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# SECURITY COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

**THIRTY-NINTH YEAR**

***SUPPLEMENT FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1984***

**UNITED NATIONS**





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**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1986**

#### 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 APRIL-30 JUNE 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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S/16270/Add. 12-24	4, 16, 18, 25 and 30 April, 11, 16 and 22 May, 7, 11, 12, 21 and 25 June 1984		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration		
S/16347			Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 12 June 1982 to 28 November 1983	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.</i>	
S/16456	2 April 1984	a, b, c, d, e, f	Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General		1
S/16457	2 April 1984	e	Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council		2
S/16458	2 April 1984	c	Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council		3
S/16459	2 April 1984		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of Nicaragua on the Security Council		
S/16460	3 April 1984	g	Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General		3
S/16461	3 April 1984	h	Letter dated 1 April 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General		4
S/16462 [and Corr.1]	4 April 1984	h	Letter dated 3 April 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General		4
S/16463	4 April 1984	e	Nicaragua: draft resolution		5
S/16464	4 April 1984		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of Egypt on the Security Council		
S/16465	4 April 1984	d	Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		5
S/16466	4 April 1984	h, i	Letter dated 4 April 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General		6
S/16467	4 April 1984	h	Letter dated 4 April 1984 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General		6
S/16468	5 April 1984	f	Letter dated 5 April 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General		7
S/16469	6 April 1984	h	Letter dated 5 April 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		7

\* The letters in this column correspond to those in the index on page xiii and indicate the subject matter of the documents to which they refer.

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S/16472	9 April 1984	c	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 13 October 1983 to 9 April 1984		8
S/16473	9 April 1984	f	Letter dated 9 April 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General		11
S/16474	10 April 1984	c	Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		12
S/16475	11 April 1984	c, j	Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council [concerning also the item entitled "Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16420)"]		12
S/16476	10 April 1984	d	Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		13
S/16477	12 April 1984		Letter dated 11 April 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General [concerning relations between Mozambique and South Africa]		14
S/16478	12 April 1984	d	Letter dated 11 April 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General		15
S/16479	13 April 1984	c	Letter dated 13 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council		16
S/16480	13 April 1984		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of Nicaragua on the Security Council		
S/16481	13 April 1984	d	Letter dated 12 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		16
S/16482	13 April 1984	f	Letter dated 13 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General		17
S/16483	16 April 1984		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Egypt on the Security Council		
S/16484	16 April 1984	f, k	Letter dated 16 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General		17
S/16485	17 April 1984	h	Letter dated 16 April 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General		19
S/16486	17 April 1984	h	Letter dated 17 April 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General		20
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S/16488	18 April 1984	f	Letter dated 18 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General		23
S/16489	18 April 1984	c	Letter dated 11 April 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General		24
S/16490 [and Corr. 1]	18 April 1984	h	Letter dated 17 April 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General		25
S/16491	19 April 1984	c	Draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution S-49 (1984)	

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S/16506	26 April 1984		Note verbale dated 25 April 1984 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General [concerning relations between Mozambique and South Africa]		37
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S/16512 [and Corr.1]	27 April 1984	c	Letter dated 27 April 1984 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General		40
S/16513	30 April 1984	d	Letter dated 27 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General		42

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S/16564	16 May 1984	e	Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice to the Secretary-General, transmitting an official copy of an Order of the Court of 10 May 1984 indicating provisional measures in the <i>Case Concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)</i>	For the Order, see International Court of Justice publication No. 499	
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S/16593	30 May 1984	c	Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of the statement he made in the Council on behalf of its members on 30 May 1984	For the text of the statement, see 2544th meeting; See also <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1984</i> , p.7	
S/16594	31 May 1984		Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates: draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution 552 (1984)	
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## DOCUMENT S/16456\*

### Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[2 April 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you, on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community, of which France currently occupies the presidency, the text of the declarations adopted on 27 March 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Community.

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

(Signed) LUC DE LA BARRE DE NANTEUIL  
Permanent Representative of France  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Declarations adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Economic Community on 27 March 1984

On 27 March 1984, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community adopted the following declarations prepared at the European Council on 10 and 20 March.

##### A. EAST-WEST RELATIONS

The Ten have a responsibility in regard to peace and stability in Europe and to the security of their populations. They consider that the process of European integration which they have launched and which they intend to pursue resolutely is of primary importance in this regard. They declare their determination to maintain and intensify their contribution to the improvement of relations between East and West. They appeal to the Soviet Union to co-operate in progress towards genuine détente on the basis of a balance of forces, of respect for the interests of all States, of the faithful implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its aspects and of the renunciation of the use and threat of use of force. In this connection, the Ten recall their position on the question of Afghanistan.

The Ten emphasize the particular importance of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act for peace and security in Europe. Having made a decisive contribution to the creation of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which seeks to overcome the division of Europe, they will pursue their efforts aimed at conducting a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and its allies in central and eastern Europe. They hope to develop co-operation with each of them on a stable and realistic basis in all concrete fields. They consider that, if it is to have its full significance, co-operation between States must benefit the individual citizen. They favour freer contact between people in both parts of Europe, in particular between those of the two German States.

The Ten wish to see the success of arms control and disarmament negotiations and the resumption of those which have been broken off. For their part, they are determined to make every effort required in order to ensure progress in the negotiations in which they are taking part, in particular the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building

Measures and Disarmament in Europe, held at Stockholm, where they consider that positive results can be attained.

The Ten set as their objective the establishment of a state of peace and security in Europe in which man's right to unrestricted self-fulfilment and the right of peoples to self-determination will be recognized and respected. They assert that it is possible to make progress towards this objective by peaceful evolution. Convinced that all the European peoples wish to live in peace, they appeal to the Governments of the Soviet Union and its allies in Central and Eastern Europe to work for more constructive East-West relations in a spirit of equality and of respect for the legitimate security interests of all concerned. The Ten, for their part, are determined to make their own contribution, in the interests of Europe and of peace in the world.

##### B. THE MIDDLE EAST

The Ten are intensely concerned at the three conflicts in the Near and Middle East—Lebanon, the Arab-Israeli dispute and the war between Iraq and Iran—which are serious both in themselves and in the effect which each has on the others.

##### 1. Lebanon

The Ten recall the fundamental importance of the re-establishment in Lebanon of its independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The Ten hope that, following the Lausanne conference, progress towards reconciliation in Lebanon will prove possible. They hope that the Lebanese Government and all political forces will continue their efforts to bring about national unity and establish a lasting peace throughout the country by reaching a just solution to its internal problems which respects Lebanese sovereignty and the desire of the population of that country to escape from the suffering inflicted on it by the Middle East conflict. They underline the need to initiate without delay processes which will lead to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

They express the hope that the international community will shortly be in a position to give the Lebanese Government any help it requests in order to maintain peace in the country.

They undertake to participate actively at the appropriate time in the work of reconstructing Lebanon.

##### 2. The Arab-Israeli Conflict

Following decades of confrontation in the Middle East, the need for a settlement guaranteeing peace among all the States of the region is universally recognized. The Ten consider that this settlement should include the right to existence and security of all these States, including Israel.

Likewise, all the parties concerned have conceded that settlement must take account of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In the view of the Ten, this entails acceptance of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, with all that this implies.

Finally, it has been universally acknowledged that all the problems which exist between Israel and its neighbours must be resolved in accordance with the principles recognized by the international community, including non-recourse to the use of force and non-acquisition of territory by force. For the Ten, this means that, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) Israel must put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967. The Ten call on all parties to draw the consequences from these principles and to start the negotiations which are necessary for their implementation.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/161-S/16456.

A negotiated settlement will require the continuing and independent expression of the will of the Palestinian people; the Palestine Liberation Organization must be associated with the negotiations.

In the Ten's view, furthermore, a process of negotiation presupposes mutual recognition of the existence and the rights of the parties in the conflict.

The Ten express their concern at the collapse of the hopes engendered in September 1982 by certain converging and promising peace initiatives, and they declare that the absence of all progress towards a negotiated solution since then exacerbates antagonisms and entrenches the positions of those who favour confrontation.

They note, however, that certain recent developments, such as the meeting of the Islamic Conference at Casablanca and the resumption of the dialogue between Jordan and the Palestinians, have been encouraging. They request all parties to make sincere efforts to re-examine their positions with a view to reducing the gap between them, taking particularly into account elements contained in the Reagan plan of 1 September 1982<sup>1</sup> and in the Final Declaration of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, adopted at Fez, on 9 September 1982, [S/15510, annex]. They also call upon all parties to renounce the use or threat of use of force and upon the Government of Israel to put an end to its policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories.

They undertake to support any constructive step which might be initiated by the parties.

They recall that the Security Council can play a significant role in the pursuit of a solution to the Middle East conflict negotiated between the parties.

They stress their wish to develop the activity of the European Community on behalf of the populations of the occupied territories.

The Governments of the Ten, both individually and collectively through the channel of the presidency, will maintain such contacts with the authorities and personalities of the region as could be useful in bringing the various positions closer together and contributing to the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of a process of negotiation.

### 3. *The war between Iran and Iraq*

The heads of State or Government emphasize the gravity of the risks which continued warfare between Iraq and Iran poses for the region of the Persian Gulf, for the entire Middle East and for international peace and stability.

Recent developments have increased the sufferings of the peoples of both countries and could open the way to new and dangerous escalation in the intensity and spread of the conflict.

The Ten wish to record their distress at the allegations of the use of chemical weapons. They hope that light will be shed on the matter as a

result of the United Nations enquiry. They recall their unqualified condemnation of any use of such weapons.

The Ten call on the parties to comply with the principles and provisions of humanitarian international law in armed conflicts.

The Ten hope that each of the parties will finally agree to comply with the Security Council resolutions and heed the numerous appeals addressed to the parties by the international community. They hope that the parties will co-operate in the search for a peaceful solution, honourable for them both.

They hope that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will intensify his efforts for the restoration of peace, and they are ready to lend him their support to this end.

### C. *LATIN AMERICA*

The Ten affirm their desire to maintain and develop their historical relations with South America. They deem it important to welcome the progress made by democracy in this region. This remarkable progress has been achieved at a time of serious economic difficulties, due partly to the burden of foreign debts.

The Ten express, in particular, their profound satisfaction at the restoration of democracy in Argentina following the elections of 30 October 1983. They welcome the steps taken by the new Government of President Alfonsín to re-establish the rule of law in the country.

The Ten hope that Argentina's return to a system of pluralist democracy will encourage a similar evolution in other South American countries where human rights continue to be subjected to serious violations.

Reiterating the position which they expressed on Central America in their Stuttgart Declaration of 19 June 1983 [S/15867], the Ten confirm their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Contadora Group.

They hope that these efforts can contribute to a reduction of tensions and to progress towards peace, respect for independence, the establishment of pluralistic democracy and the solution of the economic and social problems of the countries concerned.

### D. *CYPRUS*

The Ten reiterate their statement of 16 November 1983 [see S/16155]. They support Security Council resolution 541 (1983), which should be used as a basis for restoring the territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. They regret that Turkey has recognized the self-styled "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". They call upon the Turkish Government to withdraw this recognition and to exercise its influence on the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community so that they should rescind their decision. They pledge their support for the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the pursuit of his mission of good offices in accordance with Security Council resolution 541 (1983).

## DOCUMENT S/16457

### Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[2 April 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 30 March 1984, sent to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barón, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua:

"I have the honour to inform you of the following.

"Yesterday, 29 March 1984, at 2.05 a.m., an unspecified number of personnel of the Honduran army attacked, from Honduras, the Catarina sector, 3 kilometres south-west of La Ceiba and 5 kilometres west of Somotillo, with rounds of small-arms and 81-mm mortar fire. Fortunately, no casualties resulted

from this criminal act of aggression.

"In registering its protest in the most formal and strongest terms, the Government of Nicaragua draws the attention of the Government of Honduras to the dangerous consequences which may ensue from irresponsible activities of this kind carried out by the army of your country in open disregard of the publicized peaceful objectives which your Government claims to pursue and in flagrant violation of the fundamental principles governing the conduct between States. These activities are all the more serious as they are being carried out at a critical time for the



region when the United States is escalating its military presence in the area, the operations directed against Nicaragua are being intensified and the Government of Honduras is submitting increasingly to the plans hatched by the United States Government for the purpose of destroying the Sandinist People's Revolution."

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

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United States

#### DOCUMENT S/16458

##### Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[2 April 1984]

I wish to draw your urgent attention to another in a series of terrorist atrocities against Israel's civilian population, perpetrated today, 2 April 1984.

At 10.05 a.m., local time, three terrorists entered a clothing store located at the busy downtown junction of two main thoroughfares in Jerusalem's commercial district at the intersection of Jaffa Road and King George Street. They emerged from the store firing weapons and throwing hand-grenades at civilian passers-by.

In the ensuing bloodshed, 48 civilians were wounded, one seriously and four moderately. Eight foreign tourists were among the casualties.

Arms abandoned at the scene of the terrorist attack were later found to be of Eastern European manufacture.

Of the three terrorist attackers, one was fatally injured in the attack and the two other terrorists were captured by Israel security forces.

The timing and location of this murderous attack was designed to cause the maximum number of civilian casualties, including women and elderly people.

In the wake of this dastardly terrorist attack, the PLO

terrorist faction calling itself the "Democratic Front" claimed responsibility. As it is well known, this faction is a constituent member of the PLO terrorist organization. In its statement, issued in Damascus, the Democratic Front falsely claimed that an attack had been carried out on the Israel Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem, taking all the Ministry personnel hostage. Later, this terrorist act was claimed by another group, that of the notorious Abu Nidal.

Once again, a PLO terrorist attack on innocent men and women, including the elderly, has provided proof of the character and ultimate goals of the PLO terrorists of all factions, namely, the cold-blooded and deliberate murder of innocent civilians.

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

Aryeh LEVIN  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Israel  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16460\*

##### Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[3 April 1984]

In reference to the letter dated 26 March 1984 from the representative of Pakistan addressed to you [S/16435], I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the following news dispatch from Bakhtar Information Agency:

"Kabul, 27 March, Bakhtar—According to a report from the Ministry of Defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a MIG aircraft of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan air force, which had taken off from Kandahar Airport on a training flight, crashed.

"The plane had lost its directions due to bad weather and technical problems, crossed Kandahar space and crashed when its fuel was finished.

"Second Lieutenant Sayed Hashem, pilot, died in this crash and the Afghan authorities in Spinboldak received his mortal remains from the Afghan Consulate in Quetta."

I request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as an official 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/39/163-S/16460.

DOCUMENT S/16461\*

Letter dated 1 April 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[3 April 1984]

Upon instructions from my government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning the recent acts of war by the Thai authorities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In this connection, I wish to inform you that we completely reject the slanderous allegations made in the letter dated 29 March 1984 from the representative of Thailand [S/16453].

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the enclosed statement 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 dated 31 March 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Over the past few days, the Thai authorities have repeatedly spread the slander that Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea had intruded into Thai territory and attacked civilians.

This is a trick of thief shouting thief. As is known to all, over the past five years, the Thai authorities have let the remnants of Pol Pot's

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/164-S/16461.

forces, China's instrument, use Thai territory as their sanctuary to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

According to the Kampuchean News Agency S.P.K., since March 1984, Thailand has helped the remnants of Pol Pot's forces from their sanctuaries labelled "refugee camps" in Thai territory to conduct sabotage activities against Kampuchea's populated border areas, committing many crimes, including destruction of houses and market-places and killing a number of civilians.

What is particularly serious is that in the later half of March 1984, many units of Thai armed forces directly supported the above-mentioned sabotage activities. In the week ending 15 March alone, Thai aircraft violated Kampuchean airspace 4 times, Thai vessels intruded into Kampuchean waters 48 times (in Koh Kong, Koh Tang and Poulo Vay areas), and Thai ground forces fired big gun shells 75 times on Kampuchean territory (in Choeung Khsan, Anlong Venh, Romiet, Phma Puoch, Tasaing and Smatden areas). In the week ending 22 March, the Thai air force conducted 32 sorties into Kampuchean airspace (over Preah Vihear, Amech, Poipet, Maokhuang, Kaomelai, Kong Rieng areas), Thai warships intruded into Kampuchean waters on 80 occasions (in Koh Tang, Koh Kong and Poulo Vay areas), and Thai ground troops fired big guns on Kampuchean territory 52 times.

These are premeditated acts of war which crudely violate the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and international law.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam flatly rejects the slander of the Thai authorities. While firmly supporting the legitimate right of the Kampuchean people and their armed forces to punish the genocidal Pol Pot gang and their accomplices, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reiterates once again its consistent policy of respecting the independence and sovereignty of Thailand. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam demands that the Thai authorities immediately stop lending a hand to Beijing and the Pol Pot gang in opposing the Kampuchean people's revival. Such opposition is not in the interest of the Thai people or of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

DOCUMENT S/16462\* \*\*

Letter dated 3 April 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[4 April 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 29 March 1984 [S/16453], I have the honour once again to draw your urgent attention to the recent military operations launched by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea since 25 March 1984 against innocent Kampuchean civilians—women, children and the aged—at encampments built for them inside Kampuchea by the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) opposite the Thai villages of Ban Samrong Kiat and Boai, to the east of the Thai provinces of Si Sa Ket and Chanthaburi.

Not only did these recent operations spill over into Thailand, thus violating Thai sovereignty and territorial

integrity, but also caused another massive influx of some 10,000 Kampucheans into Thai territory. More can be expected, as the attacks have continued on the Kampuchean civilian encampments supervised by UNBRO.

The Royal Thai Government wishes to express its grave concern over the current situation and considers such indiscriminate attacks against Kampuchean civilian encampments, already well documented by the international media, as a serious crime against humanity.

The Royal Thai Government, in close co-operation with UNBRO, has already granted temporary refuge and provided basic relief assistance to Kampucheans who have been compelled to abandon their homeland because of the Vietnamese aggression and continued occupation of parts of Kampuchea. This latest influx of Kampucheans has added a further humanitarian responsibility directly to Thailand and indirectly to the international

\* Incorporating document S/16462/Corr.1 of 23 April 1984.

\*\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/165-S/16462 and Corr.1.

community. Nearly 150,000 Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons are now being sheltered inside Thailand, while some 230,000 Kampucheans are congregated along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Many of these persons would be forced to flee into Thailand if their encampments came under Vietnamese attack.

It is a fact that the funds provided by the donor countries and States Members of the United Nations for UNBRO are already very scarce and dwindling. Yet, additional requirements for UNBRO's humanitarian relief

work may be necessary as a result of the current Vietnamese military operation against Kampuchean civilians as cited in the foregoing.

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 Nation

## DOCUMENT S/16463

### Nicaragua: draft resolution

[Original: English]  
[4 April 1984]

#### *The Security Council,*

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua [2525th meeting],

*Also having heard* the statements made by the representatives of several States Members of the United Nations in the course of the debate,

*Recalling* its resolution 530 (1983), which reaffirms the right of Nicaragua and of all the countries of the region to live in peace and security free from all foreign interference,

*Noting* General Assembly resolution 38/10, in which, *inter alia*, the States of the region, as well as other States, are urged to refrain from continuing or initiating military operations with the objective of exercising political pressure which would aggravate the situation in the region and hinder the negotiation efforts by the Contadora Group,

*Reaffirming* all the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from resorting to the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

*Commending* the sustained efforts being carried out by the countries that make up the Contadora Group in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflicts that affect the region,

*Recognizing and welcoming* the broad international support expressed to the Contadora Group in its efforts to bring peace and development to the region,

*Noting with great concern* the foreign military presence from outside the region, the carrying out of overt and covert actions, and the use of neighbouring terri-

tories for mounting destabilizing actions that have served to heighten tensions in the region and hinder the peace efforts of the Contadora Group,

*Noting also with deep concern* the mining of the main ports of Nicaragua,

1. *Condemns and calls for* an immediate end to the mining of the main ports of Nicaragua, which has caused the loss of Nicaraguan lives and injuries to nationals of other countries as well as material damage, serious disruption to its economy and the hampering of free navigation and commerce, thereby violating international law;

2. *Affirms* the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters and calls on all States to respect this right by refraining from any action which would impede the exercise of this right in the waters of the region;

3. *Reaffirms* the right of Nicaragua and of all the countries of the region to live in peace and security and to determine their own future free from all foreign interference and intervention;

4. *Calls on* all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting any type of military action against any State of the region as well as any other action that hinders the peace objectives of the Contadora Group;

5. *Expresses* its firm support to the Contadora Group for the efforts it has so far carried out and urges it to intensify these efforts on an immediate basis;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of the development of the situation and of the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

## DOCUMENT S/16465\*

### Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[4 April 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 23 December 1983

from the representative of Iraq addressed to you [S/16238] and to state that paragraph 2 of the Iraqi letter says: "Article 35 of the Geneva Convention on the safety of environment . . . does not exist, and it remains up to

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/798-S/16465.

the Iranian authorities to come forward with its text". In this respect, I wish to draw the attention of all concerned to the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)<sup>2</sup> and to quote article 35, as follows:

*"Section I*

*"METHODS AND MEANS OF WARFARE*

*"Article 35-Basic rules*

"1. In any armed conflict, the right of the Parties to the conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited.

"2. It is prohibited to employ weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to

cause superfluous injury of unnecessary suffering.

"3. It is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment."

I wish to stress that paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned article was meant specially in our previous correspondence. I am enclosing a photocopy of two pages of the Protocol.<sup>3</sup> I would appreciate it if this letter and its attachment could 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/16466\***

**Letter dated 4 April 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[4 April 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement dated 3 April 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Chinese shellings of Viet Nam's territory.

I should be very grateful if you could have this letter 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 of 3 April 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Chinese shellings of Viet Nam's territory**

On 2 April 1984, the Chinese authorities ordered their armed forces to fire thousands of artillery shells on eight places in the Vietnamese border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau, and called this shelling a "self-defence" act in retaliation against "Viet Nam's armed provocations" against Chinese border areas.

This has been an oft-repeated manoeuvre of China over the past

five years aimed at covering up its collusion with the Thai authorities to support the genocidal Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people's revival and against the three Indo-Chinese countries as a whole.

In the past five years, whenever the remnants of Pol Pot's forces launched attacks from their sanctuaries in Thailand into Kampuchean territories, China simultaneously conducted artillery shellings to cause tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Since the beginning of this year, the Chinese and Thai authorities have been trying to encourage the Pol Pot clique's sabotage activities, but when the Kampuchean armed forces, with the assistance of Vietnamese army volunteers, punished the saboteurs, China, with Thailand's collusion, concocted so-called "Vietnamese violations of Thai sovereignty" and conducted fierce artillery shellings of Viet Nam's northern border areas.

It is known that the situation along the Viet Nam-China border has been relatively calm lately. China's so-called self-defence act is clearly a calculated act aimed at putting pressure on Viet Nam from two sides in order to save the genocidal Pol Pot gang from the punishing blows of the Kampuchean army and people, creating tension and undermining the developing trend towards dialogue between Indo-Chinese and member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

This act of the Chinese authorities blatantly violates Viet Nam's sovereignty, disturbs the security and disrupts the normal life of the Vietnamese people in border areas. The Vietnamese army and people in the northern border provinces, with their high vigilance, have duly punished the Chinese expansionists for their criminal acts.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam strongly condemns and denounces to the world and the Chinese people the Chinese authorities' policy of nurturing and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot gang which keeps committing crimes, and resolutely demands an immediate end to their hostile acts towards the three Indo-Chinese countries, acts which run counter to the interests of the Chinese people as well as of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/169-S/16466.

**DOCUMENT S/16467\***

**Letter dated 4 April 1984 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Chinese/English]  
[4 April 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement dated 2 April 1984 by the spokesman of the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and its enclosure as an official docu-

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/170-S/16467.

ment of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LIANG Yufan  
Acting Permanent Representative of the  
People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Statement made on 2 April 1984 by the spokesman of  
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have recently once again intruded into Thailand, but were beaten back by the valiant Thai soldiers and civilians. On 29 March 1984, the Thai Foreign Ministry

lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities. The Chinese Government indignantly condemns the Vietnamese authorities for their act of aggression and firmly supports the solemn position of the Thai Government.

During his recent trip to a number of Asian and Pacific countries, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach talked glibly about his so-called realistic attitude and sincerity in solving the Kampuchean issue. No sooner had he made these remarks that Vietnamese troops carried out the military operation of intruding into Thailand, laying bare the hypocrisy and deceitfulness of the Vietnamese authorities.

Viet Nam's criminal act is a gross violation of Thailand's territory and sovereignty and a serious threat to peace and security in South-East Asia. It is also a grave provocation to all justice-upholding countries and peoples. We would like to warn the Vietnamese authorities that peoples of the world will not tolerate their outrageous conduct. Should the Vietnamese authorities cling obstinately to their course, they are bound to eat the bitter fruits of their own making and suffer more serious defeats.

#### DOCUMENT S/16468\*

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

[Original: English]  
[5 April 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your notice new aggressive actions committed by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 29 March 1984, Turkey, having chosen one of the most sensitive phases of the Cyprus problem and in the midst of your intensified personal involvement, gave orders to its occupation forces in Cyprus to engage in new provocative military exercises in the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus.

During the Turkish military exercises the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus was repeatedly violated by F-4 Phantom jet fighters of the Turkish air force which participated in those exercises. More specifically:

(a) From 0930 to 0945 hours, two Turkish F-4 Phantom jet fighters, originating from the southern part of Turkey and flying in formation, flew over the Turkish-occupied villages of Kythrea and Palekythro where they carried out nine dives and opened machine-gun fire on ground targets.

(b) From 1150 to 1210 hours, two Turkish F-4 jet fighters flying in formation flew over the villages of the

Myrtou area where they carried out nine dives and opened machine-gun fire on ground targets.

These new provocations of the Turkish air force against the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus are calculated to increase tension in the island and flaunt upon defenceless Cyprus the military might of Turkey. Moreover, they are carried out systematically in arrogant defiance of a host of United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the sovereign rights of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus over the entire territory of the Republic.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government these new aggressive actions of Turkey and its occupation forces in Cyprus, I wish to urge you once again to take, as a matter of urgency, all possible steps you may deem appropriate and necessary towards arresting and terminating these and other violations of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey.

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/38/799-S/16468.

#### DOCUMENT S/16469\*

Letter dated 5 April 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[6 April 1984]

Further to my letter dated 25 January 1984 [S/16297], I have the honour to transmit herewith additional information

on the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese forces of aggression in Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the Group of Consultant Experts on the implementation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925<sup>4</sup>

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/172-S/16469.

and have the 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

##### **The Vietnamese aggressors continue to use chemical weapons to massacre the population of Kampuchea**

On 3 February 1984, in Phnom Srok district, Battambang province (north-western region), four inhabitants were killed or seriously poisoned as the result of the dumping of chemical substances by the Vietnamese aggressors in the ponds and rivers.

On 11 February, at Kamping Reach, Siem Reap district, Siem Reap

province (northern region), one inhabitant was seriously poisoned when eating cakes sold in the market.

On 13 February, in Banteay Srei district, Siem Reap province, four persons became seriously ill when drinking water from poisoned ponds.

On 17 February, at Samrong, Ampil district, Oddar Meanchey province (northern region), one inhabitant died after eating poisoned food.

From 20 to 26 February, at Kompong Cham (central region), 20 children were killed and several others seriously poisoned after eating cakes sold in the market.

In late February and early March, in Touk Meas district, Kampot province (south-western region), and Kirivong and Koh Andët districts Takeo province (south-western region), the Vietnamese aggressors spread toxic chemical substances in the forests and water points. Animals and fish died as a result, contaminating all the water.

In early March, in Kampot district, Kampot province, a Vietnamese occupier dumped poison into the rivers Touk Meas and Stung Totoung, killing animals and fish. The bodies of several Khmer inhabitants and soldiers impressed by the Vietnamese occupier, who had caught and eaten the contaminated fish, were bloated and covered with sores.

#### DOCUMENT S/16471

##### **Letter dated 9 April 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]  
[9 April 1984]*

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Lebanon has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 19 April 1984, for a further period of six months, on the basis of the terms defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

I would like to emphasize to you that my Government is convinced that, despite the present circumstances in southern Lebanon, UNIFIL continues to be an important factor in providing stability. Its presence represents the commitment of the United Nations to support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all subsequent resolutions.

My Government wishes to take this opportunity to pay tribute and express its appreciation to UNIFIL and the troop-contributing countries for their efforts and their sacrifices for the cause of peace in Lebanon.

My Government believes that the time may have come for the Security Council to reassess the mission of UNIFIL in the light of the present developments in southern Lebanon, in order to perform a more dynamic role.

I should be most grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council. I would also request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16472

##### **Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 13 October 1983 to 9 April 1984**

*[Original: English]  
[9 April 1984]*

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 538 (1983) of 18 October 1983, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 19 April 1984. The Council called upon all parties concerned to co-operate with UNIFIL for the full implementation of its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and the relevant decisions of the Council and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the progress made in that respect.

2. The present report contains an account of developments relating to UNIFIL from 13 October 1983 to 9 April 1984.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

3. As of April 1984, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

<i>Infantry battalions</i>	
Fiji .....	623
Finland .....	496
France .....	610



Ghana .....	557
Ireland.....	645
Netherlands.....	165
Norway .....	639
Senegal.....	559
<i>Headquarters camp command</i>	
Ghana .....	148
Ireland.....	87
<i>Logistics units</i>	
France.....	776
Italy .....	40
Norway .....	199
Sweden.....	144
TOTAL 5 688	

In addition to the above-mentioned personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 75 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), organized as Observer Group Lebanon. Those unarmed observers are under the operational control of the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan.

4. The Government of the Netherlands decided to reduce its participation in UNIFIL at the end of the last mandate. The repatriation of the Netherlands battalion and its replacement by a reinforced infantry company were completed on 17 November 1983. The French battalion, which had been temporarily reduced at the request of the French Government in September 1982 [see S/15455, para. 4, of 14 October 1982], was brought back to full strength with the arrival of three companies on 5 February 1984.

5. As a result of the movement of units reported in paragraph 4 above, the areas of responsibility of various units were adjusted, first, upon the departure of the Netherlands battalion and, then, upon the reinforcement of the French battalion. The deployment of UNIFIL as of April 1984 is shown in the annexed map.

6. The military observers of UNTSO continued to man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line and to maintain teams at Tyre, Metulla and Château de Beaufort. In addition, they operated four mobile teams.

7. The Lebanese internal security forces continued to co-operate with UNIFIL in maintaining order in its area of operation. They carried out independent patrols and assisted UNIFIL in special investigations of mutual concern.

8. The Lebanese army unit serving with UNIFIL remained at a strength of 165 all ranks. They were deployed in the UNIFIL area and attached to different battalions.

9. Logistic support for UNIFIL continued to be provided by the headquarters logistic branch, the French logistic component, the Norwegian maintenance unit, the Ghanaian engineering unit, the Swedish medical company and the Italian helicopter wing. The conditions prevailing in Beirut have complicated the logistic support of the Force and have required the modification of its provisioning system. The international airport of Beirut and its seaport were closed during most of the reporting period, the land communications on the coastal road between the UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura and Beirut were frequently interrupted. The Force continued to be denied access to Tyre and Sidon as well as to all areas adjacent

to the coastal road by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). In those circumstances, UNIFIL convoys to Beirut had to be suspended, and air and sea shipments diverted to Tel-Aviv and Haifa, respectively. However, certain supplies, particularly fresh rations, petroleum products and other commodities continued to be procured from Lebanese sources. The Italian helicopter wing continued to play an important role in the logistic support of the Force and in humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese civilian population. As previously reported, however, flight clearance was, on occasion, denied by the Israeli military authorities on the grounds that it would interfere with activities of the Israeli air force. The logistic support of UNIFIL has been further hindered as a result of the inability of its helicopters to use the Beirut International Airport. Negotiations have been initiated with the Lebanese authorities to secure a suitable landing site, so that air communications between UNIFIL headquarters and logistic personnel in Beirut can be re-established.

10. In addition to its other tasks, the French engineer company continued to search for and defuse unexploded mines, shells and bombs. It demolished 4 roadside explosive devices, 900 shells of all types, 54 anti-tank rockets, 47 hand- and rifle-grenades, 20 cluster bomblets and 3,000 rounds of small arms. On 13 and 14 February, it partially cleared a large minefield near Ett Taibe where some 300 mines of various types were destroyed.

11. During the period under review, one member of the Force lost his life as a result of a traffic accident. Since the establishment of UNIFIL in 1978, 97 members of the Force have died, 41 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 43 in accidents and 13 from natural causes. Some 120 have been wounded in armed clashes, shellings and mine explosions.

12. The discipline and bearing of the members of UNIFIL as well as of the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, their commanders and their countries.

#### SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND ACTIVITIES OF UNIFIL

13. During the period under review, UNIFIL continued to operate check-points and conduct patrols in its area of deployment, with a view to contributing to the maintenance of order and ensuring the security of the local population. The situation in its area remained relatively quiet, although there were an increased number of incidents involving IDF and local militia groups armed and uniformed by IDF. The population in the area continued to grow, owing to a further influx of displaced persons from the north, particularly from the Beirut area, and many new houses were being built.

14. The presence of IDF within the UNIFIL area remained at approximately battalion strength. The Israeli forces normally limited their activities to patrolling certain main roads but, on occasion, for stated reasons of security, they erected road-blocks, cordoned off villages, searched houses and detained local inhabitants.

15. There was a noticeable increase of hostile reactions by the local population against the presence of IDF. A growing resistance against the activities of IDF mentioned above was observed by UNIFIL. Strikes and

other demonstrations, usually accompanied by various forms of protest, such as the burning of tires and the erection of road barricades, were held on several occasions in reaction to arrests of local inhabitants. A serious confrontation occurred at Marakah on 24 February, in which one villager was killed, 10 wounded and 10 others arrested. Another incident, during which one villager was killed and two arrested, took place in Qana on 6 March, when the local population protested against earlier arrests of villagers and attempted to prevent IDF personnel from entering the village.

16. UNIFIL also recorded some 22 incidents involving exploded or unexploded roadside bombs. Those bombs, some of which were of an advanced design and radio-controlled, were generally found along the roads patrolled by IDF. On various occasions, the devices exploded, causing casualties and damage. Others were found by or reported to UNIFIL, which demolished them in the interest of public safety.

17. During the reporting period, IDF continued its efforts to recruit and arm selected villagers in the UNIFIL area. The IDF plan to establish "village committees" under Israeli guidance met with little success. UNIFIL continued with its efforts to contain the activities of the Lebanese irregulars armed and controlled by IDF. The number and level of the incidents involving those irregulars decreased during the past six months. Most of the incidents that occurred were related to firing by the irregulars at or near UNIFIL personnel and their attempts at hijacking UNIFIL vehicles. In a hijacking attempt which took place on 8 February near Shaqra, UNIFIL personnel fired back in self-defence and wounded one of the hijackers.

18. UNIFIL continued to co-operate with the Lebanese authorities as well as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross in extending assistance to the local population. The number of Lebanese civilian patients treated by the Swedish medical company and the medical teams of the various battalions remained at a high level similar to the previous reporting period. Approximately 9,000 Lebanese civilians were treated in UNIFIL medical centres. The medical personnel of the Force, in co-operation with UNICEF, assisted the Lebanese Government in carrying out vaccination and water analysis programmes. In addition, UNIFIL assisted in public works by clearing mined land, providing equipment and extending engineering assistance.

