of 1 June 1972 [S/10673] I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the Government of Egypt has given its official approval to the heinous massacre of innocent civilians perpetrated on 30 May at Lod airport by agents of an Arab terror organization.

In a declaration broadcast yesterday by Cairo radio, Aziz Sidky, the Prime Minister of Egypt stated:

"I want to say that what happened at Lod proves that we can with Allah's help, achieve victory in our battle with Israel. This is the only reaction I have on this matter."

He proceeded to elaborate:

"I want to speak about what the *fedayeen* wrought at Lod airport. I want to refer to this subject from one aspect which is the implication of the fact, that

three men with three sub-machine-guns could succeed in accomplishing what occurred at Lod airport. This action reveals the truth about Israel. Where is the talent, the genius, the organization and the supreme capability which are unequalled in the whole world?"

The above declaration comes in the wake of open jubilation in Egypt, and in other Arab States, over the premeditated slaughter of helpless men and women at Lod airport. I have already drawn attention to this macabre orgy of glee in my previous letters to the President of the Security Council.

Egyptian media of information continue to acclaim the dastardly crime and to call for more.

Yesterday, the semi-official Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* stated: "The operation was the peak of success and careful planning." It added: "There must be an escalation of such actions."