19. During the period under review, the Commander of UNIFIL and his civilian and military staff maintained contact with the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese regional authorities. They also maintained contact with the Israeli authorities on matters affecting the functioning of the Force. In March and April 1984, Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, visited UNIFIL headquarters. He also held discussions with high officials of the Government of Lebanon and other Governments in the area.

#### FINANCIAL ASPECTS

20. By its resolution 38/38 A of 5 December 1983, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, authorized the

Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$11,741,000 gross (\$11,581,000 net) per month for the period from 19 April to 18 December 1984, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 538 (1983), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that might be approved subsequent to 19 April 1984. Should the Security Council renew the UNIFIL mandate beyond 19 April, the cost to the United Nations for maintaining UNIFIL during the period of extension will be within the commitment authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/38 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities.

#### OBSERVATIONS

21. While the situation in the rest of Lebanon has been cause for great concern and attention in the past six months, the situation in the UNIFIL area of southern Lebanon has remained relatively peaceful. The presence of UNIFIL is regarded as essential by the Lebanese Government and has been of benefit to the much-increased population of that area. In a letter to me dated 9 April [S/16471], the representative of Lebanon, on behalf of his Government, has requested an extension of the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months. I recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another interim period, bearing in mind the request of the Lebanese Government.

22. None the less, the current role of UNIFIL, however beneficial it may be, does not measure up to the original mandate as spelt out in Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), nor to the intentions of later Council resolutions, such as 501 (1982), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982). Under these resolutions, the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the restoration of peace, normality and the authority and sovereignty of the Lebanese Government are main objectives. In recent weeks, therefore, I have been considering further means to achieve these objectives by focusing on the common interests which all concerned have in changing the situation in southern Lebanon for the better.

23. It is clear that a reversion to genuine peace and normality in southern Lebanon would be in the interest of virtually all concerned. Where positions vary is less on this general objective than on the conditions in which it is to be achieved. The Government of Lebanon and the people of southern Lebanon clearly desire the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and authority up to the internationally recognized border at the earliest possible date. Israel, while expressing its desire to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, is concerned over the security of its northern border after those forces withdraw. The security of the Palestinian refugees, especially in the camps in the Sidon area, is a matter of grave concern and responsibility.

24. Taking into account all these concerns, it seems to me that UNIFIL should be enabled, in the near future, to play an expanded role in securing the objectives of the



Security Council as embodied in the pertinent resolutions, with all due regard to the concerns and interests of the different parties involved. This course would entail a general agreement on the attainment of the objectives of Israeli withdrawal, peace and security in the region and the restoration of Lebanese authority and sovereignty up to the internationally recognized boundary. I believe that a decision by the Council in this sense could provide the framework for the achievement of the objectives which all parties have in mind.

25. 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 the 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.

26. I do not underestimate the difficulties of such a plan. I put it forward, however, as a pragmatic suggestion to meet the rights and interests of the Government and people of Lebanon and the concerns of all those now involved in southern Lebanon. If these are not taken into account, we shall not achieve any progress, and the Lebanese Government and the population of southern Lebanon will continue to pay the price. In my view, the

re-establishment of peaceful normal conditions and economic prosperity in southern Lebanon represents, in the long run, the best hope for the future and the best guarantee of security for all concerned.

27. In connection with my recommendation for a further extension of UNIFIL, I must, once again, draw the Security Council's attention to the financial difficulties faced by the Force. There is, as of the beginning of April 1984, an accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account of some \$186.4 million. As a result, the Organization is falling far behind in the reimbursement of the troop-contributing countries, thus placing an unfair and increasingly heavy burden on them, particularly on the less wealthy ones. I am extremely concerned about this state of affairs for the above-mentioned reason and also because it could jeopardize the functioning of this important operation. Therefore, I must strongly appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments without delay. I would like also to appeal to the Governments of the more developed countries to consider making available, as a practical measure, voluntary contributions to the UNIFIL Suspense Account, to be used for the reimbursement of Governments contributing troops, equipment and supplies to UNIFIL.

28. In concluding this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the troop-contributing countries for their steadfast and generous support of the Force. I also wish to pay tribute to the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, and his staff, civilian and military, and to the officers and men of UNIFIL as well as to the UNTSO military observers assigned to the area. They have performed their tasks with exemplary dedication and courage.

#### ANNEX

[Map. "UNIFIL deployment as of April 1984" (see end of volume).]

#### DOCUMENT S/16473\*

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

[Original: English]  
[9 April 1984]

I have the honour to refer to document S/16423 of 20 March 1984 and to make the following remarks.

1. The author of the above-mentioned document failed to reply to or even mention the serious charges contained in my letter of 21 February 1984 to you [S/16357], namely that Turkey and its instruments in the occupied part of Cyprus have embarked upon a renewed and intensified effort aiming at permanently securing and further expanding the utterly illegal importation to the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus of thousands of colonist settlers from Turkey (Anatolia) in order to change the demographic character of the island.

These criminal, disgraceful and anachronistic acts, product of the Turkish brutal use of force and outright aggression committed by Turkey against the Republic of

Cyprus and its people as a whole, have been condemned by the whole world and no useful purpose is served by evading a reply.

2. The hypocritical reference in defence of human rights and especially of the principle of equality contained in the above-mentioned letter is ironic, to say the least, if one considers that Turkey's actions in Cyprus are in striking contrast and in violation of all lofty principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. For those who forcibly separated our people on religious and ethnic criteria, those who brought the tens of thousands of settlers from Anatolia to dispossess and rob the citizens of the Republic of Cyprus, are estopped from accusing others of racism. Instead of accounting for its unprecedented crimes against Cyprus, Turkey comes forward with impertinent, cynical and naked propaganda.

3. Turkish disregard of and contempt for international law and obligations seem to have no limits. Docu-

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/800-S/16473.

ment S/16423, in its entirety, not only is replete with arrogance and runs counter to numerous and repeated resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council on the question of Cyprus, but is intended to undermine your intensive efforts for the implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983) and for an early settlement of the Cyprus problem, based on the United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements of February 1977 [see S/12323, para. 5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para. 5].

4. My Government's reply to the numerous strange and undemocratic political positions contained in docu-

ment S/16423 could not be better formulated than by referring the writer to the condemnation which has already been cogently expressed in numerous United Nations resolutions and more recently in Security Council resolution 541 (1983), which is mandatory.

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/16474\*

Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[10 April 1984]*

Further to the letter dated 2 April 1984 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations [S/16458] and his letter dated 3 April 1984 addressed to you,<sup>5</sup> I now wish to draw your attention to the statement made by Yasser Arafat, in the wake of the criminal act perpetrated last week in Jerusalem.

According to a Radio Cairo broadcast of 3 April, Arafat, while visiting the Yemen Arab Republic last week, whole-heartedly endorsed the terrorist outrage in Jerusalem of 2 April, which claimed 52 civilian casualties. On the same occasion, he also threatened similar bloodshed in the future.

This statement is wholly consistent with previous declarations made by the PLO terrorist chief on similar occasions. Thus, in the wake of a PLO terrorist attack on a civilian crowd of shoppers in downtown Jerusalem, on 29 February 1984, that "moderate" PLO terrorist chief praised the cold-blooded act of terrorism as an act of heroism, as I pointed out in my letter of 29 February

[S/16377]. Similarly, in the wake of the terrorist atrocity perpetrated in Jerusalem on 6 December 1983 against the passengers of a civilian bus on a main Jerusalem traffic artery, a spokesman for Arafat's "moderate" Fatah claimed responsibility in a statement from Tripoli, Lebanon, alongside a similar claim made by the "extremist" Abu Musa faction of the PLO, as I pointed out in my letter of 7 December [S/16205].

These statements serve as proof of the criminal character of the PLO terrorist organization as a whole, regardless of its factions, be they "moderate" or "extreme". Their words and actions prove them to be international criminals of identical character and possessed of identical terrorist aims, namely, the cold-blooded and indiscriminate murder of innocent civilians—men, women and children.

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/39/177-S/16474.

#### DOCUMENT S/16475

Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]  
[11 April 1984]*

In the course of the recent debates held by the Security Council on a variety of items on 27 and 28 March and 2 and 3 April 1984, a number of representatives, and in particular the representatives of Libya and Syria, once again abused the Council's deliberations for the purpose of slandering my country, by making wholly irrelevant and unwarranted references to Israel. These references were, of course, totally extraneous to the items then on the agenda of the Council [see 2520th to 2522nd, 2527th and 2528th meetings].

These instances of gratuitous invective by the representatives in question once again demonstrate the irrational and obsessive hatred displayed towards Israel on the

part of certain countries. This was particularly evident in the Council debate held on 27 and 28 March on the complaint of Sudan against Libya, in which the representatives of Libya and Syria provided notable examples of deviation from the issue before the Council as well as of the injection of anti-Israel defamation for the purpose of diverting attention from the subject of inter-Arab strife, then under the Council's consideration.

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/16476\*

#### Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[10 April 1984]

I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 10 April 1984 addressed to you from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the propaganda campaign directed against Iraq in the Western news media, especially those under Zionist influence, concerning the possibility of a strike being carried out against scientific and industrial installations in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this 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

#### LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to draw your attention to the intensive campaign being directed against Iraq in the Western news media, especially those under Zionist influence. This campaign, apart from displaying undisguised hatred of Iraq, carries official and semi-official news about the possibility of conducting a military strike against scientific and industrial installations in Iraq.

In particular, I should like to draw attention to reports carried by the Western news media about threats shamelessly directed against Iraq, and attributed to high officials in the United States Administration—in the State Department, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. The news media also referred to contacts between the United States and Israel at the

highest level about the possibility of conducting air strikes against specific targets in Iraq, and linked such action with the attack carried out by Israel in 1981 against Iraqi nuclear installations.

It is worth noting that the Israeli aggression against Iraq's nuclear installations, devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes—which aggression was condemned by the international community in the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as in the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international forums—was preceded by a propaganda campaign similar to that being waged now and based on the same fabricated excuses.

Iraq, which is exposed to Iranian aggression and has been fighting for almost four years to defend its very existence and to bring about peace and stability in the region and achieve equitable international co-operation, draws the attention of the international community to these aggressive designs and intentions and requests that they be exposed and the true causes made clear. Israel, which supplied the Iranian régime with weapons and is striving by all possible means to prolong the war and exploit it for its own expansionist goals, carried out its aggression against Iraq in similar circumstances and behind a smoke-screen similar to that which it is seeking to concoct now that the elections in Israel are approaching, as was the case in 1981.

Iraq, in warning about any new Israeli aggression against it and against its scientific and industrial installations, calls on the international community, especially the Security Council, to assume its responsibility for deterring the Zionist aggressors from executing their plans and from continuing to intensify tension, aggression and expansion in the region, a situation which is most dangerous for world peace and security.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of  
the Republic of Iraq

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/801-S/16476.

## Letter dated 11 April 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 April 1984]

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of the address which was delivered by the Prime Minister of South Africa, the Honourable P. W. Botha, on the occasion of the signing of the Accord of Nkomati between the Republic of South Africa and the People's Republic of Mozambique on 16 March 1984.

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

Address delivered by the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr. P. W. Botha, on the occasion of the signing of the Accord of Nkomati between the Republic of South Africa and the People's Republic of Mozambique on 16 March 1984

Our action today in signing this treaty, the Accord of Nkomati, sets a new course in the history of southern Africa. We have signalled to the world our belief that States with different socio-economic and political systems can live together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests. Our meeting today on the border between our two countries indicates our willingness and our ability to reach peaceful accords which enshrine our commitment to the principles of good-neighbourliness.

Another principle that underlies the agreement we have signed today is that each country has the right to order its affairs as it sees fit, and that inter-State relations, particularly between neighbours, should not be disturbed by differences in internal policies. This is sensible and practical, as it recognizes that each country has its own set of conditions for which it must seek its own solution in the interest of its citizens.

South Africa was one of the first countries of Africa to confront colonial occupation and foreign exploitation. The people I belong to know the feeling of powerlessness in the face of an external force far greater than ours. Our independence did not come easily. Countless numbers of our women and children died in concentration camps while their husbands, fathers and brothers fought the might of a great empire. Their sacrifice has kept the flame of freedom burning in the hearts of South Africans ever since.

Neither South Africa nor Mozambique had a hand in drawing the political map as we know it today. Our borders were arbitrarily drawn by others, by people who served the interests of colonial Powers and who spared little thought, if any, for the inhabitants of the region.

Having gained our political independence, we have the duty to use it to free our peoples from the chains of poverty, ignorance and disease. The means we have chosen may point in opposite directions; they often conflict, but we cannot allow our divergent outlooks on life to distract us from the urgent need to create better opportunities for our peoples, to enable them to break out of the debilitating cycle of poverty, and to work for a future which offers realistic prospects for peace and a better standard of living.

This is the logic and purpose of the Accord of Nkomati. It is an act of faith on the part of our two Governments—faith in the promise that, given a climate of stability and mutual coexistence, we will be able to focus our energies on the problems which really matter in our region, and get to work on the fundamental requirements of our peoples.

We face extremely complex social, political and economic problems in southern Africa: so complex that they can result in conflict, and it

is often difficult to avoid being drawn into the resultant spiral of confrontation and conflict. In these circumstances, the real issues are avoided—uncomfortable facts and harsh realities are dusted under the carpet while nations wage an ideological war of words and act with hostility towards each other. But fact and realities are remarkably resilient companions of mankind. They will not simply disappear because we banish them from our sight. Indeed, unless we attend to them honestly and frankly, the problems which they present will merely be compounded.

The Republic of South Africa, in voicing its concern several years ago at the increasing signs of confrontation and conflict in our region, came to the conclusion that the leaders of our sub-continent would have to face these realities and rearrange their priorities accordingly. As Governments, we have a duty to view the welfare and prosperity of our peoples as our first priority. South Africa recognized that it had the stability, the economic strength and the productive capacity to assist its neighbours in achieving the regional goal of progress and development, provided the countries concerned were prepared to seek healthier mutual relations. My country offered to sign non-aggression pacts with all its neighbours in pursuit of that objective, and today, with the People's Republic of Mozambique, we are taking an important step in that direction.

In signing this agreement today, we have opted for the road of peace. I know that it is a difficult road, not without risks for either of us; nor can we escape the fact that peace, too, has its price. We start off with a burden of mutual suspicion and bitter memories which, as we progress, must be shed by the wayside.

There can be no question of this agreement being a temporary expedient from which one side or the other might desire to derive unilateral advantage. This is so because the factors which have brought us together are themselves immutable. It is the economic and geographic realities of our region which have brought us together and which will be the best guarantee of the success and permanence of this agreement.

We can explore numerous possibilities for expanding our relations for mutual benefit in the atmosphere of peace and trust that we are now creating. Such an atmosphere will lead to confidence and will encourage the private sectors of the South African economy and of other countries to play a constructive role if they can be assured that their investments will be secure and of mutual benefit to producers and consumers alike.

We are both African countries, inhabited by African peoples whose past and whose future are firmly entrenched in the southern part of the African continent. We are of Africa. We share a common future in this part of the world, and a common responsibility to ensure that the generations which follow us will inherit a better world than we did. This agreement can contribute significantly towards such a better world. We have signed it before an assembled group of dignitaries and guests, civilians from many walks of life, as well as before representatives of our armed forces on whom we rely to defend our countries with their lives. By ensuring the successful implementation of this agreement, we will create a situation in which, if our armed forces are called upon to do battle, it will not be between our respective countries.

By agreeing to the spirit and letter of this Accord, my Government looks forward to a new era of co-operation and peaceful coexistence between South Africa and Mozambique in the search for a better life for our peoples.

I see a sub-continent in which countries work together to rationalize and increase food production, develop regional trade, establish housing programmes, education and trading schemes, health services, employment opportunities, and many other mutually beneficial activities. We can exchange information on programmes to overcome the consequences of drought, floods and other natural disasters. Together, we can form an economic alliance to negotiate better prices on world markets for our minerals and raw materials.

Given the necessary stability and good-neighbourliness, we have a vision of nations of southern Africa co-operating with each other in

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/179-S/16477.

every field of human endeavour: a veritable constellation of States working together for the benefit of all on the basis of mutual respect.

It is most appropriate that leaders and representatives of States in southern Africa, as well as representatives of other States, are in attendance on this historic occasion. I wish to thank them for their presence. Some I have met before; others I am meeting for the first time. All have, in one way or another, contributed to the process of communication and negotiation which has culminated in our proceedings today.

When, later this afternoon, we have to part, the structures which have been erected here will be taken down and removed, and this beautiful valley will again be the domain of the hippopotamus and many other creatures of the animal kingdom. I would like us, together, to build a memorial on this spot where the Accord of Nkomati was signed, so that long after we have gone, future generations will know that we met here today to chart a new and promising course in the history of our two countries.

Our task now is to return to work, to put our agreement into operation, and do all we can to ensure that historians of the future will mark today as a major turning-point in the destiny of our sub-continent.

Once again, something new has emerged from Africa. We believe that this agreement between our two countries can serve as a model for relationships throughout our region, and, indeed, throughout the world. We cannot allow southern Africa to wither away and die. Our responsibility as Africans is to give our sub-continent a chance to live, to grow, to develop, and to show that we can succeed without the interference of outsiders. As Africans we take pride in our identity and in our traditions in this part of the world. Instead of dividing our energies and resources, let us pool them, for it is in our combined economic strength that the promise of a more prosperous region will best be realized.

By our meeting here today, we are sending a message to the world that southern Africa will survive and her children will prosper. May God grant us the courage and strength to fulfil our mission.

## DOCUMENT S/16478\*

### Letter dated 11 April 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[12 April 1984]

Pursuant to my letter of 27 February 1984 [S/16374] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the information contained in the annex. This consists of a selection of official Iraqi military communiqués, issued between 11 and 30 March, concerning the shelling by Iranian forces of civilian targets inside Iraqi territory, which has resulted in civilian losses and caused damage in residential areas and to civilian installations.

I should be grateful if you would 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

#### Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 11 and 30 March 1984

On 11 March 1984, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Al-Shihabi and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured 10 citizens and damaged 4 dwellings in Basra. It also killed one civilian, injured seven others and damaged three dwellings and three private motor vehicles in Khanaqin. In addition, it destroyed two dwellings in Al-Shihabi and caused damage to a number of civilian properties in Mandali.

On 13 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs. The shelling injured seven civilians and damaged a number of civilian installations in Basra. It damaged some civilian properties in Mandali and Zurbatiyah.

On 14 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured 2 civilians and damaged 12 civilian motor vehicles and a dwelling in Basra. It also damaged a number of civilian installations in Mandali.

On 15 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs. The shelling injured one civilian and destroyed two dwellings in Basra. It also

damaged two dwellings in Zurbatiyah and a number of civilian properties in Mandali.

On 16 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured one civilian and damaged two civilian motor vehicles and a faculty building in Basra. It also damaged a number of civilian installations in Mandali.

On 17 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs. The shelling killed 3 civilians and injured 13 others, including some women and children, destroyed 4 dwellings and damaged a civilian motor vehicle and a number of civilian properties in Basra. It also caused losses in a number of civilian installations and properties in Mandali and Zurbatiyah.

On 18 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling killed one civilian and damaged one of the civilian buildings in Basra and damaged a number of civilian installations in Mandali.

On 19 March, the heavy artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured three civilians, damaged two dwellings and a civilian building and caused a fire in a mosque in Basra. It also damaged a civilian motor vehicle in Mandali.

On 24 March, the Iranian régime resumed the shelling of the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured seven civilians, destroyed one dwelling and damaged two other dwellings and two motor vehicles in Basra. It destroyed four dwellings in Mandali.

On 25 March, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs. The shelling killed two civilians, injured three others and damaged two dwellings and a civilian motor vehicle in Basra. It damaged a number of civilian installations in Mandali and Zurbatiyah.

On 26 March, the artillery of the Iranian régime resumed its shelling of the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured five civilians and damaged a number of the civilian installations in Basra. It also destroyed three dwellings in Mandali.

On 28 March, the artillery of the Iranian régime resumed the shelling of the cities of Basra, Mandali, Al-Shihabi, Zurbatiyah and Darbandkhan. The shelling destroyed four dwellings in Mandali; it destroyed three dwellings and a school and damaged the city mosque in Al-Shihabi; and it damaged two dwellings in Zurbatiyah. It also damaged a number of the civilian installations in Basra and Darbandkhan.

On 29 March, the artillery of the Iranian régime resumed the shelling of the cities of Basra, Mandali and Al-Shihabi and their suburbs. The shelling killed one civilian and wounded six others in Basra. It destroyed a dwelling and damaged two civilian motor vehicles in Al-Shihabi. It also damaged a number of civilian installations and properties in Mandali.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/802-S/16478.

At 8.57 a.m. on 30 March, six Iranian fighter planes crossed Iraq's international frontiers into Iraqi airspace. Two of them headed for the residential quarters of the city of Ali Al-Gharbi but were confronted by the anti-air defence and were forced to withdraw. The incursion caused the death of one civilian and injuries to three others, and four dwellings and a motor vehicle were also hit. The other aircraft directed an attack against the city of Rawanduz. The incursion caused the death of 8 civilians and injuries to 17 others. It also resulted in the destruction of 5 dwellings and damage to 10 others and to 20 commercial premises.

On 30 March, the artillery of the Iranian régime resumed the shelling of the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Al-Shihabi. The shelling injured two civilians and damaged a dwelling and three civilian

motor vehicles in the city of Basra. It also injured a civilian and destroyed two dwellings and damaged another dwelling in the city of Khanaqin. It caused damage to various civilian installations in the cities of Mandali and Al-Shihabi.

In view of the foregoing, I wish to reiterate the request formulated by my Government in the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country, dated 21 February [S/16361], that immediate action be taken to develop effective mechanisms to ensure international supervision and enable the international community to guarantee that towns, villages and civilians will not be shelled. The United Nations is assuredly the authority which can guarantee such mechanisms.

Otherwise, the Iranian régime will be able to continue its aggressive policy of savagely shelling towns, villages and civilians inside Iraq.

## DOCUMENT S/16479

### Letter dated 13 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[13 April 1984]

I wish to bring to your urgent attention the act of PLO gangsterism perpetrated against Israel civilians yesterday, 12 April 1984.

At approximately 1900 hours, local time, four PLO terrorists hijacked a civilian bus with more than 30 passengers on board, including women and children, while the bus was on its way from Tel-Aviv to Ashkelon to the south. The terrorists, who were armed with hand-grenades, gasoline bombs and enough explosives to destroy the vehicle, forced the driver to proceed along the coastal highway in the direction of the Egyptian border. The bus was eventually stopped by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), who shot into the vehicle's tires. Some 10 hours later—after some of the passengers had managed to escape from the bus—IDF rescued the passengers still on board. In the course of the rescue operation, eight passengers were injured, one of whom subsequently died of her injuries. The four PLO criminals were killed in the rescue operation.

The Government of Israel will continue to take all the steps necessary to ensure the lives and safety of its citizens. Its response to this most recent manifestation of PLO barbarism serves as further proof of the unflinching determination of the people of Israel to combat resolutely and firmly the scourge of international gangsterism and lawlessness and its linchpin—the terrorist PLO—one of

whose constituent groups, known as “the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine”, from its headquarters in Damascus, has already claimed responsibility for this dastardly crime. It will be noted that Damascus has now become the regional centre of international terrorism.

Outrages of this kind, 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 and objectives of the terrorist PLO, which cannot be considered by any stretch of the imagination a “national liberation movement”.

In this connection, it must also be stated with regret that not only has the United Nations failed to discharge its responsibilities in combating international terrorism, which threatens the very fabric of civilized international society; it has, in fact, encouraged this despicable phenomenon by granting, *inter alia*, irregular privileges within the Organization to the terrorist PLO, in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the rules of procedure of the various organs.

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/16481\*

### Letter dated 12 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 April 1984]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letter dated 13 March 1984 concerning the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime against Iranian civilians and military forces [S/16416], I have the honour to present the table of chemical attacks carried out by the Iraqi army against civilians and military targets

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/182-S/16481.



in Iran, 19 photographs of the victims of Iraqi chemical warfare and a map demonstrating the targets of Iraqi chemical warfare up to 5 January 1984.<sup>6</sup> It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex could 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/16482\*

Letter dated 13 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 April 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 13 April 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, 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) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 13 April 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay  
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 5 April 1984 [S/16468] from the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration and to reiterate the following.

As on previous occasions, the military exercises, which Mr. Moushoutas mischievously and arrogantly purports to protest, took place within the borders and airspace of the Turkish Republic of North-

ern Cyprus and, as such, did not constitute any violation of the territory and airspace of the Greek Cypriot South.

These routine exercises, prior written notification of which had been duly provided to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be viewed as "provocative military exercises", unless, of course, the Greek Cypriot leadership has finally made up their minds to use such imaginary threats as excuses in order to continue their stockpiling of armaments and to justify such a major arms buildup.

Sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Cyprus has always been shared by the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot wings of the Republic, and according to the 1960 Constitution and the relevant treaties thereof, the Greek Cypriot administration's claim to be the sole guardian of the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus is devoid of any legal basis and hence can only be treated as the figment of a fertile imagination.

I would like to assure Mr. Moushoutas that, as we understand it, the aim of the now dormant intercommunal negotiations is to reach a final agreement on the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal, federal structure to which sovereignty will be transferred by the consent of both peoples of Cyprus. Until and unless this is achieved, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus will continue to exist as a sovereign and independent entity with as much right and responsibility in the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus as the Greek Cypriot South.

I can only hope that the Greek Cypriot leadership will, in future, direct their time and energies towards the search for a negotiated, durable settlement, desisting from such meaningless, futile propaganda ploys which we find totally time-wasting and counter-productive.\*

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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/803-S/16482.

#### DOCUMENT S/16484\*

Letter dated 16 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 April 1984]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 16 April 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, 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) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 16 April 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay  
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 12 March 1984 [S/16406] from the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/183-S/16484.

and, in rejecting *in toto* his baseless accusations, to bring to your kind attention the following.

We are accused of "segregation" just because we refused to bow to the demands of armed Greek Cypriot leaders and their followers. We are accused of "apartheid" just because we refused to abandon our status as a co-founding-partner people in Cyprus. Some excerpts from the Secretary-General's reports and from the world press may help to put the issue in its proper perspective.

Excerpts from an article by John Starr in the *Daily Mail* of 16 May 1964 state the following:

"General Gyani, the United Nations Commander, spoke out sharply against Greek Cypriots today in front of President Makarios.

"The two men were walking through Famagusta dockyard next to the walled Turkish quarters . . .

"President Makarios commented 'it is all right here', and the theme was taken up by Greek Cypriot district commissioners in the party.

"The General spun around on them and barked: 'It is not. Do not always complain about the other side. No Turk is safe in the Greek quarter and the incident at the NAAFI demonstrates that.'

"General Gyani was referring to a reprisal raid by armed Greek Cypriots in which they seized 10 Turkish Cypriot workers from the British NAAFI base. Another 23 have been taken hostage since."

Excerpts from an article by Michael Parkin in *The Guardian* of 16 May 1964 state the following:

"General Gyani, the United Nations Commander in Cyprus, was unable to conceal his exasperation over the recent kidnapping of 32 Turkish Cypriots when he met Greek Cypriot officials at the docks at Famagusta today.

"As the President and the General walked through the docks, deafened at times by the roar of welcoming ships' sirens, General Gyani found himself listening to a recital of complaints against the Turks. He suddenly rounded on an official and said: 'Don't you talk to me about the Turks when the Greeks have been abducting them from the NAAFI.' The Archbishop laid a smoothing hand on the General's shoulder and General Gyani turned to him and said: 'I am sorry, sir, this man has got to be told.'"

The *Daily Telegraph* of 14 January 1964 reported:

"Silent crowds gathered tonight outside the Red Crescent hospital in the Turkish sector of Nicosia, as the bodies of nine Turks found crudely buried outside the villages of Ayios Vassilios, 13 miles away, were brought to the hospital under an escort of the Parachute Regiment. Three more bodies, including one of a woman, were discovered nearby but they could not be moved.

"Turks guarded by paratroops are still trying to locate the bodies of 20 more believed to have been buried on the same site. All are believed to have been killed during fighting around the village at Christmas.

"It is thought that a family of seven Turks who disappeared from the village may be buried there. Their house was found burnt, and grenades had been dropped through the roof.

"Shallow graves have apparently been hurriedly scooped by a bulldozer. The bodies appeared to have been piled in two or three feet deep. All had been shot.

"One man had his arms still tied behind his legs in a crouching position and had been shot through the head. A stomach injury indicated that a grenade may have been thrown into his lap . . ."

The Secretary-General of the United Nations referred to the plight of the Turkish Cypriot refugees of 1963 in the following terms in paragraph 126 of his report to the Security Council of 8 December 1967 [S/8286]:

"When the disturbances broke out in December 1963 and continued in the first part of 1964, thousands of Turkish Cypriots fled from their homes, taking with them only what they could drive or carry, and sought refuge in what they considered to be safer Turkish Cypriot villages and areas . . ."

Homes, household effects, shops, orchards and farms belonging to 25,000 Turkish Cypriots in 103 villages were plundered and destroyed by their Greek neighbours. Losses and damages to property amounted to millions of pounds sterling. The extent of this initial damage is summarized by the Secretary-General in paragraph 180 of his report of 10 September 1964 to the Security Council [S/5950] as follows:

"The United Nations Force carried out a detailed survey of all damage to properties throughout the island during the disturbances, including the Tylliria fighting. It shows that in 109 villages, most of

them Turkish Cypriot or mixed villages, 527 houses were destroyed while 2,000 others suffered damage from looting. In Ktima, 38 houses and shops were destroyed totally and 122 partially. In the Omorphita suburb of Nicosia 50 houses were totally destroyed while a further 240 have been partially destroyed there and in adjacent suburbs."

In paragraph 190 of the same report, the Secretary-General refers to the refugee problem, as at that date, in the following terms:

"In addition to losses incurred in agriculture and in industry during the first part of the year, the Turkish community has lost other sources of its income including the salaries of over 4,000 persons who were employed by the Cyprus Government and by public and private concerns located in the Greek Cypriot zones. The trade of the Turkish community had declined considerably during the period, owing to the existing situation, and unemployment had reached a very high level, as approximately 25,000 Turkish Cypriots had become refugees. Expenditure of the Turkish Communal Chamber on development and other projects, as well as other expenditure, had dropped considerably as a yearly subsidy formerly received from the Government had ceased to be granted in 1964. Furthermore, a large part of its remaining resources had to be used for unemployment relief and other forms of compensation as approximately half of the population came to be on relief. In accordance with figures published by the Turkish Communal Chamber, the number of persons receiving some kind of assistance from the Red Crescent relief amounted to about 56,000 including 25,000 displaced persons, 23,500 unemployed and 7,500 dependants of missing persons, disabled and others."

The scorching summer of 1964 came and went with no respite for the suffering of refugees and this time, in paragraph 51 of his report to the Security Council of 12 December 1964 [S/6102], the Secretary-General expressed concern regarding the health hazard which the conditions of the refugees presented in the then approaching winter of 1964-1965. This is what the Secretary-General said in his report:

"On 26, 28 and 30 October, the Special Representative and members of his staff visited refugee camps and villages where Turkish Cypriots had taken refuge during and after the events of December 1963. As a result of the visits, the Special Representative felt that the 3,000 persons in tents at Hamit Mandres, just north of Nicosia, and many of the 800 refugees in Kokkina who had made their homes in caves or holes in the hillside were in need of relief in the form of basic foodstuffs and clothing. Their conditions presented a health hazard in the approaching winter. The Special Representative therefore appealed to President Makarios, in a letter of 30 October 1964, to grant permission for a Red Crescent shipment to enter free of duty, without prejudice to the Government's position on supplies from foreign sources."

In his report of 10 December 1965 [S/7001], the Secretary-General referred to the unsuccessful endeavours to save the refugees from spending a third winter in poor, uncomfortable, unhygienic and crowded conditions. This is what the Secretary-General had to say on this humanitarian subject in paragraphs 161 and 162 of that report:

"In September [1965], the Turkish Cypriot leadership drew UNFICYP's attention to the general question of housing for refugees. In a letter addressed to my Special Representative dated 18 September 1965, the Acting President of the Turkish Communal Chamber stated that, in an endeavour to save the refugees from spending a third winter in poor, uncomfortable, unhygienic and often crowded shelters of all kinds, a building scheme had been prepared for providing the refugee families with improved accommodations in the area where they were now living, and that a great part of the materials for the scheme would be provided by the Turkish Government. However, as building materials were denied to the Turkish Cypriots, the good offices of UNFICYP were requested with a view to the lifting of the ban imposed by the [Greek Cypriot] Government of Cyprus on the shipment of such materials. The Acting President of the Turkish Communal Chamber added that UNFICYP supervision would be accepted in order to ensure that the building materials required for the housing scheme would be used solely for the purpose for which they were intended.

"The question of supplying the Turkish Cypriots with building materials for improving the accommodations of the refugees has repeatedly been taken up by UNFICYP with the highest [Greek Cypriot] authorities of the Republic, both as part of the general problem of the maintenance, repair and construction of houses and buildings in Turkish Cypriot areas and as a separate and special problem. Whatever the approach to the problem, the [Greek Cypriot] Govern-



ment has not approved the release of building materials for the refugees . . ."

For 11 years all efforts to rehabilitate the refugees in their homes and villages were frustrated by the obstructionist policy followed by the Greek side which clearly indicated that it would not agree to the return of the refugees to their villages before a final settlement. It even hindered the United Nations from taking a more active role in the resettlement of the Turkish refugees. The following extracts from the reports of the Secretary-General in 1972 and 1973 record the lack of progress and frustration felt regarding the resettlement of the Turkish Cypriot refugees:

"No progress has been made towards solving the general problem of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons. The request for resettlement of the Turkish Cypriot village of Vroisha in Lefka district has been rejected by the [Greek Cypriot] Government on the basis that it would be economically unsound for the villagers. This has led the Turkish Cypriot leadership to request relocation of the village and, at the time of writing, the matter is still under consideration by the [Greek Cypriot] Government . . ." [S/10842 of 1 December 1972, para. 48].

"Practically no progress has been made during the period under review towards a solution of the problem of the Turkish Cypriot displaced persons. There have been no negotiations on the general question for two years, but from time to time efforts are made to resettle abandoned villages . . ." [S/10940 of 31 May 1973, para. 67].

The following three extracts from the Greek Cypriot press in 1969 and 1973 are clear admissions by the Greek Cypriots of their obstructionist policy regarding the resettlement of the Turkish Cypriot refugees:

(a) "We do not accept the absurd wishes of the Turks. As long as the Cyprus problem remains unsolved, we shall never accept the resettlement of the Turks in Omorphita." (From a statement of the Greek *Mukhtar* of Trachona and Neapolis, published in *Deleftea Ora* in July 1969.)

(b) "As it is known, Turks want to use the mosque and the Elementary School of Omorphita. Functioning of these two institutions

will mean that the Turks will return to this area. That must be prevented." (From *Gnomi* of 15 June 1973.)

(c) "Omorphita has been conquered by Greek arms; conquered lands can never be returned!" (From *Makhi* of 17 June 1973.)

And I should like to end this reply with a touching letter dated 25 December 1976 from a Turkish Cypriot pupil, Levant Hasan Ruso, to the then Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Cyprus:

"We are very touched when we saw your picture in the *Cyprus Mail* handing out gift parcels to Greek refugee children.

"I was four years old when I had to flee with my parents from Omorphita area together with 6,000 other Turks. A few days later it was Christmas of 1963, and then we saw the New Year of 1964 through our rain-drenched tents. No one brought us presents, although we lived under these conditions all through our (Muslim) *Bairams* and your (Christian) Christmases and New Years during 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974.

"Today I am 17, and I am still waiting for our houses in Omorphita to be repaired. For all these years the Greek Cypriot administration would not allow us to return to Omorphita. So, time added its own destructive element to what the Greek Cypriots had wantonly destroyed.

"I don't think anyone of you diplomats even know where Omorphita is. It is a suburb of Nicosia, and for 11 years we lived 2 miles away from our homes unable to return to them because the Greek Cypriot authorities would not allow us to do so.

"Yes, Your Excellency, 11 years we lived under these conditions and we received not a single parcel, not a smile from diplomats in Cyprus because, I suppose, they were accredited to Makarios who was the leader trying to destroy us while managing to make the world forget that we existed in Cyprus.

"This letter is neither recrimination nor a plea for gift parcels or even for your smiles! It is just a statement of fact."

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

## DOCUMENT S/16485\*

Letter dated 16 April 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[17 April 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my note dated 3 April 1984 [S/16462], I have the honour to inform you of the latest acts of blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces which are illegally in Kampuchea.

On 15 April 1984, at 0700 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 area near the village of Ban Travaeng, Bua Chet district, Surin province in Thailand about 2 kilometres from the border. The pilot was able to parachute from the plane, but the other crew member was killed.

Moreover, at 0800 hours on the same day, the helicopter which was dispatched to search for the wreckage came under heavy fire from the Vietnamese forces. The helicopter was badly damaged and thus forced to make an emergency landing in the vicinity of the Thai village of Chong Chom, Kab Cheong district, Surin province.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberately hostile acts against Thailand by Vietnamese forces, 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) Birabhongse KASEMSRI  
Permanent Representative of Thailand  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/184-S/16485.

## Letter dated 17 April 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[17 April 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a document dated 30 March 1984 entitled "The situation of women and children in Democratic Kampuchea" and annexes (photographs),<sup>6</sup> prepared by the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would arrange for this document and its annexes to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and if you would also arrange for their timely circulation among the documents available for the first regular session of 1984 of the Economic and Social Council.

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

## ANNEX

The situation of women and children in  
Democratic KampucheaA. ABUSES TO WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED IN  
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA UNDER VIETNAMESE OCCUPATION

For more than five years now, Kampuchea and its people have been living through the worst misfortunes and sufferings of their history. Through numerous debates and resolutions, all United Nations bodies—in particular, the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women—have apprised the international community of the tragic situation which has prevailed in Kampuchea since the war of aggression launched on 25 December 1978 by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. It should be stressed that this war is not an ordinary war of aggression of the traditional type but a war of racial extermination designed to absorb Kampuchea, emptying it of its inhabitants, if necessary, into an "Indo-Chinese federation", which will become Greater Viet Nam and play the role of "advanced bastion of socialism" in South-East Asia. In this bid for regional domination, the invaders are employing all the studied methods of their forefathers, who in their expansionist drive southwards absorbed in the sixteenth century the Islamic Kingdom of Champa, currently central Viet Nam, and 65,000 square kilometres of Kampuchean territory in the Mekong Delta, currently the main part of southern Viet Nam. Those methods include the elimination of all Kampucheans who oppose their mad enterprise, the mental and physical "Vietnamization" of the survivors and the establishment of several hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchean territory. It is important that the methods used should be generally known, in order that people may appreciate the odious and pernicious character of the human rights violations being perpetrated by the invaders and may realize the scale of the misfortunes and sufferings endured by the women and children of Kampuchea, and indeed by its entire people.

As regards politics, everyone is aware that all the strings of the puppet régime installed at Phnom Penh in 1979 are being pulled in Hanoi. The puppet ministers, who have been stripped of every shred of national feeling by the invaders and imbued with the spirit of the Indo-

Chinese federation, are merely a façade. Those who have successfully escaped from the régime—Mr. Dy Lum Thol, former departmental director in the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs", in *The Nation Review* of Bangkok on 8 October 1982 [S/15486, annex II], and Mr. Prom Ieng, former director of the Information Office of the régime at Stockholm, in his telegram of 16 October 1982 addressed to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea [*ibid.*, annex I]—admit that the conduct of Kampuchean affairs is decided daily and in detail by the Vietnamese. Colin Campbell reports in his article in *The New York Times* of 3 April 1983 that, according to the unanimous opinion of all officials of international humanitarian aid organizations at Phnom Penh, every real problem which those officials encounter *vis-à-vis* the puppet administration is dealt with and decided by the Vietnamese Ambassador. Orders come from Hanoi, where a special organization known as "unit B.68", which comes under the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, is required to study and apply the methods for absorbing Kampuchea into the "Indo-Chinese federation", destined to become Greater Viet Nam.

All are familiar with this aspect of the political "Vietnamization" of Kampuchea. Hitherto, however, the systematic destruction of the national identity and the physical elimination of the Kampuchean people were not well known. It is the increasingly numerous reports of foreign observers and journalists which have exposed the true character of Kampuchea's tragic existence under Vietnamese occupation.

1. Mental "Vietnamization", or destruction of the national  
identity of the Kampuchean people

The distortion and suppression of Khmer culture, the fermenting agent of national resistance, are part of the plan for the elimination of the Kampuchean national identity.

In the areas under the temporary control of the invaders, children are required to study the Vietnamese language for two hours a day, often before they know how to read and write Khmer, their mother tongue. As to adults, Jacques de Barrin reports in the newspaper *Le Monde* of 22 March 1983 that Vietnamese language courses are organized in all the ministries, and those who wish to "get ahead" are strongly recommended to follow them assiduously. As reported in the earlier mentioned article in *The New York Times*, this was confirmed to Mr. Colin Campbell by the "Minister of Education" at Phnom Penh, who added that, in future, interpreters would no longer be needed.

The history of Kampuchea is being rewritten and is becoming inseparable from the history of Viet Nam. Even though it is common knowledge that the languages, dress, mores, customs, religious beliefs, thought and civilizations of Kampuchea and Viet Nam have nothing in common, the invaders are doing their utmost to prove that the two peoples and the two nations have "a common background and a common origin". To reinforce the "Indo-Chinese" myth, they have fictionalized history, adding such episodes as "the Mekong revolution" and "the civilization of the deltas [of Indo-China]". Marie Claude Descamps writes in the newspaper *Le Matin* of 11 March 1983 that television programmes broadcast in Khmer from southern Viet Nam make a point of stressing a "cultural entity formed by the three countries of Indo-China". A commission consisting of Kampuchean intellectuals was asked to rewrite the history of Kampuchea from the standpoint of the Vietnamese Indo-Chinese federation. It is revealing that half of the members of this commission preferred to flee the country rather than take part in an enterprise so humiliating to their homeland.

The permanent nature of the expansionist aims of the invaders is clearly revealed in the language they use. There is not a single article, not a single official or unofficial statement by Hanoi, which fails to mention "Indo-China", the three "Indo-Chinese countries", the "Indo-Chinese bloc", "fraternal Indo-Chinese solidarity" or the "special relationship" which is supposed to have existed since time immemorial between Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam. This is brainwashing pure and simple. In the issue of the newspaper *Le Matin* already mentioned, Marie Claude Descamps states that "for the small children, the manipulation is even more obvious: the geography textbook has on the cover a map of South-East Asia where Indo-China is shown in red as a geographical entity."

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/185-S/16486.

The famous Angkor monuments, the Kampuchean national heritage, are pillaged, damaged and vandalized. The invaders know that, when these monuments are harmed, every patriotic Kampuchean suffers, as though he himself had been physically assaulted. That explains why they want to destroy this symbol of the Kampuchean people's soul, national identity and determination to be independent.

## 2. Elimination of all opponents and physical "Vietnamization"

The lot of women and children in Kampuchea never ceases to distress and scandalize everyone with a human conscience.

The countless crimes committed by the invaders against the people, women and children of Kampuchea far exceed those described in the declarations and conventions on the status of women. For five years, Kampuchean women have been dragged from their homes, separated from their husbands and children, raped, tortured, pursued in their own country and driven from their own land.

The invaders deliberately create famine as a tool to carry out mass extermination. To this end, they have pillaged and devastated the economic infrastructure of the country. They have stolen the crops and available food, which go to feed their own armed forces or are sent home. Several hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans have died of hunger. As to the survivors, it will be recalled that it came as a profound shock to the international community to learn that hundreds of thousands of people—men, women, children and the elderly—were forced to travel hundreds of kilometres in their flight from the invaders and were little more than skeletons dying of hunger and exhaustion when they arrived in Thailand. Never before in South-East Asia has there been an exodus of such magnitude. Threatened with extermination at that time, the Kampuchean people were mercifully saved by the intervention of the international community and the United Nations.

Elimination by the use of conventional weapons has been going on for five years. It should be stated, however, that in 1979 and 1980 the invaders, in their fervour to obtain a swift victory at any price, resorted everywhere to the scorched-earth policy, razing entire villages, massacring all the villagers and sowing destruction, death and mourning on all sides. Several hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans were victims of this policy, which is still being implemented in the so-called guerrilla zones in the course of mopping-up operations against villages suspected of co-operation with the forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The list of crimes committed by the invaders is very long. Some idea of the extent of the criminal activity can be gained from United Nations documents [for 1982 and 1983, see A/37/551, S/15595, S/15631, S/15685, S/15692 and S/15758].

To cite only one example among hundreds of others, in late May 1983 the villages of Sré Noy and Phum Thmey in Banteay Srei district, Siem Reap province (northern region), were set on fire and razed. All the inhabitants were massacred, of whom 30, including women with their babies in their arms, were shut up in a school and killed at point-blank range by the invaders during their search-and-destroy operation. On 19 March 1983, the Australian periodical *The Age* published the testimony of Mrs. Adelia Bernard, Australian Chairman of the Administrative Committee for Aid to the Indo-Chinese Refugees, who was returning from a series of trips in Thailand and the interior of Kampuchea and Laos. Under the heading "Judgement in the eye of a beholder" she describes some cases, among so many others, of "nauseating brutality":

"In a Kampuchean village of 32 inhabitants, the entire population was strung up by the feet. The men had their genitals cut off, the women had been bayoneted in the stomach and vagina, Vietnamese soldiers had raped a group of ten women and cut them to pieces."

She adds that "in the course of these last nine months, especially in the isolated villages, countless and abominable atrocities have been perpetrated. There is no doubt that Viet Nam is engaged in genocide in Kampuchea." She emphasizes that "the violations of human rights [by Viet Nam] are so enormous that they place us in the same situation as the German people at the time the gas chambers were in operation and large-scale massacres were in progress".

In their campaign to exterminate the people of Kampuchea, the invaders have also resorted to the use of the chemical and bacteriological weapons banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925<sup>4</sup> and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972.<sup>7</sup> For the past five years the evidence and testimony on the use of toxic chemical and bacteriological weapons in Kampuchea are

overwhelming and increasingly so. [For the years 1982 and 1983, see documents A/37/72, A/37/152, A/37/202, S/15622, S/15650 and S/15702.] In the same article published by the Australian periodical *The Age*, Mrs. Adelia Bernard says that chemical warfare is being carried on by Viet Nam, whose treatment of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea is nothing less than genocide. "After three and a half years of work with the people directly involved, I cannot say anything else in good conscience", she writes, adding that she herself witnessed countless examples of chemical warfare. She saw 327 people who had fled to Thailand by crossing the Mekong River last March. These people, she says, "were dying off like flies, of haemorrhage and diarrhoea. Their eyes were bleeding and the skin was falling off their bodies. Their villages were regularly attacked with toxic chemical weapons."

In the documents distributed by the United Nations, the United States of America and Canada have provided substantial evidence of the use of these chemical and bacteriological weapons in Kampuchea.<sup>8</sup>

The French newspaper *Libération* of 28 January 1983 reports that, according to an Agence France Presse dispatch from Bangkok, "France possesses 'evidence' of the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese forces in Laos and Cambodia". This news agency states that, according to a diplomat of the Embassy of France in Thailand, the French Government is in possession of data taken from an analysis of samples collected on the spot, an analysis which revealed "the presence of mycotoxins of non-natural origin". *Le Quotidien de Paris* of 28 March 1983 reports that, at a press conference held in Bangkok on 26 March, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Claude Cheysson, replying to the question "Is Viet Nam using chemical weapons against the Khmer and Lao resistance?", stated that "France believes it is. There are many and convergent indications."

Very recently, according to an Associated Press cable of 7 March 1984, Professor Aubin Heyndrickx, head of the Department of Toxicology of the University of Ghent (Belgium), collected in Kampuchea close to the Thai border and "as far as 100 kilometres inside Kampuchea... samples of plants, bark and stones" the laboratory analyses of which "showed concentrations of highly toxic mycotoxins". He estimates that "tens of thousands of people must have been killed by mycotoxins" in Kampuchea.

In the zones still under their occupation, the invaders are stepping up their repression. Tens of thousands of those who resist are arrested, imprisoned, tortured and summarily executed, accused of "narrow-minded nationalism" because they dared to criticize Vietnamese domination. Tens of thousands of others have been taken away to unknown destinations and have never returned. On the pretext of ensuring their security, rural populations are concentrated in "strategic villages" and prevented from leaving them or doing any productive work for their subsistence. In these occupied zones, the rape of Kampuchean women by Vietnamese soldiers is commonplace and almost a daily occurrence. Many of these women have died as a result. Moreover, under the policy of "Vietnamization", Kampuchean girls and women are forced to marry Vietnamese or to become their concubines in order to produce offspring of Vietnamese nationality. The Kampuchean women are broken-hearted at being forced to surrender all human dignity and to participate thus in the blotting out of their own national identity. They are shattered to see their daughters and sisters raped, prostituted and sacrificed to the lust of the invaders, and to see their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons from the age of 14 upwards impressed into the invading army to serve as cannon-fodder against their own compatriots.

In their genocidal campaign, the invaders have not hesitated to launch murderous attacks against tens of thousands of defenceless Kampuchean refugees in the camps along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand.

On 31 January 1983, the invaders attacked Nong Chan camp killing and wounding civilians and leaving 50,000 people homeless. From 28 March to 10 April, elements of the 5th, 302nd and 309th divisions of the Vietnamese occupation forces, using 105-mm and 135-mm guns and T54 and T55 Soviet-made tanks, attacked and destroyed the refugee camps at Phnom Chhat, Chamcar Kor and Prey Moan as well as at O Smach-Sihanouk Borei, sowing misery and death among the civilian population, abducting thousands of civilians as prisoners and leaving thousands of others homeless.

According to survivors in the O Smach-Sihanouk Borei camp, the aggressors gathered together several hundreds of refugees—men, women and children—in ditches, executed them in cold blood with hand-grenades and finished them off with bayonets.

On 14 April 1983, *The New York Times* published many photographs of the victims together with the testimony of the survivors of those heinous crimes committed against the innocent civilian population in

violation of all rules and principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

The invaders planted their own nationals in the place of the hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans who were massacred, starved to death or driven from their ancestral lands. In its statement of 13 October 1983 [S/16045], the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea categorically condemned this colonization of Kampuchea. It should be emphasized that the planting of Vietnamese settlements is not fortuitous and that these settlers are not ordinary settlers. As a matter of fact:

(a) The planting of Vietnamese settlements is part of a pre-determined plan systematically carried out by military force since 1980.

(b) These settlers, already numbering more than 600,000, have taken over the most fertile lands, especially around the Great Lakes of Tonlé Sap and along the major rivers. Some villages and even towns are now overwhelmingly Vietnamese. The inhabitants of the capital, Phnom Penh, are about 60 per cent Vietnamese.

(c) Before they were planted in Kampuchea, these settlers were given appropriate training and were organized in paramilitary units under the supervision of those fully won over to the policy of swallowing up Kampuchea.

(d) These settlers are armed. In each group of 10 families there are 10 to 12 persons armed with guns and automatic weapons. They participate actively in the policy of exterminating the Kampuchean people. They assist the armed invading forces in military operations to drive out the Kampuchean inhabitants from their villages and take over their lands. They are put in charge of defending the well-defined zones reserved exclusively for them. In this way they participate actively in the war of invasion and genocide in Kampuchea.

In its resolution 38/3, the General Assembly expressed its great concern about those demographic changes. This concern was widely echoed in the press. On 22 November 1983, William Branigan wrote in *The Washington Post* that "Reliable reports from Kampucheans who have fled from Phnom Penh indicate that the population of the capital is 50 to 60 per cent Vietnamese. Thousands of Vietnamese have settled around Lake Tonlé Sap where they have set up fishery industries for exporting to Viet Nam." This is not surprising. Actually, two circulars of the Vietnamese régime in Phnom Penh, dated 13 September and 19 October 1982, laid down specific instructions for facilitating the establishment in Kampuchea of Vietnamese settlers who are to enjoy in practice the "right of extra-territoriality" as they cannot be judged except by Vietnamese "advisers" in Kampuchea.

All these crimes committed over the last five years in Kampuchea by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, a State Member of the United Nations and a party to the conventions on human rights, constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of all the instruments of the International Bill of Human Rights, of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and of the additional protocols. They bear witness to deliberate and planned genocide aimed at exterminating a whole people and a whole nation. Resolute action must be taken to counter these crimes, for no greater disaster can befall a people than the loss of its national identity.

This is not the first time in history that invaders have tried to blot out the national identity of Kampuchea.

In *Paris-Match* of 26 November 1982, Jean Lartéguy reminds us that "In the early eighteenth century, when the Vietnamese became the masters of Cambodia, they applied themselves in every possible way to destroying its culture and obliterating its past; they razed the Buddhist temples of the Lesser Vehicle and replaced them with their pagodas of the Greater Vehicle. They even changed the colour of the robe worn by the bonzes. Cambodian officials had to wear the costume of the mandarins of the Court of Hué. The army occupied even the smallest villages, and the soldiers took Cambodian women as their wives and concubines. As they do now . . .". Jean Lartéguy adds, "For them conquest meant, yesterday as today, the death of Cambodia and total Vietnamization. In 1982 they only have to take more precautions than was necessary in 1810". History has shown, fortunately for the Kampuchean nation, that a few years later the whole Kampuchean people rose up as one and drove all the Vietnamese invaders from the national territory.

On 14 April 1983, James Webb wrote in *The Washington Post*: "At present 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers occupy Cambodia. Behind them, following a policy dictated by Hanoi, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese are beginning to establish themselves in the country. In history there are few more obvious examples of a 'final solution' devised to blot out a national and ethnic identity. The Cambodians who have been almost eliminated are now being absorbed."

## B. STEPS TAKEN IN THE ZONES CONTROLLED BY THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA TO PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

In the zones controlled by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which cover more than 50 per cent of the national territory and in which more than 2 million inhabitants live, security is improving year by year; this makes the situation more stable, so that it is possible to develop production activities and thus to bring about some improvement in the people's living conditions. The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea and the competent social services have mobilized their efforts to bring—within the limits of their modest means and under the specific conditions of war—solutions to the many problems of Kampuchean women in their often conflicting roles, which include those of mother, wife, fighter and producer, that is to say, in their capacity as indispensable auxiliaries to Kampuchean men in every sphere of the difficult common fight for national survival.

The vital and immediate problems to be solved are those of food, health and education with a view to mobilizing all intellectual and material forces in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland. To that end, Kampucheans have set up distribution centres for food assistance and medicine, centres for the integration of widows and orphans into the national community, campaigns to promote public sanitation and to prevent malaria and infectious diseases which hit women and children particularly hard, and medical and paramedical services and centres for improving health and helping the population face the effects of Vietnamese chemical and bacteriological warfare.

This social, economic and health-related infrastructure which is being developed from year to year is, nevertheless, still fragile and inadequate for the influx of tens of thousands of inhabitants, especially women, children and old people, who, fleeing from Vietnamese plunder, oppression and criminality in the enemy-occupied zones, come to take refuge in the zones controlled by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea and the competent social services must deal with ever-growing burdens resulting from the reception and installation of newcomers and from the need to supply them with food, medicine and clothing.

Despite the tireless efforts made under harsh wartime conditions by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the situation of Kampuchean women remains, on the whole, very difficult. In carrying out their immense and complex tasks, Kampuchean women have benefited and continued to benefit from material, economic, political and moral assistance and support given by the entire international community. Such assistance and support provided in many forms have contributed a great deal to the development of the struggle for the liberation of the homeland, a development which is very favourable on all fronts. They have brought comfort and encouragement to Kampuchean women and to the entire Kampuchean people, which will remain for ever grateful.

But in order to break for all time the chains of Vietnamese domination over Kampuchean women and the entire Kampuchean people, and in order to put an end for all time to their ceaseless grief and suffering, all countries and peoples devoted to the same ideals of peace, freedom and justice must continue their assistance and support in every form until all Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea and until the Kampuchean people can at last exercise its right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and with the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.<sup>9</sup>

That is the only way that can restore a just and lasting peace to Kampuchea and once again give the Kampuchean people, Kampuchean women and children, a life of honour and national dignity in an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

On 24 January 1984, the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reaffirmed its determination to maintain further its unity in every field in order:

1. To carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the withdrawal of all their troops from Kampuchea;

2. To implement the five successive United Nations resolutions [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] which have demanded the withdrawal from Kampuchea of all foreign troops, i.e. the Vietnamese troops of aggression, in order to let the people of Kampuchea decide themselves their own destiny free from outside interference.

The Council of Ministers once again "strongly condemned the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese army of occupation



against the innocent Kampuchean civilian population . . . the use of chemical weapons . . . [and] the policy of 'Vietnamization' being carried out by the occupiers with the design of turning Kampuchea into a Vietnamese land within the framework of their 'Indo-Chinese federation' strategy".

Lastly, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed that "only by implementing the five successive United Nations resolutions can a genuine solution be found to the problem of Kampuchea" [S/16301 of 30 January 1984, annex].

Through their present struggle, Kampuchean women are well aware that they are helping to preserve peace and security in the world, particularly in South-East Asia, and helping to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in that region.

Once they have been freed from the Vietnamese yoke, Kampuchean women will be able, in close co-operation with all their sisters and with all friendly peoples and countries, to make an active contribution to the promotion of the status of women and for equality, development and peace, while devoting themselves to the defence and reconstruction of their homeland.

#### DOCUMENT S/16487\*

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

[Original: English]  
[17 April 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 17 April 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Letter dated 17 April 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

At a time when serious efforts are being made for bringing the Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples together at the negotiating table with the aim of settling the long-standing dispute between them, it is really discouraging to observe the continuation, on the part of the Greek Cypriot administration, of the hostile measures against the Turkish Cypriot people. I am sure you will agree with me that insistence on measures amounting to an economic embargo on the Turkish Cypriot

people will do nothing but exacerbate the situation and hamper the moves towards the settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

As you are aware, the Greek Cypriot administration has standing orders to prevent visitors who enter Cyprus through the sea and airports in the north from visiting the south. Visitors entering Cyprus through southern ports are rarely allowed to come to the north and even then, with the strictest instructions that they should be back in the south before sunset. Foreign visitors in the south wishing to travel to Turkey are not allowed by the Greek Cypriot administration to do so from Ercan airport and reach their destination in three quarters of an hour. Instead, they are compelled to travel via Athens and thus incur extra expense in addition to being inconvenienced through longer journey and loss of time.

It is really disheartening to see these measures being ruthlessly applied when our good-will measures of 2 January 1984 [S/16246, annex], aimed at bringing Turkish and Greek Cypriot peoples closer as a step towards a peaceful reconciliation, are still on the table. This dismay, I regret to say, has, of late, deepened, with the fact that we are now confronted not only with the Greek Cypriot economic embargo but also a combined Greek and Greek Cypriot effort aimed at the ultimate economic strangulation of the Turkish Cypriot people. Their joint efforts to impose a total ban on the exports of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to the European Economic Community is indicative of their obstinate persistence in following a destructive course.

I wish to protest in the strongest terms against the Greek Cypriot efforts towards reinforcement of the economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriot people and their State. Unjust and inhuman measures like these do nothing but worsen the relations between the two peoples of the island at a time when just the opposite is called for.

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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/804-S/16487.

#### DOCUMENT S/16488\*

##### Letter dated 18 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 April 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 18 April 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Letter dated 18 April 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

On 24 March 1984, the eve of Greek Independence Day, the Greek Cypriot television broadcast a speech by Mr. Zacharakis, Ambassador of Greece to southern Cyprus.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/38/805-S/16488.

In his revealing speech, an extract from which is enclosed for your evaluation, Mr. Zacharakis reiterated, yet again, the all-too-familiar Greek aspirations *vis-à-vis* Cyprus, and in doing so, has demonstrated Greek insincerity and disinterest in the peace process which is being pursued within the framework of your mission of good offices, in connection with the resolution of the Cyprus problem.

You have already been made aware, on numerous occasions in the past, of statements issued and speeches made by the various Greek leaders and officials who view Cyprus as a "Greek island". In line with this distorted vision and through his latest provocative speech, Mr. Zacharakis has again signalled the continuation of the well-known chauvinistic Greek policies emanating from the archaic goals and expansionist policies embodied in the so-called *Megalo Idea*. As you are well aware, the enosis movement in Cyprus is, according to its stated aims, an extension and an obvious outcome of the "*Megalo Idea*", and by upholding this expansionist ideology in his speech, Mr. Zacharakis has given encouragement to the Greek Cypriots to continue the enosis campaign and to perpetuate their intransigent policies which continue to be the main impediment to finding a final, peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

Moreover, it is significant that the timing of Mr. Zacharakis' provocative speech coincides with the further intensification in the efforts and activities of the Greek Cypriots, in collaboration with Greece, to build up their armaments and armed forces in southern Cyprus, a dangerous and adventurous process which, as stated by Mr. Zacharakis in his speech, is reaching its stage of completion.

It is obvious that Mr. Zacharakis' speech, far from urging the Greek Cypriots to seek a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the principles already agreed between the two sides, proposes, on the contrary, to resort, once more, to armed force in order to obtain quite a different result not based on peaceful reconciliation. In that regard, the Turkish Cypriot people are justified in evaluating the Greek Ambassador's speech not as a farewell but as a call to arms on

the part of Greece and the Greek Cypriots, and, accordingly, view it with utmost concern.

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

#### APPENDIX

*Extract from the speech given by the Greek Ambassador to southern Cyprus, Mr. Zacharakis, broadcast on Greek Cypriot television on 24 March 1984, on the eve of Greek Independence Day*

Cypriot Hellenism, being fully aware of the fact that making concessions in the name of reconciliation is a never-ending process, can unhesitatingly count on the support and solidarity extended to it by Greece.

It is not possible for us to retreat any further from our national territories. We have long crossed the margin. We cannot tolerate any further bleeding of our wound, because if we lose Cyprus, Hellenism's sphere of existence will be dealt a fatal blow. The motherland, which is the Hellenic metropolis, and this Hellenic land, which is a charming extension of Hellenic territories, are facing the same danger. The drama which Cyprus is undergoing cannot be considered as having come to an end, or as a thing of the past. This festering wound must be tended to and healed. Because of this, Cypriot Hellenism, irrespective of how long its struggle may take, will continue to resist regardless of the adversary's manpower, just as its ancestors did in creating the epic of 1821. Thanks to our steel resolve, we are now at the completion stage of a system designed to protect every inch of Hellenic territory against any danger or aggression. Therefore, in a spirit of realism, you should leave petty considerations aside and unite in harmony on how best to utilize the support which will be extended to you by Greece.

#### DOCUMENT S/16489\*

##### Letter dated 11 April 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[18 April 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the information bulletin issued at the conclusion of the meeting of Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, held at Panama City on 8 April 1984.

I request you to have this bulletin 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 8 April 1984 at Panama City by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela

The Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met on 8 April 1984 for the purpose of reviewing the critical situation in the region, the most recent events in Central America and the progress of the Working Commissions established within the framework of the Contadora process to deal with political, security, economic and social questions.

With regard to the situation in Central America, the Ministers considered the extent to which effect had been given to the Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex], adopted in September 1983 by the five Central American Governments, which spelled out the commitments undertaken in the negotiating process. They noted that it was necessary for the Governments of the region to bring their international conduct into line with the conciliatory spirit embodied in the document "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives" adopted on 8 January of this year [see S/16262].

They noted that in recent weeks the situation in the region had shown signs of serious deterioration. The activities of irregular forces had been stepped up with support in the form of supplies and assistance from communication centres situated in the territories of neighbouring countries with the aim of destabilizing Governments in the region. Sophisticated weapons, new military tactics and dangerous forms of attack had been introduced. Operations such as the mining of ports were being carried out, causing damage to the economy, disturbing trade and violating the freedom of navigation.

They further noted with concern the increasingly open presence of foreign troops and advisers, the escalation of the arms buildup, the proliferation of military actions and manoeuvres, all of which served to heighten tensions and deepen mistrust.

They therefore considered that it was essential for countries with links to and interests in the region to demonstrate with tangible deeds the support they had expressed for the Contadora Group, emphasizing once again that a wider conflict would have serious repercussions for the countries of the region and would affect the entire continent.

Turning their attention to the political situation, the Ministers took note of the electoral processes which were under way and reaffirmed the view that such processes could help to bring about domestic reconciliation and regional détente provided appropriate guarantees

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/187-S/16489.

were ensured by an independent electoral body and there was effective participation on the part of all political movements.

On economic and social questions, they referred to the official establishment and the beginning of work of the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America, which provided a useful and timely forum for channelling international support for the internal efforts and the integration of the Central American countries, in co-operation and co-ordination with the economic agencies already established by the Governments of Central American countries themselves.

In assessing the progress made by the Working Commissions, the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group agreed that,

while meaningful progress had been made on some issues, obstacles remained with respect to others, stemming in some cases from attitudes that were not always flexible and effectively geared to negotiation.

In the light of the foregoing, the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group called upon the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to renew their political will and intensify preparations for the final phase of the Working Commissions, which were expected to submit their legal drafts, studies and recommendations to the joint meeting of Foreign Ministers scheduled to be held beginning on 29 April. Towards that end and with a view to preparing for that meeting, they agreed to contact directly their Central American counterparts in the next few days.

#### DOCUMENT S/16490\*\*

#### Letter dated 17 April 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 April 1984]

Further to my letter dated 16 April 1984 [S/16485] and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour once again to bring to your attention the continuing military attacks being conducted by the illegal occupation forces of Viet Nam in Kampuchea against unarmed and innocent Kampuchean civilians congregated along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Oblivious to appeals from many quarters to refrain from attacking Kampuchean civilian encampments under the supervision of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), the Vietnamese forces attacked at the end of March and early April this year two such encampments inside Kampuchea across from the Thai border villages of Ban Samrong Kiat and Ban Borai in Si Sa Ket and Trad provinces, respectively. In addition, between 14 and 16 April, Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea launched a series of attacks against Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border as follows:

1. On 14 April, the Kampuchean civilian encampment at Ampil inside Kampuchea opposite the Thai border village of Ban Sa Ngac, Prachinburi province, came under attack from intensive Vietnamese shellings, resulting in another influx into Thailand of approximately 32,000 Kampucheans. About 50 wounded Kampucheans were sent to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) hospital at the Khao-I-Dang holding centre in Thailand. The total number of people killed is still unknown.

2. Between 14 and 16 April, close to 45,000 Kampuchean civilians from encampments along the border inside Kampuchea in the areas opposite the Thai villages of Ban Charat, Ban Tatum or Greenhill, Surin province, and Ban Sok Sann, Trad province, were evacuated into Thai territory due to heavy fighting in those areas.

The above-mentioned series of indiscriminate attacks against the Kampuchean civilian population are in open violation of the fundamental principles of humanitarianism and the Charter of the United Nations. The attacks by the Vietnamese occupying forces on Kampuchean civilian encampments constitute a callous and unjustifiable crime against humanity because those encampments under UNBRO supervision shelter only Kampuchean civilians, as was clearly stated in a communiqué dated 24 January of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [S/16301, annex]. Moreover, the attacks have led to a massive influx of over 75,000 Kampuchean civilians, mostly women, children and the aged, into Thailand and have aggravated further the untold suffering of these unfortunate people. Since heavy shellings are anticipated on other major Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border, namely Nong Samet, Nong Chan and Dong Rak, which accommodate 47,000, 16,000 and 20,000 Kampucheans, respectively, the Government of Thailand, out of humanitarian consideration, has decided to provide temporary refuge for these unfortunate Kampucheans inside Thailand and is closely co-operating with UNBRO, ICRC and other relief agencies in providing these Kampucheans with all necessary assistance. The latest influx of Kampucheans into Thailand has not only placed a further strain on the resources provided by the international community for the care and relief of the existing 230,000 Kampuchean civilians along the Thai-Kampuchean border, but also has added immeasurably to the already heavy burden Thailand is shouldering by providing temporary refuge to close to 140,000 Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons.

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

\* Incorporating document S/16490/Corr.1 of 23 April 1984.

\*\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/189-S/16490 and Corr.1.

## Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your urgent attention and that of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council to new Turkish illegal actions directed against the Republic of Cyprus, which constitute a flagrant violation of and demonstrate contempt for the provisions of Security Council resolution 541 (1983).

On 10 April 1984, Turkey's agents in the occupied areas of Cyprus, acting in line with the partitionist and annexationist policies of Turkey and on instructions from the aggressor, advanced a step further in their long series of illegalities towards the attempted unilateral declaration of independence of 15 November 1983.

Thus, the so-called "Constituent Assembly" in the Turkish occupied areas decided at its meeting, held on 10 April, to hold a "referendum on a new constitution" on 19 August 1984 and "general elections" in the occupied areas on 4 November 1984.

The above-mentioned decisions are illegal since the so-called referendum and elections envisaged are to be held under the continued Turkish aggression and military occupation of 37 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

Furthermore, these illegal actions are taking place in an area of the Republic of Cyprus from where almost 80 per cent of the indigenous population has been expelled by force of arms.

The Turkish intransigence, bad faith and continued defiance of international law are again clearly manifested by these new illegal actions. What compounds the illegality is the fact that they are undermining your efforts and wilfully distorting the contents of your initiative. They furthermore constitute additional indisputable evidence of the Turkish intentions to create new *faits accomplis* by force of arms.

The above-mentioned decisions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Cyprus are in clear and flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983), which, *inter alia*, deplored the declaration of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus, considered it as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal.

It is regrettable that such actions take place at one of the most delicate and critical phases of the Cyprus prob-

lem and at a time when the international community still expects compliance by Turkey with the above-mentioned provisions of resolution 541 (1983).

Ankara's policy in Cyprus, with its usual delaying tactics and procrastinations, is once again being utilized to torpedo and undercut your efforts. The announced decision to hold a "referendum" and "elections" in the occupied areas clearly aims at destroying your initiative, one of whose vital elements is the freezing of the unilateral declaration of independence.

It should also be noted that Mr. Denktas, following his meeting with you on 16 March 1984, publicly stated that the contents of your discussions were confidential. However, in his statement a few days later, on 20 March, while in Turkey before meeting with the Turkish community and after his meeting with General Evren at Ankara, he proceeded to reveal to Turkish reporters the contents of your proposals, expressing strong reservations about them and characterizing them as "unbalanced". The venue, timing and circumstances under which his statements were made proved beyond doubt the connivance of Turkey and demonstrate the irrefutable fact that decisions are taken at Ankara and not in the occupied areas.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, which welcomed and accepted your initiative, considers these new illegalities of the Turkish side as betraying utter disregard for world opinion and the international community and as a provocative defiance of all the tenets of international order and of all relevant United Nations resolutions, especially resolution 541 (1983).

On behalf of my Government, I wish strongly to protest these illegal and provocative Turkish actions and to stress and underline once again their negative effects in undermining your personal efforts and initiatives for progress in the Cyprus problem.

It is to be earnestly hoped that you will take all urgent steps deemed appropriate and necessary towards arresting these developments, which lead to further deterioration of the situation in Cyprus with serious repercussions for the whole region.

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/38/806-S/16492.



**Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]

As Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to refer to a news item in *The New York Times* of 14 April 1984 in which it is reported that the Government of El Salvador has officially removed its Embassy in Israel from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem.

You will recall that, in a previous letter dated 4 August 1980 [S/14090], the Chairman of the Committee wrote to the Secretary-General expressing grave concern at the action taken by the Government of Israel to bring to completion its plan to make Jerusalem the capital of Israel. Later, by resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, the Security Council called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City.

Subsequently, on 29 August 1980, the Chairman wrote to the representatives of all States concerned, including El Salvador, expressing the Committee's deep satisfaction at the decision of their Governments to close their Embassies in Jerusalem and to move them to Tel-Aviv. It was the belief of the Committee that such withdrawal of diplomatic missions reflected the concern of Govern-

ments for the sentiment and the opinion of the vast majority of the international community as well as respect for decisions of the Security Council.

I bring this recent action on the part of the Government of El Salvador to your attention, since it is the considered opinion of Committee members that such action is not only detrimental to a satisfactory solution of the question of the status of the Holy City, but also is contrary to the spirit of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the subject.

Further, the Committee is of the strong conviction that until full and strict respect is accorded to relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular those aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights, international peace and security in the region will be perpetually threatened.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would be so good as to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raúl ROA-KOURÍ  
Acting Chairman of the Committee on the  
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/201-S/16493.

## DOCUMENT S/16494\*

**Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 about the proposal to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East.

It has long been, and continues to be, a prime objective of British policy that an early solution should be found by negotiation to the Arab-Israeli dispute. This solution must be just, comprehensive and lasting. Successive British Governments have contributed to the search for such a solution through active diplomacy, both within the United Nations framework and outside it. I do not need to remind you of the British role in the formulation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), and the United Kingdom's consistent commitment to that resolution and to Security Council resolution 338 (1973) which called for negotiations between the parties concerned towards a just and durable settlement in the Middle East.

The United Kingdom and its partners in the European Community have set out on several occasions the main

points on which we believe a negotiated peace should be based. These are the need to recognize explicitly and in practical ways the right of all States in the region, including Israel, to a secure existence, and justice for all the peoples of the region, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The United Kingdom remains convinced that no lasting peace can be achieved unless these two fundamental principles are accepted by the parties concerned. It is however for the parties to the dispute to agree on how these points can be negotiated between them.

The United Kingdom has repeatedly called on all concerned in the dispute to demonstrate that they are ready for genuine and practical negotiations towards a solution based on the principles I have outlined above. Each party must recognize that others have rights which will have to be taken fully into account in the negotiations. All concerned must renounce force as a means to secure their objectives. Israel should abandon its illegal policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories, which does not generate confidence that Israel is willing

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/202-S/16494.

to enter into genuine negotiations about the future of those territories.

The United Kingdom Government continues to believe that the parties concerned must continuously demonstrate their practical commitment to a peaceful solution. We stand ready to do what we can to support any constructive moves that will prepare the way for genuine negotiations. At the right time an international conference could clearly make a major contribution to a negotiated solution, and the Security Council may also need to be involved, for example, in the provision of guarantees for a peace settlement. It must however be for the principal interested parties themselves to agree on the timing and basis of a conference. Unfortunately, the gap between them still remains wide not only on modalities but also on fundamental points of principle. In our view, therefore, it is necessary to narrow the gap and establish

further common ground between the parties before a conference is likely to be productive. For all these reasons, the United Kingdom Government does not favour the convening of an international conference at present. But we none the less attach the highest importance to the irreplaceable role of the United Nations in promoting peace in the Middle East.

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

(Signed) J. A. THOMSON  
Permanent Representative of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16495\*

##### Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]

I have the honour to attach a letter dated 19 April 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, 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) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

##### Letter dated 19 April 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 3 February 1984 [S/16312] addressed to you by Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, the so-called Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, which constitutes a crude attempt to divert attention from the facts relating to the indecent and most provocative behaviour of Greek Cypriot soldiers along the cease-fire lines, also documented by a film which was shown on local television on 26 and 30 December 1983.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/807-S/16495.

The concrete and irrefutable evidence presented to the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in this regard, of which you have also been made aware through my letter addressed to you and dated 16 January 1984 [S/16281], would have made any culprit bow his head in shame and at least remain silent. It seems, however, that graceful admission of fault or responsibility is not a quality which is cherished by the Greek Cypriot administration, no matter how overwhelming the incriminating evidence may be. I will, therefore, quote, at the cost of repetition, a more conscientious Greek Cypriot source, the daily *Fileleftheros* of 30 December 1983, which has had the courage to put the relevant facts before the Greek Cypriot public in very frank terms:

"It can be seen from the film taken by the Turks across the area between the cease-fire lines that, by documenting the behaviour of our soldiers, Mr. Denktas has displayed his wit, and also shown that he is telling the truth . . . Instead of raising hell, and even complaining about this film, we should keep quiet in shame for having been disgraced by the behaviour of our soldiers along the Green Line, as depicted by the film."

Mr. Moushoutas cannot dismiss this article of *Fileleftheros* as "views of the editors", or with his "freedom of the press" rhetoric. No one concerned, except Mr. Moushoutas himself, has questioned or disputed the authenticity of the film in question, including UNFICYP officials to whom the film has been shown. In fact, it was only after the UNFICYP Commander's discussion of the matter with the commanders of the Greek Cypriot "National Guard" that indecent gesticulations and provocative actions of this nature, as depicted in the film, could finally be brought to a halt.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16496\*

##### Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]

In my letter of 28 December 1983 [S/16242], I had informed you of the strong protest of the Government of

the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Government of Pakistan over the armed aggression which was carried out against Afghanistan in the Torkham area. In the course of that aggression, the armed bandits had forcibly kidnapped 37 employees of the civil institutions of

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/203-S/16496.

the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and surrendered them to the Pakistani militia forces on the other side of Torkham. The kidnapped persons have been transferred to the central prison of Peshawar and are currently exposed to psychological and physical tortures. The Pakistani authorities, using various means, are trying to force them to stay in that country.

On 17 April 1984, the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a protest note, the unofficial translation of which follows, was handed over to him:

"In the raid of 18 December 1983 on civil establishments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Torkham by the bandits and foreign mercenaries with the support of the frontier contingents of Pakistan and under the protection of Pakistani light- and heavy-weapons fire, the armed bandits, after setting fire to the custom-house, plundering the public properties and assets and inflicting much loss of life and huge material damages, forcibly removed 37 employees of civil institutions to the other side of Torkham; they were then imprisoned by the Pakistani authorities.

"According to the letters received from the prisoners by official authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Pakistani militia, after taking them to the other side of Torkham and keeping them under temporary custody in the Pakistani Post, transferred them to Landi Kotal by special vehicles used for transport of prisoners. There the Pakistani authorities, using means of inducement or threat, tried to force them into accepting asylum in Pakistan. But the prisoners resisted and stated: 'You always talk of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and now you force us to stay in Pakistan. We only desire to return to our beloved country.'

"Since the Pakistani authorities failed in their sad attempts, they transferred the prisoners to the central jail in Peshawar, forced them into various inhuman acts, subjected them to the severest psychological and

physical torture and once again tried, through brainwashing, to keep them in Pakistan and prevent them from returning to their country and families.

"The concerned Afghan authorities have summoned several times the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and demanded the immediate release of the prisoners. But the Pakistani authorities have not made any decisions in this regard and have so far denied facilities for any consular access to the Afghan Consulate in Peshawar in order to meet with the prisoners and learn of their conditions and problems.

"The patriotic Afghan prisoners have until now endured courageously and with strong faith the various injustices and hard conditions imposed on them by the Pakistani authorities and have not yielded to their threats, intimidations and false and hostile propaganda. They have stated that they will resist to their death and have threatened to go on a hunger strike if the present situation continues.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly condemns these actions of the Pakistani Government, which are contrary to international norms and principles and are in contradiction with humanitarian principles. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan most seriously protests to the Government of Pakistan in this connection and once again demands that the responsible Pakistani authorities immediately release the prisoners and safely return them to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

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

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16497\*

#### Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention, and that of the members of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, an ominous turn of developments in Cyprus, as a result of Turkish illegal actions in violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 541 (1983).

According to the illegal radio "Bayrak", which broadcasts from the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus, Turkey and the offspring of its aggression in those areas officially exchanged "ambassadors" on 17 April 1984. The radio reported that, at a special ceremony in Ankara, a certain Turkish Cypriot, Mr. Peker Turgud,

presented his so-called credentials to the President of Turkey, Mr. Kenan Evren, as the first "ambassador" to Turkey. This purported ambassador was accepted by Mr. Evren with full military honours.

Meanwhile in the Turkish occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus, the Turkish envoy, Mr. Inal Batu, presented his "credentials" to Mr. Denktas, as the first so-called ambassador of Turkey to the pseudo-State in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus still under the military occupation of Turkey.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in strongly denouncing and protesting these provocative Turkish actions, declares that it considers them entirely unacceptable, illegal and arbitrary. Moreover, these actions are *ab initio* and totally invalid, for no "State"

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/808-S/16497.

exists in the territory of Cyprus occupied by Turkey, but an illegal puppet secessionist régime, whose setting up by Turkey was universally condemned.

The Turkish arrogance and intransigence is even more striking if one takes into account the fact that the so-called exchange of ambassadors took place while your Special Representative was in Cyprus at your request, on an urgent mission, in pursuance of your new personal initiative and involvement.

The recent actions of Turkey prove once again its total contempt for the United Nations, the international community, international law and world public opinion as well as its consistent State policy of dismembering the Republic of Cyprus.

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish once again emphatically to protest the above-mentioned illegalities of Turkey, which are in clear violation of the man-

datory resolution 541 (1983) and, as you stated on 17 April, place in jeopardy your current effort.

It is to be earnestly hoped that, realizing the grave situation which has been created by the Turkish actions, which challenge the authority and the prestige of the United Nations, you will find it necessary, and indeed urgent, to proceed immediately to such measures for arresting and reversing this new Turkish action of aggression against the sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus.

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/16498

**Letter dated 18 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]  
[19 April 1984]*

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you of four incidents of chemical warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to Iranian military authorities, the following criminal acts of chemical bombardment were perpetrated by the Iraqi régime during March 1984:

1. On 3 March, at 1900 hours, the gendarmerie company based in Islamieh town was attacked by Iraqi artillery shells and, as a result, a number of personnel suffered dizziness and vomiting.

2. On 15 March, at 2340 hours, a chemical shell was fired at Hosseinieh Station in Khuzistan province.

3. On 17 March, at 1145 hours, one of the battalions of 33rd Artillery Group situated in the operational area of the Najaf-é-Ashraf was attacked by two Iraqi aircraft and chemical bombs were dropped. That savage chemi-

cal bombardment severely wounded 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 29 soldiers and 1 *Basidji* (volunteer) combatant.

4. On 20 March, at 1030 hours, the boat crew station of the Islamic Republic navy, situated around Khatam-el-Anbia base, was attacked by an Iraqi aircraft which dropped chemical bombs. As a result, 4 combatants were martyred and 40 were wounded.

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*

#### DOCUMENT S/16499\*

**Letter dated 23 April 1984 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]  
[23 April 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement which was released at Jakarta on 19 April 1984 by Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, in his capacity as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), on behalf of the ASEAN Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

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) Ali ALATAS  
Permanent Representative of Indonesia  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

##### Statement of the Association of South-East Asian Nations

Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea have once again launched large-scale attacks on civilian encampments inside Kampuchea close to the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/204-S/16499.



Thai-Kampuchean border and, towards the end of last month, crossed into Thai territory, whereupon they were engaged and subsequently repulsed by Thai defence forces. Additionally, the Vietnamese forces have shot down a Royal Thai Air Force L-19 observation plane inside Thailand, resulting in the death of one crew member. They also shot down a helicopter in Thai airspace which was dispatched to search for the plane's wreckage. The member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) condemn these actions by the Vietnamese forces.

The Vietnamese attacks on or near Kampuchean civilian encampments in complete disregard of humanitarian principles are causing enormous suffering for the Kampuchean people and have led to the flight of several thousand Kampucheans, mostly women, children and the aged, into Thailand to seek safety and shelter. The ASEAN member countries, therefore, call upon Viet Nam to cease the inhumane attacks on Kampuchean civilians.

The renewed influx of Kampucheans, numbering around 100,000, into Thailand has added to the already heavy humanitarian burden being borne by the Royal Thai Government. The ASEAN member countries urge the international community to continue to render needed assistance for the care and sustenance of the displaced Kampucheans.

The armed incursion by Vietnamese forces into Thailand in late March this year and the continued shelling of Thai territory constitute

further serious violations by Viet Nam of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, of international law, and the Charter of the United Nations. It undermines the credibility of Viet Nam's avowed policy of respecting the independence and sovereignty of Thailand. The ASEAN member countries, therefore, call upon Viet Nam to abide by the internationally recognized principles governing the conduct of relations between States.

It is a deplorable fact that the recent Vietnamese actions have heightened tensions in the region and further increased the risks of wider conflict, as well as impeding the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Vietnamese actions have also undermined the credibility of recent pronouncements by Vietnamese leaders that they desire a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean issue.

The ASEAN member countries call upon Viet Nam to desist from further recourse to the use of force, and to adhere to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which call for, *inter alia*, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and the free exercise by the Kampuchean people of their right to determine their own destiny.

The ASEAN member countries further call upon Viet Nam to participate in the international efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem in the interest of peace and stability in South-East Asia as a whole.

#### DOCUMENT S/16500\*

##### Letter dated 23 April 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[23 April 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 23 April 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, 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) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/809-S/16500.

#### ANNEX

##### Letter dated 23 April 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to document S/16473 and to reiterate the following.

In spite of our intention to desist from constant recriminations, we have nevertheless been forced to reply to outright lies by the Greek Cypriot leadership.

As for the above-mentioned document, however, which is replete with the usual exaggerations and unfounded accusations, we have nothing to add to our previous rebuttals.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16501\*

##### Letter dated 23 April 1984 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[26 April 1984]

Inasmuch as Democratic Yemen is the current President of the Council of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to request that this letter and its annex be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL  
Permanent Representative of the  
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/206-S/16501.

#### ANNEX

##### Statement of the members of the League of Arab States

We have the honour, with reference to the transfer by the Government of El Salvador of its Embassy to the City of Jerusalem, to register our vehement protest and deep indignation at this act, which represents a flagrant violation of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 478 (1980), the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 25.

On this occasion, we wish to recall that, in resolution 478 (1980), the Council decided, *inter alia*, not to recognize the "basic law" and such actions as were taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to alter the

character of the Holy City, called upon all States Members of the United Nations to accept and implement that decision and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City.

On the basis of the foregoing and in accordance with the decisions of the Arab summit meetings, in particular the resolution of the Eleventh Arab Summit, held at Amman, Jordan, from 25 to 27 November 1980, we condemn the action taken by the Government of El Salvador in transferring its Embassy to the City of Jerusalem, which constitutes a violation of United Nations resolutions, the provisions of the Charter and international law and merits condemnation. It also constitutes a position hostile to the Arab States and the Palestinian people and represents full support for Israel's aggressive expansionist policy, and this will have serious negative repercussions on Arab relations with El Salvador.

*Signed by the following members of the League of Arab States:*

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	Sultanate of Oman
State of Bahrain	Palestine
Democratic Yemen	State of Qatar
Republic of Djibouti	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Republic of Iraq	Somali Democratic Republic
State of Kuwait	Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic
Lebanese Republic	Republic of Tunisia
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Arab Emirates
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Kingdom of Morocco	

## DOCUMENT S/16502\*

### Letter dated 19 April 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]  
[24 April 1984]*

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 11 April 1984 [S/16478], I have the honour to transmit herewith information consisting of excerpts from the official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 1 and 17 April 1984 and concerning the shelling, by the Iranian forces of aggression, of civilian objectives in Iraqi territory, resulting in losses among the civilian population and damage to residential centres and civilian installations.

In view of the persistence of the Iranian régime in its vile aggression against Iraq, I am enclosing with this letter 14 photographs<sup>6</sup> showing the consequences of the Iranian shelling of civilian objectives in various parts of Iraqi territory. I take this opportunity to reiterate the request made by my Government in the letter of 21 February addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country [S/16361] asking you, as a matter of urgency, to make effective arrangements to institute international supervision enabling the community of nations to ensure that towns, villages and civilian populations are not subjected to shelling attacks, since the United Nations is the only forum capable of ensuring the adoption of such measures.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be issued 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

#### Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 1 and 17 April 1984

On 1 April 1984, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra and Khanaqin. During the shelling attack, one civilian was injured; one dwelling-house at Basra and six others at Khanaqin were damaged.

On 2 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali and their environs. During those attacks, 2 civilians were killed and 10 others were injured, 6 dwellings and 4 civilian vehicles were damaged at Basra and in its environs. These shellings also destroyed 2 dwelling-houses and damaged 5 others at Khanaqin, as well as damaging some civilian property at Mandali.

On 3 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Zurbatiyah and Mandali and their environs. During those attacks, nine civilians were injured and six dwellings, as well as civilian installations, were damaged at Basra. Also, as a result of the shelling, a fire broke out on an engineering vessel anchored in the Shatt Al-Arab. One civilian was injured and two dwelling-houses were destroyed at Mandali, while a park was damaged at Zurbatiyah.

On 5 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Khurmali. During those attacks one civilian was killed and three others were injured, two dwelling-houses were destroyed and two other dwellings and two civilian vehicles were set on fire at Khanaqin. Civilian installations were damaged at Mandali and Khurmali.

On 6 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali and Shihabi and their environs. During those attacks three civilians were injured and a day nursery belonging to the University of Basra, two dwelling-houses and one civilian vehicle were damaged at Basra. Also, two civilians were injured at Mandali and three dwelling-houses were destroyed at Shihabi.

On 7 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali and their environs. During those attacks, six civilians were injured, two dwellings were destroyed and one dwelling was damaged at Basra. Two dwelling-houses were damaged at Khanaqin and civilian installations were damaged at Mandali.

On 8 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Khanaqin, Shihabi and Khurmali and their environs. Those attacks destroyed two dwelling-houses and damaged a civilian vehicle at Basra. Three houses were destroyed at Shihabi, two civilians were injured and one dwelling was destroyed at Khurmali and a preparatory school was damaged at Khanaqin.

On 9 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs. Those attacks destroyed three dwellings at Mandali and another at Zurbatiyah and damaged civilian installations at Basra.

On 10 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra and Mandali and their environs, damaging or destroying three dwelling-houses at Mandali.

On 11 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali and Khurmali, as well as their environs. During those attacks one child was injured, and a school and a dwelling were damaged at Basra. Three dwelling-houses and one primary school were damaged at Mandali, and a woman was injured in the town of Khurmali.

On 12 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/810-S/16502.

Basra and Mandali, the town of Zurbatiyah and a village in the district of Shahraban. Property and civilian installations at Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah were damaged. Three civilians, including two women, were injured at a village in the district of Shahraban.

On 13 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari and their environs. During those attacks one civilian was injured at Basra; at Mandali one civilian was killed and four others were injured and two dwellings were damaged. Civilian installations were damaged at Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari.

On 14 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah and Khurmali and their environs. During

those attacks, one girl was injured and two dwellings and one civilian vehicle were damaged at Basra. Two dwellings and one elementary school were damaged at Mandali. The enemy shellings also damaged civilian installations at Khurmali and Zurbatiyah.

On 15 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra and Mandali and their environs. One dwelling-house was damaged at Mandali and civilian installations were damaged at Basra.

On 16 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Mandali and Shihabi and their environs, destroying two dwelling-houses at Shihabi and damaging one at Mandali.

On 17 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the town of Mandali and its environs, damaging one dwelling-house.

## DOCUMENT S/16503\*

Letter dated 23 April 1984 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 April 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 concerning the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Netherlands has both in national statements and through statements of the 10 States members of the European Community expressed the view that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based on a negotiated settlement.

In order to be successful, the peace process should in our view be in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and with the principles of the right of existence and security of all States in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples in the region, including recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, with all that this implies. As we felt that these principles were not adequately reflected in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, the Netherlands was unable to support the resolution. In view of the well-known positions of some parties directly involved in the Middle East conflict, we tend to conclude that the time is not ripe for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East as envisaged in resolution 38/58 C.

The timing and the basis of such a conference should in our view be agreed upon by the principal interested parties themselves. Unfortunately, they are still wide apart both on the modalities and on fundamental points of principle for resolving their differences. In these circumstances, the convening of an international conference would be likely to be non-productive.

The Netherlands, for its part, will stand ready to contribute to any constructive efforts aimed at narrowing the present gap between the parties and preparing the way for productive and genuine negotiations. We continue to believe that no lasting peace can be achieved unless all parties accept explicitly and in practical ways the fundamental principles to which I already referred above. All parties must furthermore renounce the use of force as a means to secure their objectives and should also refrain from any measures that could undermine the necessary

bases of trust and dialogue, which are essential to a peaceful negotiated solution. In this connection, my Government remains gravely concerned about Israel's illegal policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories. A continuation of the settlement policy would constitute one of the most serious obstacles to progress towards a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. On the other hand, the present non-recognition of Israel by other parties in the region cannot but hinder the peace process. We also condemn recent outbursts of terrorist violence in Jerusalem and in the occupied territories, which have claimed innocent lives and which will only serve to reinforce the feelings of distrust and hatred between the parties.

Although the Netherlands for the reasons stated above does not favour the convening of an international conference on the Middle East at the present time, we do believe, however, that such a conference at the right time could make a major contribution to a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict. Such a conference might only be successful in finally establishing peace in the region if suitably prepared by agreement among the parties most directly involved on fundamental issues and on the timing and modalities of the conference. We also continue to attach great importance to the essential role of the United Nations and, in particular, to the Security Council, to which the Members of the Organization have conferred the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in promoting peace in the Middle East. We also highly appreciate your own invaluable efforts and would welcome any further consultations, if deemed appropriate by you, with the principal parties concerned aimed at establishing common ground between the parties, thus enabling them to enter into productive and genuine negotiations.

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) Max VAN DER STOEL  
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/208-S/16503.

## Letter dated 24 April 1984 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 April 1984]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Budapest on 19 and 20 April 1984.

Upon instructions from my Government, I hereby request you to arrange for this communiqué to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pál RÁCZ  
Permanent Representative of Hungary  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, published in Moscow by TASS on 20 April 1984

The Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance held its regular meeting at Budapest on 19 and 20 April 1984.

The meeting was attended by: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petr Mladenov; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Bohuslav Chřtůpek; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Péter Varkonyi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Stefan Olszowski; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei; the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Andrei Gromyko.

The Ministers thoroughly examined issues related to the situation in Europe in a broader context of the overall international situation.

It was stated that the assessments and conclusions with regard to the dangerous development of the situation, contained in the Prague political declaration of 5 January 1983 [see S/15556] and the Moscow joint statement of 28 June 1983 [see S/15862], are fully confirmed by the course of events in recent times. The already tense situation has become even more acute due to the started deployment of United States medium-range nuclear missiles in some countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an action which launched another, particularly dangerous phase in the race of nuclear armaments in the European continent. This has compelled the Soviet Union to adopt a number of response measures. Talks on nuclear armaments in Europe have been terminated.

As a result of the ongoing escalation of the nuclear-arms race, which is consistently opposed by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the threat of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences to humankind, to very life on earth, has sharply increased. Serious damage is inflicted upon European security; trust in relations between States has been undermined.

A source of concern are the concepts dangerous to the cause of peace that are put forward, the concepts that dispute the existing borders between the European States, and are spearheaded against their social system and other territorial-political realities which took shape in Europe. Relations between States are also complicated by the introduction of discriminatory measures into economic relations and attempts at outside interference in the internal affairs of States.

The increasingly dangerous developments in the European continent and all over the world are a source of growing alarm among wide sections of the population, which manifests itself in mass anti-war actions and movements, as well as among political figures, scientists and physicians. They demand an end to the arms race and a start to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, co-operation between States in the interests of peace and stability and a return to the policy of international détente. Leading statesmen in various countries declare against the policy of confrontation, against the course for building up the arms race, and for curbing the arms race.

The peoples of Europe and the whole world denounce the imperialist policy and demand that relations between States should be based on respect for independence and sovereignty, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, equality and other fundamental principles of inter-State relations.

The conviction of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty was stressed at the meeting that improvement of the situation, a return to détente, requires a dialogue between States on fundamental issues of preserving and strengthening peace—a serious and equal dialogue permeated with a sense of responsibility.

In so doing, the participants in the meeting expressed the firm conviction that there are no issues that could not be resolved through talks, if they are conducted on the basis of a constructive approach and political will to attain positive results, with due regard for the vital interests of the peoples, the interests of peace and international security. This is also confirmed by the experience of international relations.

The States represented at the meeting are ready to conduct such talks on all issues of ensuring peace in Europe which are of common interest. These talks should have the aim of reaching agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security.

As was repeatedly declared by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, they do not seek to ensure military superiority and will not permit military superiority over themselves. They are resolutely in favour of ensuring an equilibrium of forces at the lowest level.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty proceed from the premise that questions related to eliminating the threat of nuclear war, a quest of practical ways for putting an end to the arms race and moving towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, should occupy the most important place in the present-day political dialogue.

They do not consider the present course of events to be irreversible and stress that the question of a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, both of medium-range and of tactical ones, down to their complete elimination, can be resolved through constructive and productive talks.

An urgent requirement for peace and security in Europe under the present conditions is to put an end to the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons in the continent. In this connection, the States represented at the meeting insist that an end be put to the deployment of United States medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and declare that, should such measures leading to the withdrawal of the missiles already deployed be taken, steps will be simultaneously taken to cancel the counter-measures. This will lay the groundwork for the resumption of talks for reaching appropriate agreements on freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, both of medium-range and tactical ones. Not a single opportunity, not a single chance, should be missed for a return to the path of talks.

At the same time, the meeting's participants pointed to the great responsibility of the States on whose territory the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles has begun or is being planned, responsibility for the fate of their own and all European peoples and for European and universal peace. It is necessary that precisely these States immediately undertake steps which would ensure the termination of the stationing of medium-range nuclear missiles on their territories and removal of these missiles.

Since the accumulation of nuclear armaments in Europe affects the interests of life and the existence of all European peoples, the States represented at the meeting deem it exceptionally important that all

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/209-S/16504.



States in Europe consistently work for averting the nuclear-war menace and actively facilitate the attainment of this objective. The road to nuclear war in Europe must be blocked, and all European States should make their contribution to this, in one form or another.

In this connection, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty address a special appeal to the NATO member States, calling upon them for co-operation in the interests of terminating the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles and withdrawing those already placed, and realizing nuclear-disarmament measures in Europe.

Proceeding from the fact that the termination of the arms race and transition to disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, constitute a vital issue of our time, the States represented at the meeting declare their invariable readiness for talks on a broad range of the urgent issues of restraining the arms race and reducing armaments.

In this context, the meeting's participants deem it necessary to draw attention once again to the proposal set forth in the Prague political declaration of 5 January 1983 to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force and on maintenance of relations of peace between the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the States members of NATO. They also recall the latest appeals of their States to the NATO States members with regard to direct talks on the question of ridding Europe of chemical weapons and on the issue of non-increase and on reduction of military spending.

The States represented at the meeting are prepared to start at any time a preliminary discussion with the NATO member States of the questions related to the preparation and holding of the talks on all these proposals. They expect from the NATO States members a positive and possibly swift reaction to these appeals.

They stress the urgent need for the nuclear powers to assume, if they have not as yet done so, a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They favour the earliest beginning of a business-like discussion and solution of the following key issues: general and complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; qualitative and quantitative freeze of nuclear armaments; prohibition of the militarization of outer space and use of force in space and from space against the Earth; prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons on a global scale. All the proposals and initiatives by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty on this score, which they have advanced jointly and individually, remain in force.

The positive response of the NATO member countries to these proposals would constitute a concrete manifestation of their interest in achieving constructive relations, which is stated in their Declaration of Brussels of 9 December 1983.

The meeting reiterated the readiness of the States represented to study closely and in a positive spirit the proposals of other countries aimed at lessening and removing the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race, promoting disarmament and strengthening international security, and to exchange opinion on these proposals with all the interested countries.

Reviewing the situation at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the participants in the meeting again drew attention to a new approach proposed by the socialist countries directly participating in the talks, according to which the lack of agreement on the present-day strength of troops would not hamper accord on their reduction. If this approach is given due consideration and if all the participants in the talks make proper efforts, agreement on a substantial reduction in the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe can and must be reached without further

delay. The achievement of such an agreement in the present circumstances could have an auspicious effect on the situation in Europe and on prospects for advancement towards curbing the arms race and a move towards disarmament.

Considering the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones to be a substantial step towards ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and building trust, the participants in the meeting reiterated the invariable position of their States in favour of the establishment of such zones in the Balkans, in the north of Europe and in other parts of the continent. They energetically support efforts made in this direction.

The meeting expressed the conviction that agreements of importance to international security can be reached at the Disarmament Conference<sup>10</sup> in Geneva if all the participants perseveringly and purposefully contribute towards it.

Much importance was attached at the meeting to the proceedings of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe convened at Stockholm. It was noted with satisfaction that the opening of the Conference, to the convocation of which the Warsaw Treaty countries had made their tangible contribution, had taken place, in accordance with its significance, at an appropriate political level.

It was noted, furthermore, that exchange of opinion had been initiated at the first session of the Stockholm Conference on the substance of the tasks on the accomplishment of which its work should be concentrated and that proposals and initiatives had been formulated. It is now important for all the participants in the Conference to make efforts to deepen mutual understanding on those tasks and to conduct talks on concrete issues with a view to achieving effective results. It takes political will and this kind of mutual understanding for talks to be as productive as possible.

The States represented at the meeting believe that mutually complementing confidence- and security-building measures should be worked out at the Conference to meet the most acute and pressing needs of today's Europe and to aim at lessening the threat of war and scaling down armed confrontation. Guiding themselves by these goals, they will continue during the proceedings of the Stockholm Conference and at the talks within its framework to contribute towards achieving agreements on such measures.

They also believe the Conference should proceed, upon the completion of its work on confidence- and security-building measures and in accordance with the provisions of the Concluding Document of the Madrid meeting, without any delay to consideration of disarmament measures in Europe.

The participants in the meeting stressed the immutability of the principled course of their States at eliminating the existing centres of tension and armed conflicts all over the world and at preventing the emergence of new ones, and at settling all the international disputes by peaceful means, through talks. They reiterated their solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom, independence and social progress, for economic development and against the policy of imperialist aggression, colonialism and racism.

The meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty took place in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding with a desire to contribute towards a turn for the better in the development of international events.

The next meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty will take place at Berlin in November 1984.

## DOCUMENT S/16505\*

### Letter dated 24 April 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 April 1984]

At the request of Mr. Hun Sen, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of

the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the memorandum issued on 19 April 1984 by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on Thailand's collusion with Pol Pot and his accomplices.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/212-S/16505.

I should be grateful if you would have this memorandum 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

##### Memorandum issued on 19 April 1984 by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on Thailand's collusion with Pol Pot and his accomplices

For two months now, remnants of Pol Pot's forces from "sanctuaries" on Thai territory, assisted by Thai forces, have many times intruded into border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, committing utter atrocities. The armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with the assistance of Vietnamese army volunteers and the local population, have meted out fitting punishment to the enemy in many places. The authorities in Thailand, in an effort to divert the attention of the world from this reality, have mounted a slander campaign, charging the Vietnamese volunteer army with "attacks on refugee camps".

Following the Kampuchean people's victory on 7 January 1979 in overthrowing the genocidal régime of Pol Pot, the Thai authorities took advantage of the problem of refugees to receive the remnants of Pol Pot's forces on Thai soil, harbouring them, enabling them to recoup for long-term opposition to Kampuchea.

Most of the refugee camps have been turned into bases for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their associates; evidence of the existence of barracks, command posts and arms caches inside these camps for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their associates has been given by many United Nations officials and by journalists from different countries. At many camps their troop strength runs into the thousands, and they exert complete control on every aspect of life there. The fact is that, according to *Sud-Est Asie* of December 1980, as early as 1980, a task force code-named "Task Force '80" was formed by the Thai authorities to take direct control of refugee camps and to assist the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their associates in supplies, conscription and training. It should be noted that "Task Force '80" is directly attached to the Supreme Command of the Thai armed forces.

Thus, refugee camps on Thai soil close to Kampuchea's border have been turned into "sanctuaries" for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their associates. For many years now these forces have used these "sanctuaries" as staging bases for incursions into the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; more serious still is that bombings, shellings and infantry attacks by Thailand were announced by Thai armed forces Supreme Commander Arthrit Kamleng-Ek himself in the last days of March. According to the *Bangkok Post* of 5 April 1984, an official of the Thai Foreign Ministry even openly declared that Thailand was within its rights to do so. This was a new escalation in the Thai authorities' hostile policy regarding the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The use of Kampuchean refugee camps as "sanctuaries" for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their associates has in practice created a military line along the whole border, posing a permanent threat to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is the cause of the explosive situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. At its peak, this military line consisted of 21 camps with a total of 140,000 refugees.

The Thai authorities have been moving these refugee camps to and fro according to the seasons, with the aim of backing intrusions into Kampuchea by the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their associates. Every year when the wet season begins, they help these forces move the camps deep into Kampuchean territory to shield hostile acts against Kampuchea. When the dry season begins, they will open the border to allow Pol Pot's forces to flee back into Thailand together with the inhabitants of the camps.

The Thai authorities divert humanitarian aid from Kampuchean refugees to the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and line their pockets by supplying arms to the latter. As early as 1979, it was pointed out by Agence France Presse that most of the relief goods had been transported across the Thai border to areas controlled by the forces of Pol Pot and the Khmer serei. The French paper *Libération* of 25 March

1980, reporting on the distribution of relief at camp Macimun, said that, according to figures released by the International Red Cross, only 13 per cent of the humanitarian aid allotted to that camp actually reached the hands of refugees.

To disguise arms and food supplies to the remnants of Pol Pot's forces, it was agreed between Beijing and Bangkok that Chinese arms and supplies would be packed as civilian goods for refugees and would be transported by Chinese merchant ships to the commercial harbour in Bangkok, from where they would be moved by Thai armed forces to the remnants of Pol Pot's forces in refugee camps. The monthly volume was set at between 300 and 500 tons. For this purpose, Thailand has set up six reception points on roads, at harbours and airfields. It has also built new roads and helicopter pads close to the Thai-Kampuchean border and built many more logistic bases including Station 1002 in Peak Petum and Station 1003 in Dangao, which consists of big depots and a system of hundreds of warehouses west of Tسانh, 4 kilometres inside Thailand. In January and February 1983 alone, Thailand delivered to the remnants of Pol Pot's forces 15,471 cases of weapons and munitions from China. These included AK-47 assault rifles and other infantry guns, land mines, hand-grenades, mortar shells of 120-mm and other calibres, and other kinds of munitions.

International law strictly prohibits the use of refugees for political ends and contrary to humanitarian purposes. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees<sup>11</sup> provides for guarantees of security and against abuses on the part of countries of residence, even of temporary residence. International law also strictly prohibits the use of refugees, either by persuasion or by coercion, in military or political activities. However, the fact is that, in recent months as well as in all the five years since 1979, Kampuchean refugees living in camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border have repeatedly been used as an instrument to further military and political designs by the ruling circles in Beijing and Bangkok.

It is prohibited by the Hague Conventions of 1907, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocol of 1977 to set up refugee camps near scenes of hostilities and the use of such camps for purposes contrary to the status of refugees. The Manila Conference in January 1981 also strictly prohibited the use of refugees in activities against other countries including the countries of origin, and demanded that refugees be moved far from the borders of their countries of origin. But Thailand has run counter to all these provisions of international legal documents by using refugee camps as "sanctuaries" for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces by setting up logistic and training facilities inside such camps, and by building refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border into a military line to threaten the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Moreover, by causing the "seasonal exodus" and staging what they call "voluntary repatriations", the Thai authorities over the past five years have many times moved refugee camps or pushed refugees close to or into areas where fighting was taking place, thus causing many people, first of all women and children, to be killed or wounded. These acts are utterly inhuman; they are contrary to international law.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, wishing to see the early return of those citizens who have been forced to leave their homeland, again calls upon Thailand to enter into negotiations, under any form and at any place, directly or through a third party, including meetings between the Kampuchean and Thai Red Cross organizations, so that a mutually agreeable humanitarian solution may be found at an early date to the problem of refugees. The People's Republic of Kampuchea reiterates that negotiations between the two parties, either directly or through a third party, would absolutely not be constructed as a recognition, either *de jure* or *de facto*.

Pending a satisfactory solution to ensure the repatriation of Kampucheans, the safety of Kampuchean refugees and the strict observance of the status of these refugees as recognized by international law, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposes that the Thai Government:

1. Move refugee camps far away from the Thai-Kampuchean border, where sabotage activities by the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and other Khmer reactionaries are daily occurrences;
2. Refrain from using Kampuchean refugee camps on Thai territory as "sanctuaries" for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and other Khmer reactionaries to undermine the renaissance of the Kampuchean people;
3. Stop staging "voluntary repatriation" which, in fact, is the herding of refugees *en masse* back to Kampuchea to act as bullet shields for the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and other Khmer reactionaries;
4. See to it that Kampuchean refugees can live safely in their camps or join third countries if and when they are accepted.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms that, while resolutely punishing the remnants of Pol Pot's forces for their intrusions made with the assistance of Thai armed forces, the armed forces of Kampuchea have always acted with self-restraint and scrupulously respected Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea demands that the Thai Government, in return, respect Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity and act with responsibility regarding the safety of civilians.

If they continue to take advantage of the refugee problem to further inhuman ends and to serve China's expansionist and hegemonist policy against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Thai authorities will only increase their involvement in the criminal course against the Kampuchean people and will thus cause the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border to become more explosive, to an uncontrollable point. Then they will have to account for all the consequences of their acts.

## DOCUMENT S/16506\*

### Letter dated 25 April 1984 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 April 1984]

The Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith excerpts of the speech of Samora Moisés Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, addressed to the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, which convened at Maputo on 5 April 1984.

The Permanent Mission requests that you arrange for these excerpts from the speech to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

Excerpts from the speech delivered on 5 April 1984 by Samora Moisés Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

Nkomati marked the failure and inviability of the regional strategy led by imperialism and aimed at the destruction of the independent and progressive States in southern Africa.

By negotiating with the Mozambican Government, South Africa recognized *de facto* the inexistence of any political opposition in our country.

The policy of regional destabilization did not have the desired effects. South Africa did not achieve the political objectives for which it launched the war. In every country of the world where armed banditry has been used it has failed to achieve military victory; it has failed to become an internal political opposition; it has failed to gain international recognition. In short, armed banditry has never been successful.

Throughout these years destabilization has been very costly to South African society in human lives and in resources. Its effects on the South African economy caused serious concern to the big financial groups.

The agreement is an instrument of peace and tranquillity for our people. With this agreement, we have insured the defence of the almost 800,000 square kilometres of our territory. The Accord of Nkomati defends 13,220,000 Mozambicans. It defends labourers and peasants and all the workers in our country. The Accord defends the integrity of our 4,330 kilometres of land frontiers with all our neighbours. It defends the inviolability of 2,630 kilometres of our seacoast. The Accord defends the first State of workers and peasants in the coastal region to build socialism based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism.

But the Accord of Nkomati is not only reflected in the national political scene, or that of the area. It has a broader strategic significance. The Accord forms part of the general movement of the coastal States to

transform the Indian Ocean into an area free from military bases and nuclear weapons, to make the Mozambique Channel a thoroughfare of peace, fraternity, solidarity, progress and co-operation among peoples.

Nkomati proves that it is possible to resolve difficult conflicts through negotiations, without resorting to the use of force, blackmail and confrontation.

The Accord is part of the movement to contain the arms race and for détente. It is a step towards removing the danger of local conflicts becoming conflicts on a world scale.

The success achieved at Nkomati does not have simply a tactical dimension. It is part of the strategy of the countries which are building socialism, in that *peace is the very essence of socialism*.

The Accord defends the revolution, defends the cause of socialism, defends the people's deepest and most legitimate aspirations. It is an act in solidarity with all initiatives occurring in the world today aimed at peace. It is a concrete demonstration of our long-declared support for the proposals such as those of the Warsaw Treaty States, the proposal of the Government of Sweden for the creation of a demilitarized zone in Europe and the immediate positive response from the German Democratic Republic, the proposal by the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution to the problems that affect Central America, the proposal of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea regarding tripartite talks for national reunification, the United Nations proposal for decolonization in Namibia, the proposals of the Organization of African Unity to end the conflicts in Chad and the Western Sahara, the proposal for the creation of a free and independent Palestinian State.

We shall need greater vigilance and a stronger conviction in the justice of our struggle. As our history has taught us, voices will be raised which, under various pretexts, will try to undermine what cost so much to build.

Rightist opportunists will appear who, disparaging the patriotic significance of the Accord, will seek to give a defeatist content to its implementation, endangering the people's conquests and our country's independence.

Domestic and foreign leftist opportunists will appear and will use adventurist ideas and pseudo-revolutionary arguments to divide the progressive and revolutionary forces and spread confusion and intrigue.

There will be arms smugglers, mercenaries, unscrupulous persons who live off the hideous trade in death. There will be those who, having lost a market for their arms, will spread slander and intrigue against the Accord of Nkomati.

Their voices will be joined by the militarists, the promoters of the politics of force and confrontation, those who want to draw our country and our region into their zone of influence, which they consider to include their "vital interests".

Those who will never forgive our people for having installed yet another liberated area of mankind in this part of Africa will rise up against the Accord.

In this complex and delicate process of consolidating peace, forces will emerge that will want to revive the cold-war climate, fomenting distrust; theoreticians will emerge who, with their demagogic and fallacious arguments, will try to undermine the principles of peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems, principles which are universally enshrined by the international community.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/213-S/16506.

DOCUMENT S/16507\*

Letter dated 26 April 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[27 April 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 regarding General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, on the question of convening an "international peace conference on the Middle East".

Israel's position on this matter was clearly reflected in its vote against resolution 38/58 C. As stated in Israel's explanation of vote before the vote,<sup>12</sup> the resolution in question was

"not the General Assembly's first attempt to undermine Security Council resolution 242 (1967) by setting guidelines that are incompatible with and contrary to that resolution. These guidelines would actually eliminate the carefully balanced meaning and intent of resolution 242 (1967). In fact, resolution 242 (1967) is, very significantly, not even mentioned at all in the draft resolution. The intent is clear. The sponsors of the draft resolution seek to eradicate the only viable resolution which has already proved its constructive value as the sole agreed-upon basis for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict. Without a doubt, in keeping with the predetermined and biased course defined by the present draft resolution, the proposed conference would harm the chances for peace."

Moreover, resolution 38/58 C also subsumes the decisions and recommendations of the "International Conference on the Question of Palestine" held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. Initiated and sponsored by the Committee on Palestine, which is itself an instrument of the terrorist PLO within the General Assembly,

that Conference was dominated by the automatic majority against Israel within the United Nations and was the progenitor of the idea of the "peace conference" proposed in resolution 38/58 C. It also served as a forum for the dissemination of anti-Israel propaganda.

In the light of these facts, and of the consistency of Israel's position in this regard, Israel will not be a party to any conference dedicated to such purposes and objectives.

I wish to reiterate on this occasion Israel's position that the sole path to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East is that of direct negotiations, based on Security Council resolution 242 (1967)—which has already proved effective in bringing about the Camp David accords and, through them, the Treaty of Peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel of 26 March 1979. General Assembly resolution 38/58 C is contrary both to the Camp David accords and to Security Council resolution 242 (1967) on which they are based. Any serious attempt to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East—as distinct from the hollow propaganda exercise exemplified in resolution 38/58 C—must be initiated through direct negotiations based on resolution 242 (1967).

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/39/214-S/16507.

DOCUMENT S/16508\*

Letter dated 26 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[27 April 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to express the special appreciation of my Government for your most constructive and timely personal initiative which yielded a substantiated document reporting the Iraqi crimes of resort to universally prohibited chemical warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran and, indeed, the first well-documented case after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/98.

It would be highly appreciated if your report contained in document S/16433 of 26 March 1984 could be also circulated as a document of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly under item 64 of the preliminary list.<sup>13</sup>

I request you to have this letter 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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/215-S/16508.



DOCUMENT S/16509\*

Letter dated 27 April 1984 from the representative of the Upper Volta to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[27 April 1984]

I have noted, with the greatest interest, your letter of 9 March 1984 concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

When it participated in the work of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, the Upper Volta firmly supported the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. It did so in the conviction that such a conference could, if the entire international community so wished, pave the way for a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

True to that belief, and wishing to make a positive contribution to the effort to find such a solution within the framework of the United Nations, the Upper Volta voted for resolution 38/58 C, adopted on 13 December 1983 by the General Assembly. In adopting that resolution, the Assembly endorsed the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Upper Volta fully supports your proposals regarding participation in that conference. It would, however, like such participation to be extended to include all countries of the Middle East and would also like those countries to be closely associated with any efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The Government of the Upper Volta also believes that the significance of the Conference will primarily depend on the effective participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the great Powers. It would therefore greatly appreciate any action you might deem fit to take to that end.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be issued as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Léandre BASSOLE  
Permanent Representative of the Upper Volta  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/216-S/16509.

DOCUMENT S/16510\*

Letter dated 24 April 1984 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]  
[27 April 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and wish to transmit to you the following position of the Chinese Government in this regard.

"Subsequent to the Geneva Declaration on Palestine<sup>14</sup> adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the United Nations General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, passed another resolution (resolution 38/58 C) calling for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. This is a fresh effort under the auspices of the United Nations towards the achievement of a just settlement of the Palestinian question and the realization of a lasting peace in the Middle East. The Chinese Government supports such an effort.

"It is known to all that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East question. The Chinese Government and people have all along shown deep sympathy for the sufferings of the Palestinian people and fully understand the vehement desire of the Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for an early settlement of the Middle East

question. The Chinese Government will agree with and support all measures, propositions and efforts that are conducive to ensuring the Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including the Arab Jerusalem, and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own State, which will lead to a durable peace in the Middle East.

"The Chinese Government appreciates the efforts made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East, and wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate that the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, is entitled to participate on an equal footing in the settlement of the Middle East question."

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) LIANG Yufan  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/217-S/16510.

DOCUMENT S/16511\*

Letter dated 27 April 1984 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[27 April 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 about the proposal to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The French Government has always considered that, in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, it is important, essentially, to undertake negotiations based, in particular, on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which were adopted unanimously or virtually unanimously by the Security Council and thus continue to be valid. All parties directly concerned in the region should in our view participate in these negotiations, including the representatives of the Palestinian people and, consequently, the Palestine Liberation Organization, which should be associated therein. Such negotiations, which are the key to any progress, presuppose mutual recognition of the existence and the rights of the parties concerned.

The negotiations should be guided by two basic principles which we consider inseparable: first, security for all States in the region, which implies recognition of the right to existence and security of Israel as well as of the Arab countries, in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 (1967); secondly, justice for all peoples, which means that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination with all its implications, must be reaffirmed. These principles are, moreover, embodied in the draft resolution which France, together with Egypt, submitted to the Security Council [S/15317 of 28 July 1982].

The need to give priority to the negotiations to be held with a view to implementing these principles, which, in

our opinion, should be the basis for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, was reflected only very inadequately in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, which aimed at convening an international peace conference on the Middle East in conformity with guidelines about which, moreover, we have certain reservations. That was why France abstained in the vote on that resolution.

No doubt such an international peace conference on the Middle East could prove to be useful in the development of a peace process if elements of a settlement were first assembled through discussions among the parties concerned. Even then, there must at the same time be agreement among the parties on their participation in the conference so that the conference may have a reasonable chance of success and be able to make a real contribution to the search for a comprehensive settlement. These prerequisites do not for the time being appear to have been met and there may therefore be doubts as to the timeliness of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East under the present circumstances.

The French Government, which attaches the greatest importance to the role that the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council can play in facilitating the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, greatly regrets that, for the reasons mentioned above, it is not in a position to participate in the international peace conference approved in principle by the General Assembly.

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

(Signed) Luc DE LA BARRE DE NANTEUIL  
Permanent Representative of France  
to the United Nations

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/218-S/16511.

DOCUMENT S/16512\* \*\*

Letter dated 27 April 1984 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[27 April 1984]

I have the honour to communicate the text of a message addressed to you by Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, enclosing the text of the reply of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in response to your letter of 9 March 1984 to ascertain the views of the Govern-

ment of Egypt on all issues relevant to the organization and convening of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East, including the question of identification of participants.

I would be grateful if arrangements were made to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed T. KHALIL  
Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations

\*Incorporating document S/16512/Corr.1 of 2 May 1984.

\*\*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/219-S/16512 and Corr.1.

LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I received with great interest your letter dated 9 March 1984 and addressed to the Government of Egypt to ascertain its views on all issues relevant to the organization, preparation and convening of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East, including the question of identification of participants, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

The Government of Egypt has studied most carefully the contents of your letter of 9 March and its annexes concerning your exchange of letters with the Presidents of the Security Council for the months of January and February 1984, in the light of the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly and in the light of the Geneva Declaration<sup>14</sup> and Programme of Action,<sup>15</sup> which two major documents Egypt endorsed among the recommendations of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983.

I am pleased to transmit herewith the reply of the Government of Egypt to your above-mentioned letter.

(Signed) Kamal Hassan ALI  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt

ANNEX

Reply of the Government of Egypt to the Secretary-General's letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East

General considerations

1. Egypt's position of principle on the call for the convening of the conference is as follows:

(a) Egypt voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 36/120 C of 1981, which called for the convening of an international conference on Palestine under the auspices of the United Nations, and it also voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 37/86 C of 1982, which stressed, *inter alia*, the responsibility of the United Nations to strive for a lasting peace in the Middle East through a just solution of the problem of Palestine.

(b) Egypt also participated in all stages of the preparations for the convening of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and in the preparation and drafting of the two historic documents which were adopted by the International Conference on Palestine at Geneva in 1983, namely, the Geneva Declaration<sup>14</sup> and the Programme of Action.<sup>15</sup>

(c) At the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, Egypt sponsored and voted in favour of the draft resolution which became General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, thereby stressing its firm support for the Geneva Declaration and the Programme of Action and for the call which they contain for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the aim of achieving a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and stressing also its steadfast position of endorsement of the role of the United Nations and the responsibility of the international community to make a serious effort towards the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core, the question of Palestine.

(d) In light of the fact that Egypt voted in favour of the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly and in the light of its endorsement of the two documents adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the Geneva Declaration and the Programme of Action, we support the call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

2. Egypt believes that the aim of the call for the convening of the conference is to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, as stated in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration adopted by the International Conference on the Question of

Palestine, a solution which is in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, the resolutions of the United Nations, international law and international legality. The Government of Egypt will continue its effort towards the attainment of this aim through full and positive participation in the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East.

3. Egypt believes that the legislative authority for the conference may be inferred from the two documents of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and from General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, namely:

- (a) The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (b) United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine;
- (c) The principles of international law.

Participation in the conference

4. Egypt considers that this subject must be dealt with in the light of the Geneva Declaration and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and that the background of the Arab-Israeli conflict must also be taken into account.

5. Egypt considers that the wording of the General Assembly resolution makes it clear that the invitation is addressed to all parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict and that this invitation to all parties is imposed by the necessity of arriving at the comprehensive settlement which we hope the conference will achieve.

6. Owing to numerous factors closely related to the historical development of the Arab-Israeli conflict and because of its historic, political and cultural responsibility to uphold the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Egypt regards itself as a party directly concerned with arrival at a comprehensive settlement and the laying of the foundations of future peace, and this necessitates its participation in the conference and in the efforts for its preparation.

7. Because the problem of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, Egypt views the participation of the Palestinian people in this conference as inevitable, because it is linked to their vital interests. We believe that the following parties should be invited to participate in the conference: the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon; this is in addition to those States which are permanent members of the Security Council, in view of the special responsibility which the Council bears for the maintenance of international peace and security. Consideration may also be given to any wish that may be expressed by other Arab States or other States which regard themselves as concerned with the subject of the conference.

8. Egypt believes that the United Nations, and the Security Council and the General Assembly in particular, have a primary and indispensable role to play in preparing for and convening the conference and in ensuring respect for the specific results arrived at.

Conclusions

Believing in the justice of the Palestinian cause and the legitimacy of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in particular, their right to self-determination and to establish their independent State in Palestine, and in the responsibility of all States to respect these rights,

Convinced of the need for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and in the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Realizing the great importance of the time factor in this context,

1. The Government of Egypt believes that the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East would constitute a major turning-point on the path towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East and its core, the problem of Palestine, within a framework of faithful observance of reciprocal rights and obligations under the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the norms of international law and international covenants and pacts;

2. The Government of Egypt calls upon the Secretary-General to hold the appropriate consultations and to exert every effort to ensure the participation of the parties to the conflict and to afford suitable arrangements and conditions for the conduct of constructive negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. For all of the reasons mentioned above, the Government of Egypt stresses its readiness to participate in the proposed international conference and in the preparatory work for the conference as a genuine and directly concerned party.

**DOCUMENT S/16513**

**Letter dated 27 April 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]  
[30 April 1984]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to call your attention to further violations of international humanitarian law by the Iraqi régime.

On Tuesday, 24 April 1984, residential quarters of the southern Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were subjected to Iraqi long-range artillery fire, which caused the wounding of one civilian, and some renovated buildings were hit in Khorramshahr while 24 homes and shops and a medical center were damaged in Abadan.

On 25 April 1984, a number of Iraqi war planes bombarded residential areas of Piranshahr, West Azerbaidjan province, which according to the latest statistics martyred 17 and wounded 34 innocent civilians.

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*

**DOCUMENT S/16514**

**Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the representative of Cyprus  
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]  
[30 April 1984]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the Security Council be urgently convened to consider the grave situation in Cyprus, caused by the new actions of Turkey expressed in the "exchange of ambassadors" between Turkey and the illegal régime in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus under the continuing aggressive military occupation of Turkey, in violation of fundamental principles of the Charter and of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Cyprus.

The above-mentioned actions are entirely arbitrary, illegal and unacceptable. They worsen the crisis already existing in the island, and pose a most serious threat to international peace and security in the region, with serious repercussions to the world in general.

In view of the gravity of these developments and the continued violations by Turkey of international law, of all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Cyprus, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests that the Security Council take urgent and effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, for the full and effective implementation of its resolutions in all their aspects.

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



Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

[30 April 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an official communiqué of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua dated 27 April 1984, and request you to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Official communiqué dated 27 April 1984 from the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua considers that the tension in the Central American region has been dangerously heightened by the militaristic escalation on the part of the Government of the United States, especially the actions of its Central Intelligence Agency against the sovereignty of Nicaragua, including the mining of the ports, which have earned the just condemnation of the international community as well as of public opinion and the United States Congress. Through these actions the United States Government is seeking to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and thus the people's right to self-determination.

The people of Nicaragua, like all peoples, have the inalienable right to self-determination and, exercising that right for the first time in their history as from 19 July 1979, initiated the first authentically democratic process in our country, promoting a new economic, political and social system which arose from the overriding need to establish a new order of social justice for all, embodying the fundamentally popular, nationalist and anti-imperialist features of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people finds its essence in the principles and commitments contained in the programme of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction and in the Fundamental Statute of the Republic, namely:

1. *Non-alignment*, the principle by which we have reaffirmed our commitment to follow an independent and non-aligned foreign policy that links our country with all those nations which respect peoples' right to self-determination;

2. *The mixed economy*, the policy in which we have reaffirmed the will to move forward in consolidating a mixed economic system embodying régimes of property ownership having precise scope and clearly defined characteristics;

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/221-S/16515.

## DOCUMENT S/16516\*

Letter dated 28 April 1984 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

[1 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the preparations for and convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/222-S/16516.

3. *Political pluralism*, by which we have confirmed the commitment to our people to ensure the broad representation of the forces that helped to overthrow the Somozan dictatorship and are continuing to work within the revolutionary process through which our people are passing, and in order to implement which, the law on political parties and the electoral law have been promulgated and free elections have been called for 4 November 1984;

4. *The triumph and defence of human rights and the freedom of expression*, for which the Nicaraguan people fought and which are now being harmed by the terrorist policy of the United States Government.

At their next meeting, the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group will face the difficult and delicate task of moving forward in their efforts to arrive at a formula for regional understanding, despite the new cycle of threats, blackmail and aggression on the part of the United States, which pose a threat to the security and self-determination of Nicaragua.

The military and naval manoeuvres begun recently in the Gulf of Fonseca and the increase in spy flights by the United States military forces constitute a serious additional provocation by that Administration in the region, which is aimed at finding a pretext to justify a heightened level of direct military intervention against Nicaragua, and which is affecting the negotiation efforts of the Contadora Group.

In this situation, it is imperative, today more than ever, to respond to the world outcry demanding absolute respect for the principles of non-intervention and the peaceful settlement of disputes which are guiding the efforts of the Contadora Group as well as to the just claim which Nicaragua has lodged before the International Court of Justice against the action of the United States in Nicaragua in violation of international law.

We are convinced that negotiation requires the creation of a favourable atmosphere, confidence among all parties and practical steps to show good will, and that the only way to achieve these objectives is through stricter respect for the norms of international law governing harmonious relations among sovereign States, such as non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States, respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples and renunciation of the use or threat of force in relations among States.

Nicaragua maintains that it is absolutely essential to proceed forthwith to the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral treaties which would guarantee the peace and security of all of the States of the region, at a time when the latter is gravely threatened by the escalation of United States aggression and intervention. Any action to put off the signing of such treaties until all the countries can reach agreement on other possible regional commitments would constitute a dangerous delaying tactic and would highlight the lack of will to safeguard the peace which our peoples are rightfully and vehemently demanding.

Our Government has demonstrated in the past and will always continue to demonstrate the strictest adherence to the norms of international law, as seen by our appeal to the judicial organs established by the international community precisely in order to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The General Assembly's call, contained in resolution 38/58 C, for the convening of such a conference reflects the growing international recognition of the correct position taken by those States which from the very beginning have advocated the achievement of a comprehensive set-

tlement in the Middle East on a just and realistic basis. Life itself and the practical experience of many years have convincingly demonstrated that peace can be restored to the Middle East only through collective efforts by all parties interested in reaching a settlement, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Seeking to help in every way to extricate the question of a Middle East settlement from the blind alley into which it has been led by the Camp David policy of separate deals, the Soviet Union is continuing consistently to advocate the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East which would open up a real path towards an all-embracing solution for all the problems generated by the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union is convinced that, with the help of such a conference, the chain of dangerous crises and wars in the Middle East could be broken and its people guaranteed the peace for which they have so long yearned.

A conference on the Middle East has not yet been convened, not because the means for solving the organizational and procedural problems are lacking but because the United States and Israel are stubbornly obstructing the initiation of collective efforts to achieve a just settlement in the Middle East. Continuing to count on imposing on the Arabs partial, separate decisions which can benefit only the aggressor, the United States Administration has adopted an openly obstructionist position on the question of convening the conference, as demonstrated, for instance, by the letter dated 13 January 1984 from the representative of the United States [see S/16409, annex III]. The Israeli leaders have also taken a negative approach to the conference, calculating that, with the support of the United States, they can consolidate the

results of their aggression against the Arab peoples.

In order for the conference to be convened and its work organized successfully, a number of related matters must naturally be resolved, including the question of who would participate in it; clearly, however, these problems should be considered later, when practical steps have been taken to convene the conference.

The main task now is to eliminate artificial barriers to the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East, and to bring about a situation in which everyone concerned, including the United States, would agree in principle to the convening of the conference. The United Nations and its Secretary-General can indubitably contribute effectively to the achievement of general agreement on the need to achieve a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem through collective efforts. This would create favourable conditions for the successful resolution of the problems of organizing and convening the conference itself.

The Soviet Union, for its part, will co-operate constructively with all those who are truly interested in a just and lasting settlement and is prepared to do everything in its power to facilitate the speedy convening and fruitful outcome of the international peace conference on the Middle East.

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

*(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY  
Permanent Representative  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/16517\*

#### Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[1 May 1984]*

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 in regard to resolution 38/58 C adopted by the General Assembly on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and to convey to you the position of the Government of Pakistan, which is as follows.

Pakistan participated in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, and fully subscribes to the guidelines elaborated in the Geneva Declaration on Palestine,<sup>14</sup> adopted by acclamation at the Conference for a just solution of the question of Palestine, and supports its call for an international peace conference on the Middle East to give effect to them.

Subsequently, Pakistan sponsored and voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, which endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and its call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle

East. As a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pakistan was also a party to the unanimous endorsement of the Declaration by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Dhaka in December 1983 and by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held at Casablanca in January 1984.

Pakistan is of the view that the international peace conference on the Middle East should be held without loss of time with the aim of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Middle East problem, in conformity with the guidelines contained in the Geneva Declaration as well as resolution 38/58 C. We fully support the preparatory measures the Secretary-General has undertaken in pursuance of his mandate under paragraph 5 of that resolution, and it is our earnest hope that those efforts will lead to the convening of the conference at an early date.

As regards participation in the conference, clear guidelines are contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 38/58 C,

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/224-S/16517.

under which all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States are to be invited to the conference on an equal footing with equal rights. We feel that, in addition to the PLO and the Arab States named in the third paragraph of the Secretary-General's letter dated 5 January 1984 [S/16409, annex I] to the President of the Security Council as being directly involved in the conflict, other Arab States, which regard themselves as parties to the conflict, should also be enabled to participate in the Conference. As for the other concerned States, it is our view that, apart from

the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are named in the resolution, other permanent members of the Security Council, which under the Charter of the United Nations has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, should also be invited to the Conference.

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) S. SHAH NAWAZ  
Permanent Representative of Pakistan  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16518\*

##### Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[1 May 1984]

I have the honour to write in reply to your letter of 9 March 1984 relating to the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

As you are aware, the position of Peru on the question of the Middle East and Palestine remains unchanged. We support any step likely to promote a negotiated, just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East. Any initiative must provide for the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and to establish an independent State of their own. The solution to the problem must confirm the right of all States in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

In line with that position, Peru took part in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at

Geneva, and joined in the consensus to adopt the Geneva Declaration on Palestine<sup>14</sup> and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights;<sup>15</sup> it also voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, which endorsed the call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

In the light of the foregoing, I should like to express the firm support of the Government of Peru for the efforts which you have been making to pave the way for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties in accordance with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C.

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

(Signed) Javier ARIAS STELLA  
Permanent Representative of Peru  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/225-S/16518.

#### DOCUMENT S/16519

##### Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 2 of resolution 544 (1983)

[Original: English]  
[1 May 1984]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of the resolutions of the Security Council by which the Council entrusted the Secretary-General with a new mission of good offices to promote a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem and periodically extended that mission. In those resolutions, including, most recently, resolution 544 (1983), the Secretary-General was requested to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made in his mission.

2. It will be recalled that, following the Turkish Cypriot declaration of 15 November 1983, the Security Council met on 17 and 18 November [2497th to 2500th

meetings] and adopted resolution 541 (1983). In addressing the Council at its 2498th meeting on 17 November, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Rauf Denktas, submitted a peace package in which he declared his side's readiness to engage immediately in negotiations with the Greek Cypriot side within the framework of the good-offices mission of the Secretary-General on the following subjects:

"1. The establishment of an interim administrative in Varosha under the auspices of the United Nations, without any prejudice to the final political status of the area.



"The parties may enter into discussion promptly to plan for the development of the interim administration's structure.

"There shall be no numerical limitations for the number of Greek Cypriots to be resettled in the area.

"The area of resettlement will be the same as it was defined on the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981.

"The United Nations would provide such technical assistance as may be necessary to survey and rehabilitate the city's infrastructure and buildings, and to facilitate the process of settlement.

"2. The reopening of Nicosia international airport for civilian traffic under an interim United Nations administration to the mutual benefit of the two sides in Cyprus."

3. On 18 November, I authorized my spokesman to make the following statement:

"The Secretary-General has read with interest Mr. Denktas's suggestions of 17 November 1983. He recalls that in important respects these suggestions follow the line of initial practical measures which the Secretary-General discussed with the parties during the winter of 1980-1981, pursuant to points 5 and 6 of the high-level agreement of 19 May 1979 [S/13369, para. 5]. The Secretary-General considers that, under the mandates entrusted to him by the Security Council, he has the authority to take on the suggested responsibilities in respect of Varosha and of Nicosia international airport."

4. I discussed Mr. Denktas's peace package with him on 19 November and with the Foreign Minister of Turkey on 22 November. I pointed out that the initial steps concerning Varosha could be worked out between the United Nations and the Turkish Cypriots, since they involved making territory currently under Turkish Cypriot control part of the buffer zone of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

5. In the days that followed, I received clear signals of encouragement from the Turkish Government to the effect, *inter alia*, that the designated area of Varosha would be placed under provisional United Nations supervision and administration until agreement was reached on the final solution of the Cyprus problem. Accordingly, and following further consultations with the Turkish side, a draft of a proposed United Nations declaration on Varosha was conveyed to Mr. Denktas in Nicosia on 9 December by my Acting Special Representative, Mr. Holger. Over the next weeks I also continued to discuss the draft declaration with Turkish officials in New York. The point having been made that the part of the designated area west of Dherinia Avenue was inhabited, it was understood that the area would be placed under United Nations administration and settled by Greek Cypriots in two or more successive phases.

6. On 2 January 1984, Mr. Denktas sent me a letter containing proposals for certain good-will measures to be taken with regard to Varosha, the reopening of the Nicosia international airport, the reactivation of the Committee on Missing Persons and the general framework of relations between the two sides for progress towards a final settlement. It is specified in the letter that Varosha and the Nicosia international airport are "separate issues, neither of which constitutes a pre-condition for the

other". Mr. Denktas's letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council at the request of the representative of Turkey [S/16246, annex].

7. On 9 January, I received a visit from President Kyprianou, who presented to me a paper containing comments on Mr. Denktas's proposals of 2 January [S/16274, annex]. At a further meeting on 11 January, Mr. Kyprianou handed me a paper containing a proposed "Framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem".

8. I met Mr. Denktas on 16 January in Casablanca and provided him with a summary of the Greek Cypriot "Framework", on which subject we had a discussion. I mentioned my intention to put forward certain ideas for achieving further progress.

9. On 17 January, also in Casablanca, while attending the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, I had the opportunity to meet with President Evren of Turkey, who urged the resumption of intercommunal talks without pre-conditions. I explained my ideas for revitalizing the negotiating process in Cyprus provided the good will of both parties was ascertained. To that end, I was thinking of a tentative scenario, the main elements of which I outlined to the Turkish President.

10. On my instructions, the several elements of the tentative scenario were further clarified in discussions with Turkish officials by my aides both in Casablanca and in Geneva and New York immediately following my meeting with President Evren.

11. Upon my return to United Nations Headquarters in early February, I resumed my contacts with the Turkish side for the purpose of further elaborating on the scenario. In the course of February and early March, I continued my exchanges with the object of clarifying and elaborating the draft scenario which I intended to submit to the communities in Cyprus. Throughout those exchanges I had reason to feel confident that I could count on the understanding and assistance of the Turkish Government in moving forward.

12. On 17 February, I met with President Kyprianou in New York and outlined to him in general terms the directions in which I hoped to develop, with the understanding of the parties, an approach to improving on an interim basis the situation concerning certain disputed issues in order to facilitate a high-level meeting leading to a resumption of the intercommunal dialogue. President Kyprianou encouraged me to continue my efforts.

13. On 6 March, the Turkish Cypriot authorities announced their intention to adopt a flag of their own. I asked my Acting Special Representative to convey to Mr. Denktas that such action was difficult to reconcile with my efforts, and I made the same point to the Permanent Representative of Turkey in New York.

14. On 16 March, I met with Mr. Denktas in New York and handed to him the following suggested scenario:

"To open the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue, the parties will reach an understanding with the Secretary-General to the effect that as long as he is engaged in the present diplomatic effort:

"(a) No further step to internationalize the Cyprus

problem will be undertaken, and initiatives now under way will not be pursued;

"(b) There will be no follow-up to the 15 November 1983 declaration by the Turkish Cypriots, and initiatives now under way will not be pursued;

"(c) Both sides will make reciprocal commitments to the Secretary-General not to increase qualitatively or quantitatively the military forces in the island; they will also agree to a system of verification inspections by UNFICYP;

"(d) The Turkish Cypriot authorities will transfer the Varosha area, as delineated in their proposals of 5 August 1981, to the Secretary-General, who will place it under interim United Nations administration, as part of the buffer zone controlled by UNFICYP. The transfer will be effected in phases over a period of (6 to 9) months, to be agreed upon between Mr. Denktas and the Secretary-General and announced at the time of a high-level meeting. The transfer will begin with the area east of Dherinia Avenue extending southward to the existing buffer zone, which will be transferred within two weeks of the coming into force of this plan. The Turkish Cypriot authorities will draw up a calendar for the phased transfer of the remaining portion of the Varosha area to be completed within the (6 to 9) month time-limit indicated and will implement that calendar. The area to be administered by the Secretary-General will become therefore part of the buffer zone, which implies that the process of settlement by the Greek Cypriots will be determined by the Secretary-General. It is understood that the area will not revert to the jurisdiction of the Greek Cypriots until a final agreement on a settlement of the Cyprus problem has been reached. No armed personnel other than UNFICYP will have access to this area;

"(e) The parties will agree to accept a call by the Secretary-General for the holding of a high-level meeting and to the reopening of the intercommunal dialogue."

15. On 19 and 20 March, Mr. Iacovou, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, visited me at Headquarters. I described to him in general terms the nature of the scenario, explaining in particular that it was the intention that formal agreement on the details of its various elements was to be reached at a high-level meeting under my personal auspices. That meeting would also open the way to restarting the intercommunal dialogue for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem.

16. In Nicosia, Mr. Denktas handed to my Acting Special Representative a letter dated 30 March addressed to me, which he described as an "interim reply" to my scenario and in which he requested clarification on the first four points of the scenario. His letter is reproduced below (annex I).

17. On the next day I cabled, through my Acting Special Representative, my reply to Mr. Denktas's letter (annex II).

18. On 10 April, Mr. Denktas announced that his community intended to conduct a constitutional referendum and elections in August and November 1984, respectively. In this situation, I requested my Special Representative Mr. Hugo Gobbi, to undertake an urgent visit on my behalf to Cyprus.

19. Mr. Gobbi arrived in New York from Buenos Aires on 14 April for detailed consultations with me about his mission. I also gave him a letter for transmission to Mr. Denktas. He left for Nicosia on the same day and was received by President Kyprianou on 16 April. Later that day he visited Mr. Denktas and delivered to him my letter (annex III).

20. On 17 April, ceremonies took place in Ankara and Nicosia which were publicly described as constituting the submission of "credentials" for the establishment of diplomatic relations. The Turkish Cypriot leadership later informed Mr. Gobbi that these ceremonies had been arranged long before. In this connection, I authorized my spokesman to state the following:

"The Secretary-General deeply regrets the ceremonies which took place today in northern Cyprus and Ankara, respectively. The Secretary-General has instructed his Special Representative, Mr. Hugo Gobbi, to transmit immediately to those involved his great concern over these developments, which have placed in jeopardy his current efforts."

21. On 18 April, Mr. Denktas handed to Mr. Gobbi, for transmission to me, his side's response to the scenario which I had presented to him on 16 March (annex IV).

22. On the same day, Mr. Gobbi met with President Kyprianou and informed him of the situation. Mr. Gobbi left Nicosia on 19 April and subsequently reported to me.

23. The developments outlined in this report speak for themselves. The members of the Security Council will wish to give careful thought to the steps that will have to be taken in order to prevent any further deterioration of the situation. One important requirement would seem to be the maintenance of a continued process of communication and negotiation. In this connection, I wish to assure the Council that I am prepared, if it is so decided, to continue, to the best of my ability, to discharge the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Council as long as there is unambiguous support for it. Another essential requirement is the continued deployment of the UNFICYP, whose presence is more than ever indispensable in the present situation. I shall be reporting to the Council on this matter in my periodic report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

24. The Security Council entrusted the mission of good offices to the Secretary-General in 1975 and has regularly extended it since then. It is for the Council now to assess the present situation and to decide what action needs to be taken to revitalize the search for a peaceful settlement and to provide it with the necessary political support. I am convinced that this search is vital to the interests of all the people of Cyprus as well as to the wider peace.

#### ANNEX I

##### Letter dated 30 March 1984 from Mr. R. Denktas addressed to the Secretary-General

As I had informed you at our meeting in New York on 16 March 1984, I am in the process of obtaining the views of our Government and political party leaders on the five-point proposals for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides. I have already had my first

contacts and will be having further consultations with them after they have had an opportunity of studying your suggestions.

In the meantime, however, I wanted to write to you without delay to obtain some clarification in connection with your initiative.

I should like to make clear at the outset that we consider your current initiative as emanating solely from the mission of good offices entrusted to you by the United Nations Security Council. I would like to emphasize that we cannot, under any circumstances, accept any initiative or action undertaken in the context of Security Council resolution 541 (1983), on which our position had been made abundantly clear.

The following are the specific points which I would like to raise and on which we would be grateful for clarification on, respectively, paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the paper which you handed to me containing your suggestions [see para. 14 above].

(a) In this paragraph, you propose that "no further steps" should be undertaken to "internationalize the Cyprus problem". We would like to know the exact scope of the term "internationalization"; whether it is intended to restrict its meaning to cover only recourse to the General Assembly and the Security Council or whether it will also include, as we think it should, all other activities of the Greek Cypriots in the international arena which are not compatible with the aims of the summit agreements, such as:

- their unconstructive efforts and propaganda in the Non-Aligned Movement;

- their similar harmful activities within the Commonwealth Conference and countries;

- their efforts to obtain one-sided representation in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe by upsetting the 20-year-old *status quo* in this respect, including the abstention from unilaterally occupying the seats reserved in the Parliamentary Assembly for the representatives of the whole of Cyprus;

- their efforts to have Turkish Cypriot exports of fruit and agricultural produce banned by the countries of the European Economic Community;

- their manifold efforts and activities of imposing an all-out economic embargo on northern Cyprus;

- their continued declaration of our ports and airports as "illegal" and closed to international traffic;

- their attempt to stop Islamic countries from having social, economic and religious contacts with us.

You will recall that agreement similar to that envisaged in paragraph (a) of your paper was reached in point 6 of the 10-point agreement at the end of my meeting with Mr. Kyprianou of 18 and 19 May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51], where it was stated, among other things, that "it was agreed to abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks". Notwithstanding such agreement, the Greek Cypriots had continued their internationalization activities, as evidenced in the following extract from the then United Nations Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1979:

"The Turkish Cypriots expressed increasing concern over Greek Cypriot initiatives at international gatherings, including Colombo (4-6 June 1979), Lusaka (1-7 August), Havana (3-7 September), and the Universal Postal Union Congress in Rio de Janeiro in September-October. In the Turkish Cypriot view, Greek Cypriot actions in these forums were in violation of point 6 of the 19 May accord and demonstrated that the Greek Cypriots were not interested in a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem but were again seeking to achieve a unitary rather than a federal system."<sup>16</sup>

Past violations of agreements of this nature by the Greek Cypriot side, when it suited them to do so, give us considerable misgivings as to whether an agreement of the nature proposed in paragraph (a) of your paper would not meet a similar fate at the hands of the Greek Cypriot side.

(b) In this paragraph it is suggested that there should be "no follow-up to the 15 November 1983 declaration by the Turkish Cypriots, and initiatives now under way will not be pursued".

You will appreciate that the main object of the exercise by the Turkish Cypriot people of their right of self-determination in the form of declaring an independent State in northern Cyprus was in order to assert our equality in all respects and to facilitate the establishment of a genuine federation between two politically equal entities. This declaration was necessitated by the refusal of the Greek Cypriot side, for 20 years, to concede our undeniable right and status as co-founding partner in the Republic of Cyprus. Consequently, the notion that we

have done something wrong or illegal *vis-à-vis* the Greek Cypriots cannot be entertained by us. If there is any illegality in Cyprus, it rests with the Greek Cypriot false pretence to the title of the Government of Cyprus.

If, therefore, it is proposed that the Turkish Cypriot people should not proceed with the natural and legal consequences of statehood, it is only fair and just to demand that the Greek Cypriot people should give up asserting that they are "the Government of the whole of Cyprus" and should be made to accept the principle of the Geneva declaration of 30 July 1974 [S/13398], made by the three Guarantor Powers, namely Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom, and accept the equal status which was accorded to both peoples of Cyprus in the statement that there are "two autonomous administrations, that of the Greek Cypriot community and that of the Turkish Cypriot community".

It will be appreciated that some aspects falling under this paragraph, such as the preparation and adoption of a new Constitution, are entirely within the province of the Legislature (the Constituent Assembly) and not within that of the Executive. The adoption of a new Constitution would place no obstacle in the way of establishing a federation with the South, because even federated States have their own constitutions and it would not be difficult to make appropriate amendments to the respective constitutions in the north and south to conform with the proposed new Federal Constitution.

(c) In this paragraph, it is envisaged that both sides would undertake "not to increase qualitatively or quantitatively the military forces in the island".

It is a well-known fact that there have been no increases in the military forces in northern Cyprus since 1974. On the contrary, there have been continuous substantial reductions ever since. It will be recalled that most recently, after our good will proposals of 2 January 1984, 1,500 more Turkish troops have been withdrawn as a further gesture of good will.

It is, in fact, Greece and the Greek Cypriot side who have been rearming in the south and increasing their arms buildup. It is, indeed, Greece which, according to recent reports, intends to send 15,000 more troops to southern Cyprus, and it is the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Interior and Defence" who has gone to France only last week to purchase additional sophisticated weapons from there. Reports of the landing of 3,000 Greek mainland troops in the south have already been given by the news media (cf. a BBC broadcast of 21 March 1984) and curiously enough, we have had no action at all from any quarter to condemn this dangerous and provocative move!

In our view, it is solely an obligation for the Greek Cypriot side to desist from all military activities that would upset the balance of forces established in 1974, which is the key to prevailing calm and tranquillity in the island. This constitutes a *sine qua non* condition for the existence of an atmosphere necessary for a meaningful negotiating process.

(d) This paragraph deals with your ideas on Varosha.

The main cause for concern here is that, once the area in question of Varosha is handed over, before the talks are resumed, that area would have been lost for no purpose in so far as a final solution is concerned, in the event that the talks are not resumed or if they are broken off after resumption. It would seem that a concrete safeguard would have to be worked out to prevent such eventuality. As set out in my offer of 2 January [S/16246, annex], I am prepared to discuss this matter with you at the appropriate time but not in this new light.

With regard to that part of the area in question of Varosha, proposed to be transferred in the second phase, it should be borne in mind that this area has already been settled by thousands of Turkish Cypriot refugees. The plan envisaged in this paragraph would mean the uprooting of these people who have been living there for many years.

Who is going to meet the expense of this upheaval and of providing comparable accommodation and means of livelihood? Surely, these people could not be expected to give up their present homes and live in tents or other temporary accommodation. Has this aspect of the problem been examined and what are your proposals?

It is stated in the second part of paragraph (d) that "the area will not revert to the jurisdiction of the Greek Cypriots until a final agreement on a settlement of the Cyprus problem has been reached". Does this imply that the area in question shall continue to be under our jurisdiction, as it should, or do you envisage United Nations jurisdiction, in which case you will lack legal authority for maintaining law and order?

Even though the object of this letter is to obtain clarification on the above-mentioned points, it might be appropriate to state here that, at the preliminary meeting which I have had both with the political party



leaders and the members of the Government on 21 March 1984, there were expressions of misgivings regarding the Varosha proposals, particularly in view of the fact that, in their opinion, our proposals on Varosha of 2 January 1984, which are still open for discussion, constituted a sound basis for progress.

I shall be grateful for your views and clarifications on the points in this letter. When I have received them and have discussed the matter further with our Government, members of the Constituent Assembly and political party leaders, I shall notify you of the result.

#### ANNEX II

##### Letter dated 31 March 1984 from the Secretary-General addressed to Mr. R. Denktas

I have received your interim reply of 30 March 1984, which was conveyed to me by my Acting Special Representative, Mr. Holger.

Before giving my preliminary reactions to that reply, I feel I should comment on certain of the remarks that you made in your meeting with Mr. Holger.

At the outset, I feel constrained to observe that I do not accept any linkage between my good offices and the deliberations under way in legislative bodies in Washington or elsewhere. As you are fully aware, I have been exercising my good offices under the mandate entrusted to me by the Security Council to which body alone I am responsible. Furthermore, while it is not for me to enter into a matter that touches on the bilateral relations of the United States of America and Turkey, I am sure that you and others concerned are fully aware that there are at present no practical consequences resulting from the suggested amendment in the United States Senate. This being said, it follows that developments in the United States legislature should not, in my view, become a reason to postpone or complicate consideration of the scenario which I outlined to you on 16 March [see para. 14, above].

As to the clarifications you have now sought, I should like to make the following preliminary comments.

(a) The five-point scenario I outlined must be viewed as an integrated whole;

(b) It follows therefore that there is a direct relationship among all its components. In this overall context, for instance, the degree of "de-internationalization" could in practice, not least depend on the degree to which there is "no follow-up to the 15 November 1983 declaration". While I take note of your view that the Turkish Cypriot community cannot entertain the notion that it "has done something wrong or illegal" on 15 November, I must be no less mindful of the Greek Cypriot position that they have the right to have recourse to international forums;

(c) I have noted your position on the question of military forces in the island. I firmly believe that there should be no increase qualitatively or quantitatively in them, and it was precisely for this reason that this component was included in the scenario that I outlined to you;

(d) The essence of the suggestion concerning Varosha is that the arrangements would be made between the Turkish Cypriot community and the Secretary-General personally. It would be for me to work with the help of the Security Council to ensure that the fear you have expressed "that the area would have been lost for no purpose" would not materialize. I am convinced that the quest for a just settlement in Cyprus, now more than ever before, requires leadership of courage and vision, and it is in this spirit that I have approached you. I am certain that, if we proceed in the manner I have outlined, it will be possible to take care of the humanitarian and financial implications of the arrangements for Varosha and that the United Nations could well deploy the means to maintain law and order in the area which will be under United Nations jurisdiction.

I need hardly add that I look forward to receiving your fully considered reply.

#### ANNEX III

##### Letter dated 14 April 1984 from the Secretary-General addressed to Mr. R. Denktas

I have asked Mr. Gobbi to convey this personal message to you because I am convinced that we have reached a crucial stage in the search for an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council.

On 16 March 1984 [see para. 14, above] I presented to you certain ideas for a carefully balanced scenario designed to clear the way for a high-level meeting and the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue under my auspices. I drew up that scenario after a careful study of the ideas that you outlined in your statement to the Security Council on 17 November 1983 [2498th meeting] and in the course of our various meetings, and after weeks of detailed consultations with the Government of Turkey, including an important meeting with President Evren in Casablanca on 17 January. Every effort was made to accommodate the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot points of view. You will have noted in this connection that the scenario is not made conditional on any prior actions by either party. All things considered, I was under the impression that in submitting the scenario I could count on the sympathetic consideration of it by your community. As you will recall, I promptly responded to the request for clarifications contained in your letter of 30 March.

Since that time, I have had occasion to note certain statements you have made to my Acting Special Representative and also to the press, as well as the announcement of 10 April concerning your community's intention to conduct a constitutional referendum and elections in August and November 1984, respectively. You realize, of course, that action along these lines would tend to prejudice an essential part of the scenario that I submitted to you last March. For my part, however, I prefer to assume that it would be your intention to modify those actions if agreement on the scenario were reached at this time.

At this critical juncture, I earnestly appeal to you to respond favourably to the suggested scenario. Mr. Gobbi will of course also be in touch with the Greek Cypriot side regarding their part of the scenario.

As you know, I can only pursue my good-offices mission with the *bona fide* co-operation and support of those concerned. It is therefore important for me to be in a position to report to the Security Council that the necessary co-operation and support continue to be forthcoming, and that both parties in Cyprus are still committed to the search, in good faith, for an agreed, just and lasting settlement within the framework of my mission of good offices. As you will appreciate, I am obliged to inform the Council fully, at an early date, about the positions of the parties and the prospects of further progress in the framework of my mission of good offices.

I earnestly hope that statesmanship, courage and vision will prevail, and that what the future holds in store for Cyprus is peace and understanding in a federal framework rather than unending strife with all its dangers.

#### ANNEX IV

##### Letter dated 18 April 1984 from Mr. R. Denktas addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 31 March 1984, which I had sent to you in order to let you know our approach to the problem prior to the devastating decision of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, and your reply of the same date, conveyed to me by your Acting Special Representative, Mr. Holger, I have continued my discussions on your five-point suggestions [see para. 14, above] with members of our Government and political party leaders.

The general consensus which emerged from these discussions is to place before you our thoughts on your five-point suggestions and to put forward some new concrete ideas, which we hope will facilitate progress for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides.

As also indicated in your aforementioned letter of 31 March, the exercise in which we are at present engaged is being conducted within the context of the mission of good offices entrusted to you by the Security Council on 12 March 1975 [resolution 367 (1975)]. That we are not in any way whatsoever to be affected by resolution 541 (1983) of the Security Council or the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which we have rejected for the reasons we have stated in time, is, I believe, quite clear. Such a mission of good offices clearly involves a process of consultations or soundings with both sides with a view to finding a mutually acceptable formula for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides on its existing, mutually agreed basis. It follows from this that it is not a question of "accepting" or "rejecting" your ideas, as appears to be the view of the Greek Cypriot side, but rather an exercise of trying to work out a common ground on which the negotiations could be resumed. Before dealing with our new ideas I would like to refer to point (b) of your five-point suggestions, which is of special importance to us.

If the Turkish Cypriot side is to refrain from proceeding with the implementation of the natural and legal consequences of its declaration of independence, then it follows that the Greek Cypriot side should also take corresponding action and refrain from falsely asserting that it is "the Government of the whole of Cyprus" and agree to refrain from all conduct appertaining to such an assumption. In other words, the principle of equality to which we attach such paramount importance can be demonstrated either by the Turkish Cypriot side proceeding with the natural and legal consequences of statehood or by the Greek Cypriot side refraining from asserting that it is "the Government of the whole of Cyprus". If we are going to move forward towards a federal solution we must move together, on the basis of equality, and not from the mistaken notion that one partner of the proposed federation is the "Government", while the other co-founder is nothing but a mere "minority" or "ethnic group". It is with these considerations that we believe that it would be unjust and unfair to expect us not to proceed with the natural and legal consequences of statehood. It is only fair to expect that any gesture on our part in this regard should also be reciprocated by corresponding moves on the part of the Greek Cypriot side, so as to ensure a parallel move forward towards a just and final solution.

Another point which we believe should be clearly understood is that the Turkish Cypriot side cannot accept the view that the Turkish Cypriot people, by declaring an independent State, has committed a grave mistake and consequently, that it should pay a price for the resumption of intercommunal talks.

We have already declared our firm belief that the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, who are destined to co-exist side by side in the island, can and must find a peaceful, just and permanent solution to all the differences between them, through direct negotiations. The establishment of a workable partnership within a federal framework continues to be our aim, and we are determined and prepared to make every constructive effort to this end. We continue to believe that, in order to promote an atmosphere of good will, establish mutual confidence and thus facilitate the search for a negotiated comprehensive settlement, the two sides should put into effect without delay certain specific measures. The Turkish Cypriot side has already offered concrete ideas in this respect in its proposals of 2 January 1984 [S/16246, annex], some of which might be useful to recall hereinafter:

—The two sides shall refrain from hampering each other's interest in the fields of trade, tourism, transportation, communication and so on, in order to promote good will and mutual confidence and for their overall benefit and prosperity.

—The two sides shall benefit equitably from all economic, financial and technical assistance provided for Cyprus. They will establish a joint body at a technical level in order to share equitably such international aid. They shall not interfere with the extension of credit or other financial facilities to either of the two sides by international lending institutions.

—An economic and technical commission shall be set up to study the question of co-operation between the two sides in the following areas: trade, tourism and travel, municipal problems, water-supply, water preservation and soil conservation, environmental problems.

Past experience in the negotiating process which has been going on, on and off, since 1968, has taught us that the problem cannot be solved merely by endless discussion on legal, technical or constitutional matters. What is required is a genuine desire by both sides to move together in a spirit of co-operation and understanding on the road to federation on the basis of the equality of the two peoples. Our proposals of 2 January have been made in this spirit. It is also for this reason that I have proposed a summit meeting between the two leaders in order to clarify the issues and to reconfirm the existing, mutually agreed basis for the creation of a bi-zonal federal republic in the island. Among the points to be discussed at the proposed summit meeting may be finding ways of co-operating in the field of international relations and generally in the establishment of practical relations between the two peoples of Cyprus on the lines of the "general framework" suggested in our good-will proposals of 2 January, which, we firmly believe, would be to the mutual benefit of both sides. I propose that, pending a final settlement, all matters relating to foreign affairs should be decided upon by the leaders of the two peoples, who should agree to meet regularly for such purposes.

Having set forth the broad approach of the Turkish Cypriot side to peace-making efforts in Cyprus in general and to your current initiative in particular, I should like to present to you below a set of concrete ideas which, I hope, will facilitate the exercise of working out a common ground for the resumption of the negotiating process in Cyprus.

1. The parties, considering that a summit meeting to be held within the framework of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by Security Council resolution 367 (1975) will provide them with the opportunity to reaffirm their determination to promote a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus question through direct negotiations, on an equal footing, on the existing, mutually agreed basis and, with the intention of contributing to the emergence of a favourable climate, for holding such a summit meeting, agree on the following:

(a) The parties undertake not to take any step whatsoever to internationalize the Cyprus question, to discontinue all such initiatives already under way and not to raise the Cyprus question at international forums where they are not jointly represented;

(b) The Turkish Cypriot side accepts to place the sector to the east of Dherinia Road and extending in the south up to the Greek Cypriot forward defence line of the Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981, under an interim United Nations administration, in accordance with a detailed agreement to be reached between the United Nations Secretary-General and the Turkish Cypriot authorities;

(c) In the event that the Secretary-General reports one year after the present agreement has come into force that the parties have complied with the terms of subparagraph (a) above, then the resettlement by the Greek Cypriots of the area referred to in subparagraph (b) above under an interim United Nations administration will commence. In the event that the terms of the subparagraph (a) is violated by the Greek Cypriot side, then the interim United Nations administration established in the area as defined in subparagraph (b) above will come to an end and that area will immediately revert to the jurisdiction of the Turkish Cypriots;

(d) Simultaneously with the beginning of the resettlement process in the area as defined in subparagraph (b) above, tourists from third countries to and from the area will be allowed to use both the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot air and sea ports of their own choice.

2. The parties agree to accept a call by the Secretary-General for holding of a summit meeting once an agreement is reached on the points referred to in paragraph 1 above.

3. At the summit meeting a decision will be taken on the date of the resumption of the negotiating process for a comprehensive settlement on its existing, mutually agreed basis.

4. The question of the Greek Cypriot resettlement in the sector to the west of the Dherinia Road of the Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 shall be considered, as stipulated in point 5 of the Denktas-Kyprianou high-level agreement [S/13369, para. 51], simultaneously with the beginning of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement, and after agreement has been reached on the resettlement of Varosha under an interim United Nations administration. Such agreement will be implemented without awaiting the outcome of the discussions on other aspects of the Cyprus question. However, the process of resettlement in the sector to the west of the Dherinia Road shall not in any way precede the resettlement in the sector to the east of Dherinia Road.

5. The Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 will not be placed under the jurisdiction of the Greek Cypriots until a final agreement on a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem has been reached. The establishment of an interim United Nations administration in the area shall not prejudice its final political status.

6. Simultaneously with the beginning of the resettlement process of the Greek Cypriots in the sector to the west of the Dherinia Road of the Varosha area, as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981, the Greek Cypriot side, with a view to contributing to the promotion of an atmosphere of good will, shall put into effect practical measures in conformity with the letter and spirit of point 6 of the Denktas-Kyprianou agreement, including *inter alia*, the lifting of all restrictive measures on the Turkish Cypriots in the fields of trade, tourism, travel, transportation, communication, foreign aid, and so on.

7. In the event that the Greek Cypriot side does not fulfil its commitment emanating from paragraph 6 above, the interim United Nations administration over the Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 will come to an end. Consequently, the area will revert to the jurisdiction of the Turkish Cypriots.

8. The parties, with a view to further contributing to the promotion of an atmosphere of good will, deepening of mutual trust and thus facilitating progress towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question, agree in principle to the reopening of the Nicosia interna-



tional airport for civilian traffic under an interim United Nations administration to the mutual benefit of the two sides in Cyprus and, to this end, undertake to engage in consultations with the Secretary-General simultaneously with the beginning of the negotiations for a comprehensive settlement with the purpose of finalizing the modalities for the operation of the airport without delay.

9. The present agreement shall expire five years after it will enter into force, provided a final comprehensive political settlement on the question of Cyprus is not reached during that period. However, it can be extended with the mutual consent of the parties for a specified period to be agreed upon. With the expiration of the present agree-

ment, the interim United Nations administration over the Varosha area as defined in the Turkish Cypriot map of 5 August 1981 shall come to an end. The area shall revert to the jurisdiction of the Turkish Cypriots. The termination of the interim United Nations administration over Varosha shall not in any way entail the involuntary displacement of those who have settled in the area.

I earnestly hope that the ideas set forth above will be given the serious consideration which they warrant, in a spirit of reciprocal good will, and will contribute to an early resumption of negotiations between the two sides.

#### DOCUMENT S/16520\*

#### Letter dated 1 May 1984 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]  
[1 May 1984]

With reference to the letter from the representative of Israel dated 13 April 1984 [S/16479], I have the honour to state the following.

In his letter, the Israeli representative seeks once more to throw up a smoke-screen in order to divert attention from the atrocities which Israel has committed and continues to commit against the Arab people, victim of Israeli occupation and colonization throughout Palestine and the Golan Heights, an occupation which in 1982 was extended to the southern part of fraternal Lebanon.

The Israeli letter reveals a violent hatred of the United Nations, which is due to the fact that Israel's aggressive objectives and expansionist policies are totally incompatible with the Charter of the Organization, since the United Nations and its various organs are calling urgently for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and the recovery by the Palestinian people of the rights which Israel has usurped, first and foremost their right to self-determination and their inalienable right to return to their homes.

The aforementioned Israeli letter and other letters coincide with aggressive statements and suspicious military manoeuvres and movements on the part of Israel, which are viewed favourably by the United States of America; all of these indicate that Israel intends to commit renewed acts of aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic.

According to reports emanating from the occupied Arab territories, there is co-ordination between the Israeli occupation authorities and the Zionist settlers with a view to conducting extensive acts of terrorism against the Arab people. This leads us to the conclusion, in the light of our knowledge of the history of Zionist terrorism, that there is a distribution of roles, based on the practice of official terrorism by the Israeli army and the practice of private terrorism by the Zionist settlers against Arab citizens. The purpose of all this is to achieve the primary Zionist objective, namely, that of emptying the Arab lands of their indigenous population and of bringing in settlers to replace them.

The record of world Zionism and its territorial base, Israel, demonstrate that terrorism is the prop for Zionist ideology through which and by means of which Israel was able to seize Palestine and other Arab lands. We should like to point out on this occasion that Zionist Israeli institutional terrorism in no way differs from the terrorism pursued by the *apartheid* régime against millions of Africans in South Africa and Namibia (see annex VI), just as it in no way differs in essence and nature from the Nazi terrorism which shed European blood and visited ruin and destruction upon the peoples of Europe.

Israel's leaders today, like its leaders in the past, publicly boast of their past and present espousal of terrorism and, in their journals and memoirs, vie in eulogizing their crimes against the Arab people. These are crimes which, according to the norms of international law, constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, and Israel and the perpetrators of those crimes bear international responsibility for them. If we wish to recount the history of terrorist Israel, we need volume upon volume: suffice it, in the annexes to this letter, to recall some of the criminal acts systematically committed by Zionist gangs and Israel in order to attain the goal of colonization of the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands. Foremost among those criminal acts were the massacres at Deir Yassin, Qibya and Kafr Qasem, and last but not least, the massacres at Sabra and Shatila, for which full responsibility is borne by Israel and especially by the one who planned them—Sharon, the former Israeli Minister of Defence.

Despite all that, there are those who assert that the Israeli Zionist entity is an extension of the values of United States democracy in the Middle East. We have recently seen how two candidates for the United States presidency compete in boosting this insane and bloodthirsty "democracy" by all available means so that it may commit more terrorism, murder and expulsion against our Arab mother country. They also go to the extent of violating the principles of international law by calling for the transfer of embassies from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem.

In conclusion, the content of the aforementioned letter from the representative of Israel should be assessed in the light of the utterances of the one who assassinated

\* Also circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the symbol A/39/360 of 23 July 1984.

Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator for Palestine (see annex III). Shamir, the leader of the Stern Gang who now heads the Israeli Government, said that Israel "did not take the lands by invasion from the lawful owners; on the contrary, it liberated them from the countries which invaded them in 1948." He went on: "We have not annexed them and shall not annex them; they are part of Israel, and you do not annex what is part of your country."

I request that this letter and its annexes<sup>17</sup> be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX I

### A list of some of the Zionist terrorist acts at the time of the establishment of the Israeli Zionist entity and up to the present

The following are some of the most important acts committed by the Irgun Zvai Leumi (IZL) gang against the Palestinian Arabs, taken for the most part from a book written by the well-known terrorist Shmuel Katz, who, after the rise of the Likud to power in Israel, worked as an information adviser to his famous terrorist colleague and chief, Menachem Begin, and then resigned from his post and joined the Fascist rightist Tehiya movement, the title of his book in Hebrew being *Yom ha-Esh* (or "Battle Day"), from another book written by the Zionist historian David Neif, entitled *National Military Organization Battles*, and from other sources, most of them Israeli. The two above-mentioned books review the work of IZL, which is the gang that was led by Menachem Begin as from the last part of 1943. In 1940, there had split off from IZL another terrorist gang known as the Lehi or the Stern Gang, and Israel's current Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was one of its most prominent leaders.

#### A. TERRORIST ACTS COMMITTED BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZIONIST STATE (ISRAEL) IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

##### 1. The main terrorist acts committed by IZL against the Palestinian Arabs

On 11 November 1937, an IZL member threw a bomb at an Arab coffeehouse in a Jaffa garden, which caused the death of two people and wounded another.

On 6 March 1938, a bomb was thrown into the Haifa market, and 18 Arabs were killed and 38 others wounded.

On 6 July, two cars, in which IZL had planted explosives, exploded in the Haifa market, and this explosion led to the martyrdom of 21 Arab citizens and the wounding of 52 others. On the same day, a bomb planted by IZL exploded in Old Jerusalem, causing the death of two people and wounding four others.

On 15 July, a bomb exploded which had been thrown by an IZL element in front of a Jerusalem mosque as the congregation were coming out, and 10 people were killed and 30 wounded.

On 26 July, a car planted with explosives by IZL exploded in the Arab market in Haifa. Thirty-five Arab citizens were martyred in the incident and 70 wounded.

On 26 July, an element from the IZL gang threw a bomb into the Haifa market, killing 37 Arabs and wounding others.

On 26 August, a car planted with explosives by the IZL gang exploded in the market in Arab Jerusalem, killing 34 people and wounding 35 others.

On 13 November, the IZL gang killed five Arabs and wounded four others in three incidents.

On 27 February 1939, the IZL gang exploded two bombs in Haifa. As a result, 27 Arab citizens were martyred and 39 others wounded. On the same day, three Arabs were killed in Tel Aviv and four wounded, and three were killed in Jerusalem and six wounded by an IZL terrorist.

On 29 May, some IZL members threw bombs into the Roxy cinema in Jerusalem, and 18 people were wounded.

On 26 August, the IZL gang exploded a bomb in Jaffa which killed 24 Arabs and wounded 35 others.

On 23 March 1944, IZL blew up a four-storey house in Jaffa, on the pretext that it was a centre of the British-Arab police. On the same pretext, they blew up a second house in Jerusalem and a third in Haifa.

On 22 July 1946, the IZL gang blew up the southern wing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, where the offices of the Mandatory Administration were located. This caused the death of 83 citizens and 5 passers-by, including a large number of Arabs.

In late December 1947, an IZL member threw a bomb into the vegetable market near the Nablus Gate in Jerusalem, killing dozens of Arabs, including many women and children.

On 31 December 1947, a terrorist unit belonging to the IZL gang threw a bomb at an Arab worker in the yard of the Haifa oil refinery. Six people were martyred and 31 others wounded.

On the night of 9/10 April 1948, the IZL and Lehi gangs carried out, with the cognizance and consent of the leader of the Haganah, a terrible massacre in the district of Jerusalem called David Shali'el in the Arab village of Deir Yassin located on the western heights of Jerusalem. Two hundred and fifty-four people were killed there, most of them women, children and old men. The purpose of the massacre was to frighten and terrorize the Arabs so as to induce them to leave their villages and homes (see annex II).

##### 2. Terrorist acts committed by the Haganah and the Palmach

The Haganah gang, belonging to the Mapai Party and the so-called Zionist labour movement, took part in acts of terrorism and killing directed against Arab civilians—old men, women and children. Below are some of the acts committed by the Haganah and its strike force, the Palmach, in this area, as reported by Zionist sources themselves.

On 12 June 1939, Haganah elements attacked the village of Balad Al-Sheikh, near Haifa, and abducted and killed five of the inhabitants.

On 19 December 1947, the Haganah attacked the village of Al-Khasas in Upper Galilee and killed 10 people, including 5 children. It also attacked the village of Silwad in the Jerusalem area and killed a woman and two children. It further attacked an Arab bus in Haifa and killed all its passengers.

On the night of 30/31 December, a Palmach troop attacked the village of Balad Al-Sheikh near Haifa and killed more than 60 of the inhabitants.

On 1 January 1948, the Haganah attacked another village in the Haifa area and killed or wounded 111 Arab citizens.

On the night of 14/15 February, a Haganah and Palmach force attacked the Arab village of Sa'sa in Upper Galilee, destroying 20 houses over the heads of the inhabitants and killing more than 40 people.

##### 3. Terrorist acts committed by Zionist gangs against Arab civilians in the case of which the name of the gang responsible was not determined

On 13 December 1947, 18 Arab citizens were killed and 60 others wounded in three bomb-throwing incidents, the first in the Jerusalem market, the second in a Jaffa coffeehouse and the third in the village of Al-Abbasiyah, near Lydda.

On 29 December, 11 Arab citizens were killed and 32 others wounded in a bomb-throwing incident near the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem.

On 4 January 1948, 40 people were killed and 98 others wounded through the blowing-up of the Government headquarters in a quarter of Jaffa.

On 5 January, the Semiramis Hotel in Jerusalem was blown up, and 20 of the residents, most of them Arabs and including the Spanish Consul in Jerusalem, were killed.

On 7 January, 17 Arab citizens were killed in a bomb-throwing incident at the Jaffa Gate in the city of Jerusalem.

On 16 January, three buildings were blown up. In one of them, 80 children with ages ranging between 1 and 12 years died.

On 3 March, a building in Haifa was blown up, and 11 people were killed and 23 wounded.

On 31 March, Zionist gangs, for the second time during the month, blew up the Haifa-Jaffa train as it was passing close to the Netanyah

settlement of the north of Tel Aviv. Forty people were killed and 60 others wounded in the incident.

On 19 April, Zionist gangs blew up an Arab house in the town of Tiberias, and 14 of the inhabitants were killed.

#### B. TERRORIST ACTS COMMITTED AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZIONIST ENTITY (ISRAEL) IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

Terrorism, killing, the demolition of villages and houses and the expulsion of their inhabitants, the use of violence and force for the usurpation of Arab rights and lands in the territories occupied by Israel in 1948, aggression and expansion at the expense of the neighbouring Arab territories became official and declared Israeli policy. Israel was not content with the land occupied in 1948, which constituted three quarters of the total area of Palestine, and with the destruction of more than 350 Arab villages and towns and their removal from existence after expelling the inhabitants and taking over approximately 3.25 million dunums of their agricultural land (1968 *Israel Yearbook*, p. 235) but continued the process of pillaging and confiscating the land of the Arab citizens who remained steadfast on their land in Galilee, the Negev and Al-Muthallath. Israel tried and is trying by various ways and means to uproot them from their land and destroy their unity, using to that end various forms and kinds of racial discrimination, oppression and bloodbaths, in addition to impounding their human, national, political and cultural rights. On the pretext of security and emergencies, military rule has been imposed on the Arab minority in Israel, with all its arbitrariness and abuses, for a term of 20 years, and Israel has applied in respect of its Arab inhabitants the Mandatory emergency laws which the British Mandatory authorities enacted in 1936 and 1945 for the purpose, at the time, of suppressing the Arab nationalist movement in Palestine. The Israeli authorities have enacted another body of laws, which comprise the most repugnant and atrocious forms of racial discrimination against the Arabs. This is the body of laws known as the land laws, which seek to justify the confiscation and usurpation of Arab land and the expulsion of the occupants, such as the Absentee Property Law (1950), the Emergency Regulations (Cultivation of Waste Lands) (1948), the Emergency Regulations (Security Zones) and the Emergency Land Requisition Law (both enacted in 1949), the Land Acquisition Law (1953) and the Land Stabilization Law (1960). In the confiscation of Arab land, the Israeli authorities have also employed some Mandatory laws, such as the Emergency Regulations (1945) and the laws on forests and prescription, as amended.

1. On the basis of those racist laws and regulations, the land of 62 other Arab villages in Galilee and Al-Muthallath was seized and the inhabitants expelled outside the country or to neighbouring villages (*Ha'aretz*, 28 July 1972, and *Ma'ariv*, 24 August 1977).

During the period from 1949 to 1951, the Israeli authorities took over the land of the following villages in Galilee, after expelling the inhabitants: Al-Birwa, Al-Bass, Tafuriyah, Kafr Inan, Qumaym, Amqa, Al-Manshiyah, Arab Sabt, Samhata, Ma'lul, Al-Ruways, Al-Shayara, Al-Ghabisiyah, Al-Damun, Hadatiyah, Al-Abbasiyah, Al-Tayr (Qada'Bisan), Umm Al-Faray, Mi'ar, Sha'b, Al-Khasas, Fitah and Ja'unah.

In February 1951, the inhabitants of 13 Arab villages in Wadi Ara in the northern part of the Al-Muthallath area were driven outside the boundaries of the area occupied in 1948, and their land was confiscated.

During the period from 1948 to 1952, large numbers of Negev Bedouin were expelled to the West Bank and the area east of the Jordan, and their land was seized.

On 25 December 1951, on Christmas night, the Israeli army blew up the houses in the village of Aqrat in Upper Galilee, together with the village church. The inhabitants of the above-mentioned village had been expelled from it in October 1948 on the pretext of security considerations and had been promised that they would return to their homes within two weeks.

In 1952, the remainder of the population of the town of Majdal Asqalan were expelled to the Gaza Strip, and their lands and homes were seized by the Israeli authorities.

On the night of 16/17 September 1953, the village of Kafr Bur'um in Upper Galilee met the same fate as that to which the population of the village of Aqrat had been exposed. The inhabitants of Kafr Bur'um were expelled from their village with the inhabitants of Aqrat and on the same pretext.

During the period from 1948 to 1972, more than 1 million dunums out of a total of 1.5 million dunums (the total area of the lands of the

Arab villages in Galilee and Al-Muthallath) were confiscated under the racist laws and regulations mentioned earlier. Extensive areas of Islamic *waqf* land were also confiscated, including, by way of example, the *waqf* land of Rubin to the south of Jaffa, totalling 160,000 dunums, the *waqf* land of Al-Ridwan, a total of 200,000 dunums and the *waqf* land of Sayyidna Ali to the north of Jaffa, a total of 122,000 dunums.

The confiscation of the land of Arab villages resumed in 1976, when the Israeli authorities proceeded to confiscate 20,000 dunums of the land of the villages of Sakhnin, Deir Hanna, Arrabah and Arab al-Sawa'id in central Galilee. This action was the direct reason for the outbreak of the Land Day incidents on 30 March 1976, as a result of which six Arab citizens were killed by the bullets of army troops and the Israeli Frontier Guards.

In early 1978, the inhabitants of the Arab village of Mafjar near Al-Khodayrah were removed from their land, which was seized to benefit the development of the neighbouring Jewish town of Caesarea (*Al-Hamishmar*, 24 January 1978).

In mid-1978, the Israeli authorities confiscated approximately 1,300 dunums of the land of the villages of Julis, Al-Mukabbar and Jadidah in western Galilee near Acre (*Al-Hamishmar*, 25 January 1978-11 June 1978).

In April 1978, approximately 7,000 dunums of the land of the village of Beit Jinn (*The Jerusalem Post*, 20 April 1979), and approximately 450 dunums of the land of the village of Kawkab Abu Al-Hija in central Galilee were confiscated (*Davar*, 29 April 1979).

In June 1979, 300 dunums of the land of the village of Ma'liya in Upper Galilee were confiscated and a Jewish settlement post established there (*Ha'aretz*, 17 June 1979).

From 1976 up to the present, the Israeli authorities have been plotting and seeking to take over 2,000 dunums of the land of the village of Al-Rina and 3,000 dunums of the land of the village of Ayn Mahil, both situated to the north-east of Nazareth, in order to use it to expand the district of the Jewish municipality of Upper Nazareth (*Al-Fajr*, 20 December 1980).

During recent years, particularly since the rise of the Likud to power, the Israeli authorities have enacted a new series of racist laws aimed at harassing the Arab inhabitants and expelling them from their homes and villages. These include: the Koteff Law (1979), which prohibits the water and electricity companies, telephone and postal services and local councils providing services to buildings which the Israeli authorities regard as illegal and which their owners have been forced to build because of the increase of the population in Arab villages and the policy of curtailing building services for these villages; this arbitrary racist law, whose application is retroactive, affects approximately 20,000 Arabs and 6,000 houses; the law on the "classifications tax", which provides for the imposition of a new tax on Arab farmers in order to induce them to leave their land; and the law on "expulsion of aliens from State land", i.e., the expulsion of the Arabs from their land confiscated by the Israeli authorities.

2. With regard to the crimes of murder, demolition of houses, attacks against Arab villages and other terrorist acts committed by Israel since its establishment, these are too numerous to be listed in such an annex. It suffices to draw attention to the fact that the records of the United Nations and true organs during the period from 1948 to 1967 show that the number of incidents of aggression on the part of Israel during that period totalled more than 21,000. We shall therefore list only some of the incidents, by way of example and not by way of an exhaustive account.

On 12 July 1948, the Israeli forces perpetrated a massacre in the town of Lydda after occupying it. Over 500 Arab citizens were killed, including 150 who were slaughtered in the town's mosque, which was used as a detention centre for prisoners. Moshe Gilman, the leader of the Yafiah brigade, which came under the Palmach and which had occupied the town, confessed to committing the massacre and claimed that the number of persons killed was 250 (*Yedioth Aharonoth*, 4 April 1972).

In the early 1950s, the Zionist authorities formed a special unit in the Israeli army, Unit 101, for the purpose of carrying out terrorist raids on towns and villages in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli Minister of Defence, was the leader of this Unit, which carried out a number of raids, among them:

An attack was made on the Al-Burayj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip on 28 July 1953, in which 30 citizens died and 62 others were wounded.

On the night of 14/15 October 1953, a group from the Israeli Unit



101 attacked the village of Qibya in the West Bank and blew up 45 houses. As a result of this attack, 69 citizens were martyred, half of them women and children. The Security Council condemned this Israeli crime in its resolution 101 (1953) (see annex III).

On 8 February 1954, an Israeli military unit again carried out an attack on the Al-Burayj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, killing 38 people and wounding 31 others.

On the night of 28/29 March 1954, the village of Nahhalin in the West Bank was subjected to an Israeli attack in which 14 people were martyred and many village inhabitants wounded.

In February 1955, the outskirts of the town of Gaza were subjected to an Israeli attack which led to the killing or wounding of 55 people. The Security Council condemned this criminal act by Israel by its resolution 106 (1955).

In May 1955, groups from the Israeli Unit 101 attacked Jenin and Qalqilya in the West Bank and the town of Al-Shawnah on the East Bank of the Jordan.

On the night of 21 August 1955, the town of Khan Yunis and the village of Bani Suhaylah in the Gaza Strip were subjected to an Israeli attack in which the attacking force blew up the police station in Khan Yunis; 46 people were martyred as a result of the incident and 50 wounded.

In September 1955, Qalqilya was subjected to a second attack, which resulted in many deaths among the civilian inhabitants.

On 4 and 5 April 1956, Gaza City was subjected to Israeli mortar shelling which caused the death or wounding of 56 people.

On the night of 10/11 October 1956, the town of Qalqilya was subjected to a third Israeli attack, and attacks were also made during the same night on the villages of Azzun, Al-Nabi Ilyas and Khan Sufin in the Qalqilya area. In the attacks, a number of houses were blown up, 48 people killed and 31 others wounded.

On 29 October 1956, on the eve of the tripartite aggression against Egypt, Israeli Frontier Guard troops carried out the well-known massacre of Kafr Qasem, the victims of which totalled 52 people, half of them women and children (see annex III).

When Israeli troops occupied Rafah camp and the town of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip at the time of the tripartite aggression against Egypt, dozens of civilians were slaughtered *en masse*.

On 16 March 1962, the Israeli forces attacked the village of Al-Tawafiq to the east of Lake Tiberias.

On 27 May 1965, the Israelis attacked Jenin and Qalqilya and the town of Al-Manshiyah on the East Bank, and the attack left four people

dead and seven others wounded.

On the night of 28/29 October 1965, an Israeli force attacked the village of Mis Al-Jabal and the village of Hula in southern Lebanon; one woman was killed, and two houses were blown up.

On 14 July 1966, Israeli aircraft bombed the village of Suriyah; one woman was killed, and nine other civilians were wounded.

On 13 November 1966, an Israeli force attacked the village of Al-Samu' in the Hebron area in the West Bank and blew up and damaged 125 buildings, including a school, a medical clinic and a mosque. Eighteen people were killed and 130 others wounded, all of them civilians. The Security Council condemned this aggression by its resolution 228 (1966).

In the aggression of 5 June 1967, the Israeli attackers killed civilians *en masse* and without discrimination, destroyed whole villages, blew up houses and bombed hospitals and schools.

On 12 June 1967, the Israeli occupiers destroyed three villages in the Wadi Latrun area in the West Bank, removed them from existence and expelled the inhabitants, whose number totalled more than 10,000.

From 1967 up to the present time, the occupation authorities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have blown up more than 20,000 houses. The Israeli occupation forces also destroyed Quneitra, capital of the Golan Heights and all the villages in that occupied territory (annex IV).

3. Following the aggression of 1967, the Israeli aggressors stepped up their aggressive activities against neighbouring Arab countries.

On 7 March 1968, the Israelis bombed the Jordanian villages of Al-Adsiyah and Al-Mudrij, killing 11 persons, including 5 children.

On 21 March, an Israeli force consisting of 15,000 troops supported by tanks, armoured cars and aircraft crossed the Jordan River and attacked the refugee camp at Karama, east of the Jordan, causing extensive damage and casualties in the town of Karama and the camp. The Security Council condemned the Israeli action in its resolution 248 (1968).

On 4 August 1968, Israeli warplanes attacked the town of Salt and the surrounding area, killing 23 residents and wounding 76 others; in their attack against the town and neighbouring villages, the planes used napalm, destroying large areas of forest and cultivated land. The attack was condemned by the Security Council in its resolution 256 (1968).

On 28 December 1968, an Israeli airborne force attacked Beirut International Airport, destroying 13 civil aircraft which were parked on the apron. This Israeli act of piracy was condemned by the Security Council in its resolution 262 (1968).

## DOCUMENT S/16521

### Letter dated 1 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[1 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the following note, dated 30 April 1984, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua:

"I have the honour to inform you of the following.

"In recent weeks, and as a positive sign for the normalization of our relations, we have observed a marked reduction in the attacks and acts of provocation that Honduran army troops have been in the habit of carrying out in our frontier area. But today we note with renewed concern, at a time when our country is being subjected to large-scale aggression by mercenary forces financed and directed by the Reagan Administration and when the presence of United States war *matériel* and troops is increasing still further the tension in Central America, incidents such as those described below:

"On 23 April 1984, between 8.30 and 8.50 a.m., an undetermined number of Honduran army personnel harassed with rifle fire from Honduran territory the La Ceiba observation post, 5 kilometres west of Somotillo; no casualties were reported by the Sandinist People's Army.

"On 29 April, at 8.20 a.m., a silver-coloured twin-engined aircraft coming from Honduran territory flew over Puerto Morazán at an altitude of 1,000 metres; it carried out manoeuvres with a view to attacking, but having been repelled by members of the Sandinist People's Army, it withdrew to its place of origin.

"On the same day, at 7.05 p.m., an 81-mm mortar was fired from Honduran territory at the El Espino observation post, without causing any harm.

"Similarly, on 30 April, at 2.10 a.m., a commando group coming from Honduras attacked with rifles, M-50 machine guns and mortars of as yet undetermined

type a group of 12 members of the Sandinist People's Army who were guarding the Estero Real bridge in Chinandega department; two were wounded, one was abducted and three have disappeared. The commando group, after carrying out this action, withdrew to the territory from which it had come.

"With regard to the aforementioned acts, the Government of Nicaragua presents to the distinguished Government of the Republic of Honduras its most formal and vigorous protest against actions of this type,

which are contrary to international law and are being carried out at a particularly difficult time for Central America."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter 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*

#### DOCUMENT S/16522\*

Letter dated 1 May 1984 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[2 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the information bulletin issued at the conclusion of the sixth joint meeting between the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and the Central American Ministers for External Relations, held at Panama City on 30 April and 1 May 1984.

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

(Signed) Flora L. NORIEGA  
*Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Panama  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

Information bulletin issued on 1 May 1984 at the conclusion of the meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and the Ministers for External Relations of the Central American countries, held at Panama City

On 30 April 1984, the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, comprising the Contadora Group, met at Panama City with their counterparts the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The purpose of the sixth joint meeting of Ministers for External Relations was to continue and intensify the diplomatic process aimed at preventing the aggravation of tension and conflict in Central America, creating the necessary conditions for stable peace, generating a climate of trust and improving prospects for understanding and co-operation among the countries of the region.

As announced in the notification about the meeting, the Foreign Ministers had before them the conclusions of the Political Affairs Commission, the Security Affairs Commission and the Commission for Economic and Social Questions, established pursuant to the measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives of 8 January 1984 [see S/16262].

In the past three months, the Commission held four working sessions, at which they examined various documents and a number of proposals relating to their respective agendas. Under the supervision of the Technical Group, they performed highly satisfactory work.

The Political Affairs Commission made a careful and comprehensive review of all the proposals submitted to it for consideration. It divided its work into four main areas: national reconciliation, human rights, electoral processes and regional détente. Agreement was reached on

items relating to the establishment of mechanisms for the development and implementation of a policy of détente based on trust between States, as an effective way of easing political and military tensions. There was also consensus on the adoption of measures to establish or improve institutions on which representative and pluralistic democracy is based, as well as measures to ensure full respect for human rights with a view to promoting and bringing about national reconciliation. Another result was the agreement on measures to guarantee the inviolability of the lives, freedom and safety of persons granted amnesty.

There was a consensus on the need to guarantee the stability and autonomy of the judiciary, thus enabling it to function free from political pressure, and on recommendations relating to free access to the electoral process and the exchange of experience and information among the relevant agencies of the Central American countries.

The Security Affairs Commission achieved consensus on various agenda items. All the countries agreed on the need to restore a climate of trust, stability and security in the region and considered practical measures to that end.

This Commission reached important agreements on legal principles relating to security, on specific confidence-building measures, on the prohibition of the installation of military bases, and on the prohibition of any other form of foreign military intervention.

In addition, there was consensus on principles relating to the prevention of the use of territory by irregular forces for action against neighbouring countries and the prevention of destabilization operations, sabotage and terrorism. The Commission considered specific options for the prevention and settlement of border incidents.

There was broad agreement that foreign advisers should be withdrawn, but there were differences on how best to go about it. The Commission carefully considered the problems caused by the arms buildup and identified basic criteria for determining the levels of military development of the Central American countries and drawing up terms of reference for a military inventory in the region.

Lastly, various proposals concerning the most appropriate means and instruments of verification and monitoring were discussed; in that connection, the need to ensure the impartial constitution of the mechanism concerned became apparent.

The Commission for Economic and Social Questions, for its part, reached significant agreements on the items constituting the basis of its mandate. In order to carry out its work more effectively, it obtained valuable external advice from various international and regional bodies. In addition to its own programme of meetings, it held special meetings at which it heard the views of the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation, the Pan American Health Organization, the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Development Programme. It formulated specific recommendations concerning integration, intra-zonal trade and technical co-operation, investment and finance, labour questions and health. It treated the situation of the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/226-S/16522.

refugees as a question of great importance and the countries proposed various initiatives in that regard which are to be studied with a view to ensuring the joint handling of this problem.

The Foreign Ministers emphasized the contributions made by the Commissions, which represented an extremely constructive step forward in the process of political and diplomatic negotiation. They welcomed the work done by the delegates and expressed their satisfaction with the progress made. The work done made it possible to identify the areas where greater efforts were needed to overcome differences, and above all, to achieve a comprehensive approach corresponding to the complexity and gravity of the various problems currently existing in Central America.

After a preliminary exchange of views, each of the Ministers for External Relations offered to make a detailed study of the materials produced by the Technical Group and the Working Commissions. In order to facilitate the next phase of the process and enable the Contadora Group to perform its conciliatory function, it was agreed to proceed by arranging, systematizing and integrating the documents produced by the Commission in order to present them, in the near future, for the consideration of the Central American Governments. It was also decided that once the Technical Group had completed this task of organizing, systematizing and integrating, it would consider the recommendations and agreements, propose consensus formulas, complete the agenda and prepare the draft political and legal instruments needed to concretize the agreements reached and set up the appropriate mechanisms for implementing them.

The Foreign Ministers warned that the progress achieved, nevertheless, contrasted with the increase in violence, military escalation, the

arms buildup and the foreign military presence in the area, whose most recent manifestations constituted a serious threat to peace and caused justified alarm in the international community. They therefore expressed the determination of their Governments to intensify efforts to prevent the conflict from spreading and to facilitate dialogue and negotiation. They renewed their unswerving commitment to the peaceful solution of regional problems, and once again urged the countries with links to or interest in the area to lend their resolute support to détente, peace and genuine co-operation in the region.

The Ministers for External Relations of the Central American countries, for their part, reaffirmed their belief that the negotiation process promoted by the Contadora Group represented the genuine regional alternative and the appropriate forum for the resolution of the conflicts those countries are currently facing.

It is therefore essential that the Central American States should remain committed to serious and sincere political and diplomatic negotiations, with a view to reaching a negotiated resolution of the Central American crisis, fostering the desire for understanding and concertation, with due respect for the negotiating processes and bodies agreed upon by those States themselves, which will lead to the conclusion of a regional peace treaty.

If these efforts are to succeed, there can be no delay in achieving the definitive consolidation of an institutional system which guarantees freedom, justice, democracy and social progress at the internal level, and in ensuring that the promotion and maintenance of relations among the Central American countries are effected in accordance with the principles of international law that govern the conduct of States.

#### DOCUMENT S/16523\*

Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[2 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 on the question of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Government of India has considered carefully the suggestions contained in the aforementioned letter. It will be recalled that the suggestion for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East arose out of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine,<sup>14</sup> adopted at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Declaration called for such a conference to be convened on the basis of the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, an essential element of which would be the establishment of an independent Palestinian State in Palestine.

The proposed peace conference, which was to be convened under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States on an equal footing, would take as its basis the guidelines set out by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. Those guidelines were reflected in resolution 38/58 C, sponsored by India, and adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

India has consistently advocated a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the problems of Western Asia which should comprise the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national and human rights, including the right to establish an independent State in their homeland, the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and a guarantee for all States in the region, including Palestine, to live within secure and recognized borders. In our view, the Palestinians have a right to return to their homes and property in Palestine from which they have been mercilessly displaced and uprooted. Their right to self-determination should be exercised without any external interference and, like other States in the region, the State of Palestine should be enabled to live in peace and security and follow its own domestic and foreign policies. An essential prerequisite for the attainment of a peaceful solution is the full and equal participation of the Palestinian people in any discussions relating to their future and, indeed, the future of the entire region.

With regard to the suggestions contained in paragraph 3 of your letter, the Government of India is in broad agreement with the plan of action contained therein. It is, however, suggested that some flexibility be retained in the selection of participants. It is the view of the Government of India that the participants should include the following Governments and authorities:

(a) States directly involved in the Israeli-Arab conflict, namely, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon;

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(b) The PLO;

(c) The United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and other States influential in the Middle East conflict, including States members of the Security Council at the time of the issue of the formal invitation to the Conference.

On other organizational matters, including a time-frame for the convening of the Conference, it is the view of the Government of India that the situation in Western Asia does not brook any delay and urgent preparatory measures should be undertaken so that the Conference can be convened at the earliest possible time.

I would like to add that the Government of India is appreciative of your efforts towards the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East and stands ready to extend its full co-operation and support in this connection.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16524

Letter dated 2 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[2 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 1 May 1984 addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you to denounce to your Government further serious acts committed on 30 April 1984 against the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua.

"At 2.30 a.m., a high-speed launch of the Piraña type, coming from the mother ship that the United States Central Intelligence Agency has stationed off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, attacked the military post of the Sandinist People's Army in the port of Potosí, with machine-gun and mortar fire. This attack was repelled by frontier guard troops without any material damage or human casualties.

"Another high-speed launch coming from the same mother ship approached the port of Corinto at 8.30 p.m. on the same day, presumably with the intention

of continuing the mining of our ports, an activity that violates international law and was recently strongly condemned by the United States Congress and the international community. Prompt action by the Sandinist navy prevented this launch from completing its mission.

"The Government of Nicaragua denounces these serious acts, presents its most vigorous and formal protest to the Government of the United States, and demands the immediate cessation of these illegal actions, which coincide with the threatening presence of United States warships that are currently carrying out manoeuvres in the Gulf of Fonseca."

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

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16525\*

Letter dated 1 May 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[2 May 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 17 April 1984 [S/16490], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest act of violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Vietnamese occupying forces in Kampuchea which has caused loss of life and injuries to Thai citizens living near the Thai-Kampuchean border, including severe damage to their properties, as follows:

On 30 April 1984, at 1415 hours, Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired approximately 20 artillery shells into

Thai territory at the village of Ban Charat, Bua Chet sub-district, Surin province, about 10 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The shells landed in the vicinity of the Ban Charat village hall, where a meeting of almost all villagers was being held, killing 1 villager and injuring 50 more, 4 of them seriously. This incident also resulted in severe damage to the village hall, eight villagers' houses, one police pick-up van, two automobiles and one rice barn.

This aggressive action constitutes yet another serious breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, contrary to Viet Nam's continued pronouncements of respect for Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/230-S/16525.



The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this unprovoked and senseless hostile act and demands that the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea cease such acts, which pose a threat to the lives and properties of innocent Thai citizens along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Royal Thai Government once again 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) Birabhongse KASEMSRI  
Permanent Representative of Thailand  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16526

##### Letter dated 2 May 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]  
[2 May 1984]

On instructions from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

On 29 April 1984, Alan Romberg, deputy spokesman for the United States State Department, stated that the United States Administration planned to consult with allied Governments on ways and means of deterring the Libyan leader, Muammar Qaddafi. He added that the United States had called upon friendly nations to show significant resistance to Libya. *The New York Times* clarified the meaning of this statement in an article published on 30 April, entitled "U.S. plans to seek actions by allies to deter Qaddafi". The article said that "The public outrage in Britain over Libya has led some officials in Washington to say they hope the United States will be more successful this time in fashioning a co-ordinated programme of trade, economic and political sanctions at the minimum, and support for covert action against Colonel Qaddafi at the maximum."

This statement shows clearly that the United States is seeking to incite and pressure other nations to undertake serious aggressive actions against the Libyan people.

Alan Romberg's statement is a prelude to aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the United States Government, which continues its acts of provocation, military threats, economic pressure and propaganda

against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. We have already drawn the attention of the Security Council to those acts in various communications, as well as in the statements made before the Security Council at its meetings on 22 February and 11 August 1983 [2415th and 2464th meeting] and 28 March 1984 [2522nd meeting].

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya draws your attention to this new development, which contravenes the Charter of the United Nations, and wishes to emphasize the full responsibility of the United States Administration for any acts of aggression against the Libyan people, which would endanger international security and peace in the Arab region.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves the right to take the measures it deems fit to defend its interests and sovereignty against any action aimed at endangering them.

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

(Signed) Awad Salih BURWIN  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of the  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16527\*

##### Letter dated 2 May 1984 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[3 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 on the question of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East and to thank you for the process of consultations that you have thereby initiated in response to General Assembly resolution 38/58 C.

My Government believes that the central objective of the proposed conference should be directed towards a

peaceful and fair solution to the present unacceptable plight of the homeless Palestinian people.

In an ideal world, they should never have been subjected to the tribulations that they have had to undergo, but they have.

In a less-than-ideal world, the problem caused by the displacement of the Palestinian people should have been settled by now, but it has not.

In the real, contemporary world, the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/231-S/16527.

inherited the problem of the Palestinian people practically on the day the Organization was established; it is only proper that a peaceful resolution should be promoted under the auspices and encouragement of the United Nations.

In its near 40-year history, the Organization mainly has had to respond *ex post facto* to the events on the spot, in an attempt to contain their adverse effects.

The historical record is clear. The situation has always been grave, tense and violent, constantly deteriorating, with no equitable solution in sight under present militaristic methods and circumstances. It has had world-wide military, economic and political repercussions which have been calamitous. To allow the situation to fester unresolved is to court catastrophe.

The time is overdue for a change in attitude and in action. A significant process in this direction was initiated by the United Nations when, for the first time, in 1975, the Palestinian question was treated as a political issue. After a whole year of intense concentration, recommendations were drawn up in 1976 by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, by consensus and free from the pressure of immediate events, for a peaceful and comprehensive solution, based on an international approach guaranteed, if necessary, by the Security Council. The recommendations fully respected all previous decisions taken by the Council and the General Assembly.

Over the past several years, these recommendations have steadily gained international support. Abundant opportunity has been provided to all States to amplify or to amend the recommendations. They were, in fact, further refined, to take into account all other peace initiatives so far proposed on the Middle East, at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held last year at Geneva. There the Declaration on Palestine<sup>14</sup> was adopted by acclamation by all participants. This could be refined and updated even further at the proposed conference.

It is anomalous that, in this day and age, 4 million Palestinians are still denied the opportunity to exercise freely their right to self-determination. It is unthinkable that all the efforts, both inside and outside the United Nations, should be diminished by one more lost opportunity. These efforts should therefore be consolidated in one major, concerted approach.

Striving to bring peace and co-operation to the entire Mediterranean region, the Malta Government, for all these reasons, favours the holding of the Conference and has worked assiduously for its peaceful objectives. It believes that the current exchanges of views among concerned States are already helpful in identifying the positions of the protagonists, and these efforts should consequently be pursued until the right time, correct modalities and positive climate for the Conference are determined.

The Malta Government has a vested interest in a successful outcome, and is consequently willing to continue

to provide, in practical terms, a modest but maximum contribution to that end. All other countries are urged to do the same.

The potential benefits of such an approach cannot be over-emphasized. In particular, the present sense of drift and despair in the Middle East could be transformed into an energetic momentum for a concerted search for peace. That in itself, and by itself, would be a significant development on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

But, more important, if, as we hope, the Conference succeeds and, by universal agreement, the rights of the Palestinian people are attained in a practical way, and the rights to security of all States in the Middle East are guaranteed, then one of the most dangerous areas of tension in the world would become transformed into a peaceful region for the primary benefit of the countries concerned, and for peace throughout the world.

Mention is often made, and continues to be made, of the need for direct negotiations among the parties concerned. Malta has always shared this conviction, but, on the other hand, points out that practical difficulties have stood in the way of such negotiations for several years; these difficulties still remain, and, in fact, have become progressively more complicated. There is therefore no reason to believe that direct negotiations are likely to commence spontaneously in the foreseeable future.

The process of consultations already under way would therefore serve to stimulate interest, encourage contacts and promote a comprehensive dialogue between the parties directly concerned, aided and enhanced by the wider membership of the Security Council, where all the parties can be heard.

The contacts would thus have been initiated in a neutral but practical way. Malta believes participation in the actual Conference should initially be limited, for practical reasons, to those directly concerned, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. The outcome of the Conference should, however, subsequently be endorsed unanimously by the international community.

Another paramount factor to be taken into account is that the outcome of such an international conference could hardly be challenged subsequently as unrepresentative, and its recommendations, based on the internationally recognized principles that have already been identified to apply to the Palestinian dimension within the Middle East complex, would therefore most likely be honoured and thus prevail, backed if necessary by guarantees provided by the Security Council.

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

(Signed) V. J. GAUCI  
Permanent Representative of Malta  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16528

Letter dated 2 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[3 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 2 May 1984 addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"I am writing to you with reference to the serious and repeated acts described below.

"Today, 2 May 1984, at 5.30 a.m., a mine exploded in the port of Corinto, between buoys 2 and 3, sinking the fishing vessel *Pedro Arauz Palacios*, owned by the Nicaraguan Institute of Fishery.

"It should be noted, as stated in our note dated 1 May [S/16524] and other earlier notes, that the Piraña-type launches coming from the United States mother ship stationed off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua are continuing their criminal action of mining Nicaraguan ports, despite the repudiation and unanimous condemnation of the action by the world community, including the United States Congress and international bodies.

"The Government of Nicaragua, in presenting its most formal and vigorous protest against this latest act of State terrorism, is compelled to demand of the United States Government the immediate and definitive cessation of these criminal actions, which violate the basic principles of international law contained in the

Charter of the United Nations itself and continue to place international maritime traffic in serious danger at a particularly difficult time for the region, characterized by the increased United States military presence in the area, the unprecedented escalation of aggression against Nicaragua and the provocative manoeuvres being carried out by United States vessels in the Gulf of Fonseca in open opposition to the peace efforts being carried out by the Contadora Group and with the aim of hindering them.

"It is clear that until the United States Government abandons its arrogant and illegal attitude, which leads it to deviate radically from the international legal order governing relations among States that desire to live in peace, it will be really impossible to find just and lasting solutions to the Central American crisis, despite the immense efforts being made by my country and the Contadora Group to find a form of coexistence that will make it possible to establish peace and security in the region."

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

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16529

Letter dated 3 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[4 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué of the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua dated 25 April 1984 and notes dated 28 and 30 April, respectively, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of the Republic of Costa Rica by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, and to Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

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

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Communiqué issued on 25 April 1984 by the Ministry for  
External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Ministry for External Relations of Nicaragua hereby informs national and international public opinion of the immense efforts that the

Nicaraguan authorities have been making to bring about the repatriation of the Sandinist People's Army reservists abducted to Costa Rican territory by mercenaries financed, directed and in the service of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, during the mercenary invasion of San Juan del Norte, where the reservists in question resisted heroically until their ammunition ran out.

Since Wednesday, 18 April, the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Costa Rica, Leonor Argüello de Hupper, having been unable to communicate with officials of the Government of Costa Rica, has been in contact with the Costa Rican Red Cross with a view to having the latter use its good offices to secure the return of the comrades abducted by the mercenaries. That institution indicated that it was fully prepared to pick up the abducted comrades and transfer them to a frontier post for return to Nicaragua.

On Sunday, 22 April, the Nicaraguan Ministry for External Relations contacted the President of the Red Cross of Nicaragua, requesting him to use his good offices and efforts to intercede with the Costa Rican Red Cross with a view to facilitating the repatriation of the abducted comrades.

Since Monday, 23 April, the Deputy Minister for External Relations, comrade José León Talavera, has had a number of talks with the Minister of Public Security of Costa Rica, Johnny Campos, with a view to speeding up those negotiations. Thus far, the Minister of Public Security



rity has replied that his Government is prepared to take action and to collaborate with the Costa Rican Red Cross in order to bring about the repatriation as soon as possible, adding that the procedure to be followed would be for the Red Cross of Costa Rica to send a vehicle to pick up and transport the abducted comrades to San Juan to the premises of the Red Cross, where, after a check-up and medical attention, they would be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Security for subsequent transfer to the Embassy of Nicaragua in Costa Rica.

On Tuesday, 24 April, authorities of the Red Cross of Costa Rica informed their counterparts in Nicaragua that a vehicle had been sent to pick up the abducted comrades in accordance with the agreed plan, and that they were expected to arrive in San Juan in the middle of the afternoon of that same day.

It was also agreed that the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Costa Rica would be present at Red Cross headquarters to receive the abducted comrades. Subsequently, however, our Ambassador was not allowed to visit the abducted comrades, who had been transferred directly to the custody of the Ministry of Public Security.

The Ministry for External Relations, faced with this unjustified delay and the fact that thus far the Government of Nicaragua has been systematically denied any specific information about the number, names and physical condition of the abducted comrades and that our Ambassador has not been allowed to see them in order to obtain information about the arrangements being made and to ascertain their physical condition, denounces to our people and to the international community the lack of proper co-operation on the part of the authorities of the Government of Costa Rica and demands the immediated return of the abducted comrades.

## ANNEX II

**Letter dated 28 April 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica**

I have the honour to address you with reference to the serious situation created by the mercenary invasion launched against San Juan del Norte in Nicaraguan territory from the territory of Costa Rica.

On numerous occasions the Government of Nicaragua has appealed to your Government, urging it to take the necessary steps to end all the activities being carried out by counter-revolutionary elements, which certain sectors of your Government know of and tolerate. Some isolated measures have been taken, but owing to the complicity between the counter-revolutionaries and the sectors to which we have referred, they have had no effect, as can be seen from the invasion of San Juan del Norte.

I wish to mention Mr. Enrique Chacón, Deputy Minister of the Interior in your Government, as one of the persons who is openly collaborating directly with the counter-revolutionary elements that are launching criminal attacks on Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory, a stance that other officials of your Government have likewise been assuming, such as certain officials of the Department of Intelligence and Security, who through psychological pressure, flattery and promises, have been seeking to convince the people abducted by the mercenaries who invaded San Juan del Norte to request political asylum in Costa Rica, going so far as to seek to make them believe that if they return to Nicaragua they will be assassinated by the military authorities of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The Government of Nicaragua, in presenting to the Government of Costa Rica its most forceful and formal protest against the constant attacks being carried out by mercenaries in the service of the United States Central Intelligence Agency from Costa Rican territory with the complicity of certain officials of your Government, which have already caused great material damage in our country and taken the lives of dozens of Nicaraguan citizens, urges your Government once again to take the necessary measures in accordance with its proclamation of neutrality.

My Government likewise requests the Government of Costa Rica to take the necessary steps to ensure the return to our country of the following Nicaraguan citizens who, as a result of pressure, threats and blackmail, still remain in Costa Rican territory:

1. Deber Aguilar Cruz (wounded and hospitalized in San José);
2. Léster Murillo Suárez (wounded);
3. Nicolás Mena Rodríguez (wounded);

4. Mario Dubpis García;
5. Suyen Lainez Padilla;
6. Zenaida Jirón;
7. Dalia Ayerdis;
8. Santos Aguilar Flores;
9. Carlos Artola Chavarriá;
10. Ramiro Vanega Gutiérrez;
11. Andrés Martínez Gutiérrez;
12. Byron Argüello Maynard;
13. José Jirón Ortú;
14. Pablo Cordoncillo Rodríguez;
15. Benk Hodgson.

We enclose herewith a number of documents that demonstrate convincingly the responsibility of officials of the Government of Costa Rica who support counter-revolutionary groups, and the use of Costa Rican territory in the escalating aggression against Nicaragua, directed and financed by the Government of the United States.

Lastly, Nicaragua wishes to appeal once again for the resumption of talks within the framework of the joint commission in order to solve, in a just and honourable manner, all the problems affecting our Governments and peoples.

## ANNEX III

**Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica**

I have the honour to write to you in connection with the following incidents.

Since 26 April 1984 there have been reports of concentrations of mercenary forces, led by the traitor Edén Pastora, in Costa Rican territory in the area of the border with Nicaragua.

In a number of incursions into our territory those mercenary forces have launched attacks against Nicaraguan positions in the area of El Castillo, department of Río San Juan, and there have been several clashes with the troops of the Sandinist People's Army, which is protecting that area.

The attacks killed one member and wounded five other members of the Sandinist People's Army on the Nicaraguan side and caused six deaths among the mercenary forces.

On 28 April, mercenaries in a group of unknown size fired 81-mm and 120-mm mortars from Costa Rican territory, harassing the frontier village of Cárdenas for two hours; no material damage or loss of human lives was reported.

The Government of Nicaragua, in formally denouncing the aforementioned incidents, again reiterates to you the urgent necessity of taking action to terminate such incidents, which seriously jeopardize the policy of neutrality proclaimed by your distinguished Government.

## ANNEX IV

**Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica**

I have the honour to write to you for the purpose of adding other incidents to those denounced in our previous note of today's date.

As a result of the attacks described in that note, approximately 500 mercenary invaders who, since 26 April 1984, have been trying to take a military garrison situated at the frontier post of El Castillo, were

expelled this afternoon towards Costa Rican territory; the troops concerned are now on Las Mercedes hill, 7 kilometres to the south-east of El Castillo in Costa Rican territory.

The confrontations caused approximately 30 more casualties among the mercenaries led by the traitor Edén Pastora, some of whom were removed to Costa Rican territory. Among those who remained in Nicaraguan territory, one was identified as being of Puerto Rican nationality, which served to confirm once again the mercenary character of the counter-revolutionary forces operating in and from Costa Rican territory.

In the light of the foregoing, the Government of Nicaragua denounces these attacks and at the same time expresses in the strongest terms a formal protest to the Government of Costa Rica about the absence of measures to guarantee that that country's territory is not used in the plans of aggression currently being implemented by the United States Administration against our country.

We are struck by the fact that these recent actions coincide with attacks from Honduran territory which are also being directed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency at a time when United States warships are present in the Gulf of Fonseca.

#### DOCUMENT S/16530\*

Letter dated 4 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]  
[4 May 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note of protest dated 3 May 1984, which was sent to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that, while tremendous efforts are being made in Nicaragua to prevent the war of aggression being waged against my country from neighbouring territories from leading to a military conflagration of incalculable consequences for the region, and while we are engaged in a serious search for a just and lasting political solution to the military, economic and social crisis in Central America, the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, has declared to the press that the only thing remaining to do with regard to Nicaragua is to sever diplomatic relations and that if that should become necessary, they will do so.

It is also worthy of note, because it occurred at practically the same time and on the same day that the Ambassador of the United States of America to Costa Rica, Mr. Curtis Winsor, also made a public statement offering all the military assistance which Costa Rica might need to defend itself in the event of an invasion.

In spite of such developments and the increase in acts of armed aggression against my country, which now more often than not involve the use of the territory of Costa Rica, the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua hopes that the Government of Costa Rica will take the necessary steps to guarantee its professed active and permanent neutrality by effectively preventing the mercenaries of the United States Central Intelligence Agency from continuing to use its territory.

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

*(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 3 May 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica

I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Between 9.45 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. today, 3 May 1984, Nicaraguan troops stationed at the Penás Blancas border post heard 15 mortar shells fired, bursts of machine-gun fire, various gun shots, and explosions of M-79 grenades in Costa Rican territory, when the Costa Rican rural guard staged an attack on itself, demonstrating the latter's complicity in the plans of the United States Government.

An investigation of the incident in fact revealed that members of the rural guard had fired the mortars, there being no indication that any of the fragments had landed in Nicaraguan territory. It should also be mentioned that Nicaraguan observation posts situated in the area reported that the shells landed on the same Costa Rican territory from which they had been fired, near the Sapoa River, 100 metres from the border with Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua is surprised and concerned at such actions, which coincide with measures to evacuate Costa Rican customs and immigration installations, giving us every reason to assume that these are artificial incidents staged as part of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with the aim of accusing the Government of Nicaragua and provoking a further deterioration in the relations between the two States.

In view of the facts described above, the Government of Nicaragua addresses the strongest formal protest to the Government of Costa Rica at this serious provocation, which represents a desperate manoeuvre by the CIA aimed at justifying and legitimizing the United States military presence in Costa Rica and at ensuring that Costa Rica assumes the functions already assigned to the Government of Honduras as a base for aggression against Nicaragua. In this same connection, we are especially concerned at the fact that attempts are being made to cover up the United States military presence in Costa Rica by presenting the military personnel concerned as "engineers". At the same time, the Government of Nicaragua points out that the timing of this self-imposed attack coincides with the debate now taking place in the United States Congress on the continuation of assistance to the Somozan mercenaries.

\* Incorporating document S/16530/Corr.1 of 7 May 1984.

DOCUMENT S/16531\*

Letter dated 4 May 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[4 May 1984]

I wish to convey the appreciation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for the contacts which, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, you have initiated on convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The United Nations has had to deal with the question of Palestine since 1947 and, in the intervening period, has adopted several hundred resolutions in direct response to actions taken by the protagonists on the spot.

The support given to the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is substantively significant. The recommendations were formulated free from the pressure of events and, on the basis of consensus, they respected all previous decisions of the United Nations on the issue but went further by prescribing a comprehensive formula for a peaceful and fair solution.

These recommendations have yet to be acted upon, for a variety of reasons, mainly because the protagonists themselves have adhered to positions which make it difficult to reach agreement on fundamental principles.

Nevertheless, the recommendations have now gained almost universal acceptance, especially as recently amplified by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held last year. They establish a solid foundation for a peaceful and legally founded solution to the currently unacceptable plight of the Palestinian people, and a positive contribution towards the easing of the complex Arab-Israeli crisis.

Clearly, a new, resolute approach to the problem is necessary. It is imperative that action should be taken to create favourable momentum that will lead to a peaceful solution. That is the purpose of the Conference called for in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C. The Committee believes that the Conference will mark an important and overdue step forward, and urges the co-operation of all concerned, so as to ensure a positive outcome in the common interest.

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

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ  
Chairman of the Committee on the  
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/234-S/16531.

DOCUMENT S/16532\*

Letter dated 2 May 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[4 May 1984]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 19 April 1984 [S/16502], I have the honour to transmit herewith information consisting of extracts from the official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 18 and 24 April 1984 and concerning the shelling, by the Iranian forces of aggression, of civilian objectives in Iraqi territory, resulting in losses among the civilian population and damage to residential centres and civilian installations.

I take this opportunity to reconfirm to you the request of my Government contained in the letter dated 21 February addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq [S/16361] requesting you to take sustained initiatives with a view to developing effective arrangements to ensure such international supervision as would enable the international community to guarantee that towns, villages and civilians would not be hit. The United Nations is the Organization which can ensure such arrangements; otherwise, the Iranian régime would

be able to continue its aggressive policy of brutally shelling towns, villages and civilians inside Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be issued 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

Excerpts from official Iraqi military  
communiqués issued between 18 and 24 April 1984

On 18 April 1984, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to one dwelling house at Mandali and to a number of civilian installations at Basra and Zurbatiyah.

On 19 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah and their environs. During this shelling five civilians were injured and eight dwellings as well as a number of

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/811-S/16532.



civilian installations were damaged at Basra. The shellings also damaged a number of civilian installations at Mandali and Zurbatiyah.

On 20 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the town of Basra and its environs. During the shelling one civilian was killed and nine others were injured; two dwellings and five civilian vehicles were damaged in addition to some civilian installations there.

On 21 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra and Mandali and their environs. During the shelling 6 civilians were killed and 12 others were injured, 5 dwellings and 6 civilian vehicles were damaged at Basra. A number of civilian installations at Mandali were also damaged as a result of the shelling.

On 22 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra and Mandali and their environs. During the shelling 6 civilians were killed and 10 others were injured and 4 dwellings and 8 civilian

vehicles were damaged at Basra; a number of civilian installations were damaged at Mandali. Artillery of the Iranian régime also shelled the town of Khurmal and its environs, where a number of civilian installations were damaged.

On 23 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah and Khurmal and their environs. During the shelling six civilians were injured, two schools and one shop were damaged at Basra. The shelling also damaged a number of civilian installations at Mandali, Zurbatiyah and Khurmal.

On 24 April, artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the towns of Basra and Mandali and their environs. During the shelling two civilians were killed, one of whom was a child, and three others, including a child, were injured, and one dwelling in addition to one civilian vehicle and some civilian installations were damaged at Basra. The shelling also destroyed and damaged civilian installations at Mandali.

#### DOCUMENT S/16533\*

#### Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]  
[4 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 concerning the organization and convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has always been in favour of seeking a comprehensive solution to the question of the Middle East, on a just and realistic basis, through the collective efforts of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. That is why the Ukrainian SSR strongly supports the idea of an international conference on the Middle East.

Being deeply convinced that this conference would open the true way to the solution of the complex set of problems created by the conflict in the Middle East, the Ukrainian SSR co-sponsored resolution 38/58 C, in which the General Assembly endorsed the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Consequently, the Ukrainian SSR supports fully and without reservation the idea of convening the conference. The question of participation in the conference could be

settled during the direct preparations for the conference.

It is nevertheless regrettable to note the obstructive attitude taken towards this conference by the United States of America and Israel, which is confirmed once again by the letters from the representative of the United States of America and the representative of Israel dated 13 January [see S/16409 of 13 March 1984] and 26 April 1984 [S/16507], respectively.

If the artificial obstacles to the conference were eliminated—which is the main task at the current stage—the essential conditions would be created for the subsequent settlement of the questions relating to the organization and convening of the conference.

The United Nations and the Secretary-General can contribute effectively to the attainment of these objectives and the Ukrainian SSR is ready to co-operate to that end.

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

(Signed) Vladimir A. KRAVETS  
Permanent Representative of the  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic  
to the United Nations

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/235-S/16533.

#### DOCUMENT S/16534\*

#### Letter dated 4 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[5 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a number of documents which were provided to us by Costa Rican citizens concerned with ensuring the active neutrality of their country. We have been treating these documents as confidential. They reveal the use of Costa Rican terri-

tory by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the involvement of officials of the Costa Rican Government in these activities.

The documents were recently sent in a confidential form to the Minister for External Relations and Worship of the Republic of Costa Rica, together with our note of protest of 28 April 1984, in which we denounced the

\* Incorporating document S/16534 and Corr.1 of 7 May 1984.

involvement of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Enrique Chacón, and other Costa Rican officials in the activities carried out by the CIA in that country. At the same time, we reiterated our appeal to the Government of President Monge to take steps to ensure effective control over Costa Rican territory, thereby giving effect to the declaration of neutrality he had announced and enabling both peoples and Governments to solve existing problems in a just and honourable way through the Joint Commission.

Unfortunately, since the note and its annexes were sent to the Government of Costa Rica, the situation along the frontier has deteriorated, contrary to the wishes of our people and our Government. Accordingly, we feel obliged to send you a copy of the above-mentioned documents, which confirm my Government's assertions about the use of Costa Rican territory in carrying out the ugly, undeclared war which the Reagan administration is waging against my country through the undercover operations of the CIA.

Moreover, in the past few days, we have been the target of a series of gratuitous accusations levelled by the Costa Rican Government in connection with bombings and attacks allegedly carried out by our armed forces against the territory of Costa Rica and its rural guard. What we have in fact observed are self-inflicted attacks and provocations by the CIA aimed at inducing Costa Rica to serve as a springboard for military aggression, a role we have in the past attributed to Honduras. This is occurring just when the United States Government is trying to obtain additional funds from Congress and when, together with certain Costa Rican circles, it is attempting to justify, in the eyes of our neighbouring country's public opinion, bringing in United States arms and troops, disguised as military engineers, in order to proceed with its war plans against our nation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, together with its annexes, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX I

[Annex I contains photocopies of the original documents as submitted by the delegation. The translated texts are reproduced in annex II.]

#### ANNEX II

Translated texts of the documents reproduced in annex I

No. C396-83  
San José, Costa Rica  
24 February 1983

Mr. Enrique Chacón  
Vice-Minister  
Ministry of the Interior

Sir,

Pursuant to your instructions, I hereby inform you that, with regard to the use of a clandestine frequency, we carried out an investigation at the Quinta Heroica farm on the highway to Vista de Mar de Gua-

dalupe, 500 metres east of Fuerte Tejidos, property owned by Mr. Cornelio Kooops of Netherlands nationality, represented by Mr. Carlos Maturana Márques and David Antonio Cedeño Wong, both of Nicaraguan nationality. We found a mobile transmitter, bearing licence plate No. CI-81171. The transmitter operates on a frequency of 6,220 and 6,630 kilocycles, and the operator's call sign is "Rosendo".

In addition, I received a telephone call from you last night asking me to deliver the pick-up truck bearing licence plate No. CI-81171, which contained the transmitting equipment, to Mr. Carlos Maturana Márques. The delivery was made yesterday at 7.30 p.m. in the presence of the Director-General of the Rural Guard, Colonel José Benito Zelodón González. The delivery was certified in a document which I have retained and, accordingly, the operation has been completed as agreed between us.

There being no other unfinished business, I remain,

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) Major Mario JARA CASTRO  
Departmental Representative of  
San José Rural Guard

La Cruz, Guanacaste  
San José, Costa Rica  
3 August 1983

Mr. Angel Edmundo Solano Calderón  
Minister of Public Security  
San José

Sir,

Allow me respectfully to inform you about the events which occurred in Peñas Blancas on 31 July 1983, according to a report received from Second Lieutenant Sigfrido Medrano, Chief of Post.

On 31 July 1983, at 2240 hours, approximately 50 *vara* [1 *vara* = .84 metres] from the frontier with Nicaragua, shots were fired from light weapons from Costa Rican territory into Nicaraguan territory. The Sandinist army responded to the gunfire, and the exchange lasted approximately 30 minutes.

At dawn on 1 August, at 0330 hours, Lieutenant Medrano drove along the highway to the restaurant, where he could see that the attack had been carried out from the eastern part of the area. There, he found one light bulb, four FAL magazines with 34 shells and one empty M-15 magazine. He could also see that the attack had been at a disadvantage because of the position from which it had been carried out and that many shots had hit branches and trees. In addition, he reports that a Salvadorian driver told him that, before the attack, he had been warned by a group of 7 to 10 persons about what was about to occur.

On the same day, 1 August, a patrol, which included Lieutenant José Lorenzo Díaz, the leader, Santiago Ruiz Romero and the driver, Eitel Contreras, was heading towards Peñas Blancas when it was stopped along the road by the manager of Cabalceta, who informed them that there was a fragmentation shell lying in the road to the valley. They arrived at Peñas Blancas, and there they reported to Lieutenant Medrano and the rural guard, who sent a patrol to investigate. Later, Lieutenant Díaz and his companions also drove down the road to the valley, where they found Major Alfredo González and Colonel Isidro Calvo of the rural guard, who had arrived before them. Lieutenant Díaz, Chief Ruiz and the others immediately inspected the surroundings and proceeded to pick up the explosive device, which they took to the Northern Command.

Since there is no other matter outstanding, accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest considerations.

Rodrigo RIVERA SABORIO  
Lieutenant-Colonel  
First Commander, Northern Command

DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY  
GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY  
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

To: Colonel Johnny Campos Loaiza  
Deputy Minister of Public Security

8 August 1983

From: Major Rodolfo Jiménez Montero  
Assistant Director of Intelligence and Security  
Subject: Release from prison and departure from our country of person  
accused of air piracy  
Name: Miguel Bolaños Hunter

**Details:**

Miguel Bolaños Hunter was charged by this Department before the courts in Liberia, Guanacaste, of the crime of air piracy against the Alas airline of Nicaragua, after he had hijacked a plane owned by that company and forced the pilot to fly to our country.

Below we give the details of the institutions in which prisoner Bolaños Hunter was detained, until his departure from our country on 24 May this year.

Mr. Gilberto Calderón Alvarado, Technical Co-ordinator of the Heredia Admission Centre, in a letter to the Director of the San Sebastian Admission Unit, stated the following:

The accused, Miguel Bolaños Hunter, was transferred on 12 May 1983 from the Liberia Admission Unit to the Heredia Admission Unit; he was under the jurisdiction of the Liberia Court of Investigation.

On 17 May, he was transferred to the San Sebastian Admission Unit on the orders of Mr. Marino Sagot Arias, Director-General of Social Rehabilitation; this note was sent with a copy to the Liberia court.

The accused was detained in the San Sebastian Unit from 17 to 23 May.

On 24 May, the Unit received a telegram from Mr. Lauren Leandro Castillo, the Liberia investigating judge, ordering the release of Bolaños Hunter; the telegram is attached.

Miguel Bolaños Hunter was released on 23 May 1983 at 3 p.m.—one day before the official telegram arrived—by the Director of the San Sebastian Admission Unit on the orders of the Liberia investigating judge. The release certificate issued by the Unit is attached to the report.

A watch was kept for the departure from Costa Rica of Bolaños Hunter at the various points of exit from our territory, and his name appeared in the list of departures from Juan Santamaría airport. It was confirmed that he left on 24 May 1983, on a private flight, on board a Commander 500 plane with registration HR-AFB, heading for Tegucigalpa, Honduras, accompanied by Roy John Mangis, a United States citizen, holding diplomatic passport No. X-149883.

The passport on which Bolaños Hunter left Costa Rica was a United States passport bearing the number Z-4348589 and issued on 8 May 1983; it is not the same passport as the one he had used previously, which bore the number Z-2988863; a copy of the departure manifest containing the number of the passport is attached.

I attach photocopies of the documents mentioned herein.

Hoping that the information supplied will be to your satisfaction, I am,

(Signed) Rodolfo JIMENEZ MONTERO, Major  
Assistant Director of Intelligence and Security

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PARDONS  
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

Heredia, 17 May 1983

Mr. Guillermo Ugalde Víquez  
Director,  
Admission Unit, San José

Sir,

Upon instructions from Mr. Marino Sagot Arias, Director-General of Social Rehabilitation, I hereby transfer prisoner Miguel Bolaños Hunter.

The prisoner entered this Unit on 12 May 1983 coming from the Liberia Admission and Violations Unit. He is under the jurisdiction of the Liberia Court of Investigation for the crime of air hijacking to the detriment of Alas airline and of the means of transport and communication.

Attached please find the release certificate.

(Signed) Gilberto CALDERÓN ALVARADO  
Technical Co-ordinator

MIGRATION OFFICE  
Departing passenger manifest

Surname and names	Nationality	Travel Document	Sex	Age	Carrier
<i>To Tegucigalpa, Honduras</i>					
Mangis, Roy John .....	USA	X149683			USA
Bolaños Hunter, Miguel ...	USA	Z4348589			Costa Rica
Authorized by Ana Lorena Volio					

San José, 23 May 1983

Entry-Discharge Section  
Admission and Violations Unit,  
San José

RELEASE  
Date 23 May 1983 Time 3 p.m.

Gentlemen,

Please arrange for the release of: Miguel Bolaños Hunter. Ordered by: the Court of Investigation of Liberia. For the crime of air hijacking, to the detriment of the Alas airline, of Nicaragua.

Original signed by:  
Guillermo UGALDE VÍQUEZ  
Director

Eduviges PIEDRA MOREIRA  
Secretary-General  
(Personal data)

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS  
NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE  
Liberia GFE 23, 24 May 1983.  
Director, Admission and Violations Unit,  
San José.

0900 hours

Please release Miguel Bolaños Hunter, tried for air hijacking to the detriment of airline—and of the means of transport and communication. Sincerely,

Mr. Lauren Leandro CASTILLO  
Investigating Judge, Liberia GFE

ADMISSION AND VIOLATIONS UNIT  
...  
FOR A BETTER COSTA RICA FOR ALL

Operator

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY  
SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

Liberia, 15 August 1983

*Statement*

The following statement was taken down from Mr. Pablo José Calderón Rodríguez, of Nicaraguan nationality, of El Pelón de la Altura, a farm owned by Mr. Edwin Baltodano Chamorro; Mr. Calderón has been working for him for three years as a day labourer. He states the following:

Two years ago I began to see odd people on the farm, wearing unusual clothes of guards' uniforms and carrying weapons, and I began to see them more often. They were the ones who were caught by the guards a week ago. They were living in the farm lodge. I must also tell you that sometimes I heard shots down on the river during the day. I heard that they had Uzi rifles, but the ones they were using, the ones I saw personally, looked like Nicas. I have not seen anybody on the farm recently.



I make this statement voluntarily in the offices of the Liberia District Headquarters on 15 August, at 1700 hours.

(Signed) Pablo José CALDERÓN RODRÍGUEZ  
Nicaraguan, applicant for residence

(Signed) Nelson CORTES MONTANO  
Witness

(Signed) Marcial CABRERA CANO  
Witness

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY  
SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

Liberia, 15 August 1983

#### Statement

This statement was taken down from Mr. Eulalio Pastrana Pastrana, carrying identity card No. 5-121-668, living at Quebrada Grande, Liberia, bachelor, farmer, manager of the El Pelón de la Altura, owned by Mr. Edwin Baltodano Chamorro: I have been working on the farm for eight months. For the past six months I have been seeing strange people on the farm, wearing olive-green clothing and carrying weapons. I have seen 10 of them on the farm. Then I saw a camp situated about 5 kilometres from the manager's house, and at night I could hear shots fired as if they were training. The last time I saw them was two weeks ago and I haven't seen them since, and there is no one there these days.

When Mr. Edwin Baltodano Chamorro arrived at the farm and met the manager of the farm, the manager asked him if he had given permission for strangers to enter the farm. Mr. Baltodano said that he had not given them permission, and that he was going to send them away. That happened on or about 1 February this year, and about 20 February, I saw a patrol of the Northern Command; they asked for the key to the main door, but I couldn't give it to them because I didn't have it. Later, they came back and walked into the farm, looking for the camp. About two weeks ago the patrol came again and took away eight of them. Since that date I haven't seen any other strangers on the farm.

I make this statement voluntarily in the office of the Liberia District Headquarters on 15 August 1983, at 1600 hours.

(Signed) Eulalio PASTRANA PASTRANA  
Identity Card No. 5-1210668

(Signed) Nelson CORTES MONTANO  
Witness

(Signed) Marcial CABRERA CANO  
Witness

#### ANNEX III

##### Information sent by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica

In this annex the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua places before the distinguished Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, on a confidential basis, a set of information and photocopies of documents which Costa Ricans, interested in ensuring that the Government and people of Costa Rica should make their declaration of neutrality effective, transmitted to us in recent months.

##### A. Activities of Mr. Enrique Chacón in support of the activities of counter-revolutionary groups

In February 1983, the counter-revolutionary José de Jesús Rosales, self-styled commander of ARDE, who had been captured by the Costa Rican authorities in Boca de Matina, offered to pay a large number of colones so that he would be permitted to make a call to Deputy Minister Chacón. Immediately after the call, the latter gave the order for him to be released.

In April 1983, north of Guadalupe, in Goicochea, between the road running from the Ciudadela La Mora and Vista Mar, the authorities seized a transmitter which was in a small truck. According to the cantonal representative, Carlos Zamora Bustamante, the transmitter was operated by a deserter from the Sandinist air force. While he was in detention, the ARDE counter-revolutionary, Carlos Maturana, telephoned to ask for the return of the transmitter and the truck. Officers of the rural guard told him that the return of the items was impossible without instructions from their superiors, at which Maturana indicated that, if they were not returned, he was going to use leverage.

On the following day, Deputy Minister Enrique Chacón arrived, and senior officers of the rural guard, including Renito Zeledón, met behind closed doors and a moment later set up a guard at the exit, and the truck with the transmitter was discreetly driven away.

In May 1983, we know that, through Enrique Chacón, the counter-revolutionary Harold Martínez sent a message to Fernando Chamorro to say that Pastora was crazy and that he (Harold) could have the situation changed. As a result, Chacón undertook to arrange an interview between Harold, Chamorro and General Gustavo Alvarez of Honduras.

In July 1983, we know that Chacón met in his office on 7 July with Myriam Zavala, Brooklyn Rivera and Harold Martínez. At that meeting, they must have discussed the seizure of 12 cases of AK rifles, the mediation having been carried out through Guillermo Salas Monge, representative of the Partido de Liberación Nacional.

These 12 cases, captured at Rohrmosser, were returned by Enrique Chacón. On the latter's order, they were loaded into a jeep in order to be taken to Puerto Moin, to some security buildings overlooking the canal that serves the port.

During the first half of July, Chacón met in San José with Fernando Chamorro Jr., a Cuban traitor named Eduardo Paz, another named Gerardo González, and a man with the surname Quiroz. At that meeting the Cuban put forward a proposal to give them assistance in arms and money for the counter-revolution, with the proviso that they joined forces.

Also in July, Deputy Minister Chacón contacted sellers of arms and ammunition for UDN (headed by Fernando Chamorro) and also helped them to transport the arms and ammunition, giving them military protection so that they were not stopped at the guard check-points which had been set up in areas of counter-revolutionary activities. It was learned that Chacón delivered to the counter-revolutionaries arms and ammunition which arrived in Costa Rica as military aid to that country, and also that Chacón informed the counter-revolutionaries about the operations to be carried out by the Costa Rican guard force so that they could move first and thus avoid problems.

Counter-revolutionary elements gathered on 19 July 1983 in the Parque Central of San José at 3 p.m., for which they had the authorization of the Ministry of the Interior (Chacón).

##### B. Houses in Costa Rican territory used by counter-revolutionary groups

The house of Luís Morice Lara, situated in the sector of La Cruz, known as Quebrada de Agua, on the road to Puerto Soley. It is used for meetings of the main leaders and elements of the counter-revolution. It is also known that the house is equipped with sophisticated means of communication, as well as apparatus to interfere with communications, and war matériel. Those who meet in this house include Edén Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, Mario Avilés, Fernando Chamorro, Luís Roberto Gallegos and senior Costa Rican officials who are collaborating with the counter-revolutionaries. As background, it may be noted that this house was visited by Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero during the dictatorship.

The house of Antonio García Rojas, situated in the village of La Cruz, in Guanacaste. This house is used for meetings of counter-revolutionaries and also serves as logistic support for the counter-revolution, since it has been used to take delivery of the major portion of the weapons, whence they are distributed to the various camps operating in the sector on the frontier with Nicaragua.

Those who have met in this house include Raúl Morice, Félix Gallo, Guillermo Osegueda, Luís Roberto Gallegos, Mario Avilés and Oscar "El Najo".

The house of Guillermo Osegueda Pineda, situated at Las Vueltas, La Cruz. In addition to meetings, it is used for logistic support such as the crating of war matériel and food.

Among those who meet here are: Mario Avilés, Emiliano Torres, Richard Barberena, Oscar "El Najo", Ricardo González, Erasmo Morice, Otto Alfredo Báez and Raúl Morice.

The house of Juan José Sequeira, which is at San Dimas, Las Vueltas. It is being used for the storage of food and from time to time by small groups of counter-revolutionaries.

The house of Marcial Vilchez, which is situated in the sector of Peñas Brujas El Valle, in the zone bordering Nicaragua, and is 3 kilometres from the frontier line. It is being used to store food, and groups of counter-revolutionaries stay there for short periods.

The house of Absalón Duarte, in the sector of Peñas Brujas. It is also used to accommodate small counter-revolutionary groups which operate in the frontier sector.

The house of Paula Valle, in La Chanchita, about 5 kilometres from the frontier line in the sector facing Cárdenas. It is used to store food and by small counter-revolutionary groups operating in the frontier sector.

*C. Centres which give medical attention to counter-revolutionaries in Costa Rican territory*

About 200 metres north of the park of Escazú, in San José, there is a house used to care for wounded and sick members of the ARDE group.

At the hospital of San Ramón de Alajuela, help is given to counter-revolutionaries operating under Edén Pastora by Dr. Mario Alméndarez L. and Dr. Mauricio Villagra Navarro.

About 300 metres west of La Sabana petrol station, there is a centre which gives medical attention to counter-revolutionaries under the supervision of the Nicaraguan doctor Sergio Prado.

*D. Use of other means by the counter-revolutionaries*

Some of the aircraft used by Pastora are registered in the name of the airline Pacifico Seco, while others are registered in the name of Gerardo Duran Ayanguí.

Until recently the ARDE group had two aircraft in Costa Rica—a Baron, with registration No. 666, and a Yimann—which are now in El Salvador.

A Cessna plane with registration TI-AML, which until recently was stationed at Pavas airport.

Some of the planes which have crossed into Nicaraguan territory from Costa Rica have taken off from an airfield named La Chalupa owned by the well-known counter-revolutionary Clímaco Zalazar, and located about 15 kilometres southeast of Los Chiles.

The ARDE communications are operated under the name of the company of experimental agriculture, La Unión, and it is known that they have repeaters at Santa Elena, San Carlos, Irazú and Cerro El Hacha.

In the town of Quezada there is a communications centre operating

for the counter-revolution which is known as Torre Blanca. The tower of one of the repeater stations is situated on the Orosí volcano.

On 13 May 1983, the counter-revolutionaries Fernando Chamorro Jr. and César Aviles were "expelled" by the Government of Costa Rica. However, it is known that both of them are in the country.

*E. Documents annexed*

1. Report by Major Jara Castro, San José departmental representative of the rural guard to Enrique Chacón, Deputy Minister of the Interior, concerning the delivery of the confiscated vehicle together with radio equipment to Carlos Maturana Marques, well-known mercenary officer of the self-styled "Democratic Revolutionary Alliance".

2. Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Rodrigo Rivera Saborio, First Commander of the Northern Command, to Angel Edmundo Solano, Minister of Public Security, which confirms that the attack on the Nicaraguan frontier post was mounted from Costa Rican territory.

3. A photocopy of the report by Major Rodolfo Jiménez Montero, Assistant Director of Intelligence and Security, to Colonel Johnny Campos, Deputy Minister of Public Security, which refers to the release from prison and departure from Costa Rica of Miguel Balaños Hunter, and which reveals the ability of the United States Central Intelligence Agency to operate in Costa Rica; and other documents relating to the same case.

4. Statements by Costa Rican citizens to their Government authorities which confirm the presence of counter-revolutionary groups in Costa Rican territory for the purpose of mounting attacks against Nicaraguan territory.

The Government of Nicaragua supplies the above-mentioned information on a confidential basis in the desire to assist the present leaders of the Government of Costa Rica in their thinking and so that appropriate measures will be taken in order to help in re-establishing normal relations between the two countries.

The Government of Nicaragua reserves the right to submit at any time additional information which is at our disposal and which refers to the recent involvement of officials of the Government of Costa Rica in the latest counter-revolutionary acts, particularly the attack on San Juan del Norte.

**DOCUMENT S/16535\***

**Letter dated 2 May 1984 from the representative of the Niger to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: Arabic/English/French]  
[7 May 1984]*

On instructions from my Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, the President of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, I have the honour to request you to circulate to Member States the annexed communiqué, issued at the end of the co-ordination meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 10 October 1983, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Mohamidou ELHADJI YAHAYA  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of the Niger  
to the United Nations*

**ANNEX**

**Communiqué issued following the co-ordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 10 October 1983**

The Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, presided over by Mr. Daouda Diallo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Repub-

lic of the Niger and current President of the Conference, held its annual co-ordination meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on Monday, 10 October 1983. During the meeting, the Conference reviewed the current international situation, and examined, in particular, questions of interest to Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and which are on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference was held at a time when significant developments and unfortunate events preoccupied the Islamic community: the situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories which is deteriorating more and more as a result of the Israeli occupation, with ever greater aggressions against Palestinian and Arab populations in these territories within the overall framework of a premeditated Israeli plan aimed at Judaizing the territories and expelling their legitimate inhabitants. Elsewhere, until the last cease-fire, the war in Lebanon went through an unprecedented aggravation at a time when that country continues to live under the yoke of Zionist invasion forces.

In the light of the report presented by the Islamic Committee of Six on Palestine about its meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 7 October 1983, and which was read by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Conference discussed in detail the question of Palestine and the Middle East. The Conference took note of the above-mentioned report and decided to entrust the Islamic group with the drafting of a resolution on the subject to be submitted to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. The Conference likewise took note of the proposition of the representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan asking that practical and effective measures be taken to stop the process of Israeli colonization and, at the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/236-S/16535.

same time, to assure the maintenance of Palestinians in the occupied territories. The Conference decided that the Committee of Six should pursue its mission with the aim of implementing the resolutions of the Islamic and Arab Conferences.

The Conference examined the deplorable situation in Afghanistan resulting from the fact of the continuing foreign presence in that country. It expressed its interest in the efforts exerted by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, with a view to finding a solution to the problems which this strife-torn Muslim country is experiencing. With a view to bringing about an early solution to this problem, so as to free the Afghan Muslim people from the occupation and from the stateless condition which they are suffering as refugees, the Conference adopted a draft resolution submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which resolution the Islamic group has been charged with submitting to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly when this question is discussed. The draft resolution demands the cessation of the armed intervention by foreign forces in the internal affairs of this brotherly country, and the retreat of these forces from Afghan territory; and reaffirms the inalienable right of the Afghan people to adopt a system of government of their choice.

The Conference reviewed the dramatic situation brought on by the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is now entering its fourth year. It praised the efforts that the Islamic Peace Committee has carried out unstintingly, with the view to bringing an end to this war, which only serves the enemies of the Islamic community. The Conference reiterated its appeal issued at Niamey [see S/15466, resolution 10/13-P] and invited both parties once again to end the war and to seek co-operation with the Islamic Peace Committee, to enable it to continue

its mission of good offices within the framework of the mandate entrusted to it by the Third Islamic Summit held at Mecca-Taif from 25 to 28 January 1981.

The Conference took note of a communication of the delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic concerning the violation of its national territory by Ethiopia. The Conference reaffirmed its attachment to the security and the territorial integrity of Member States, consistent with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, with the Charter of the United Nations, and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. It expressed its support for and solidarity with Somalia in resisting attempts against its territorial integrity and its independence.

The Conference was informed extensively about the disturbing situation which the Muslim populations in the Sahel are experiencing. While expressing its total solidarity with the victims of the drought which still persists in the countries of the Sahel, the Conference renewed the appeal issued by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference so that the Islamic efforts already expressed concretely in the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel might be pursued. The Conference asked that the Committee should convene again in the near future to expand upon the valuable work it has already performed.

The Conference took note of the communication of the representative of Qatar, in his capacity as President of the Administrative Council on the Project for a Cultural Center in New York, on the subject of this project. The Conference approved the appeal issued to the Islamic States by the organization charged with the execution of this project, to provide their moral and material support in the form of contributions for the realization of this project, thus fulfilling the wishes of thousands of Muslims in this city.

#### DOCUMENT S/16536

#### Letter dated 4 May 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[7 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 2 May 1984 from the Minister of External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, addressed to the Foreign Ministers of the Governments members of the Contadora Group:

"I am writing to you in order to inform you of the new attack committed by members of the Sandinist air force on Sunday, 29 April 1984, between 7.50 and 8.30 a.m., when two of their aircraft flew over Costa Rican territory firing rockets on the town of San Isidro de Pocosol, located 3 kilometres from the frontier line between the two countries.

"I did not know about this attack when, on 30 April, I referred at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and of Central American countries to the numerous acts of aggression committed against Costa Rican territory by military personnel of the Government of Nicaragua and when, on behalf of my Government, I requested action on the part of the Governments forming the Contadora Group.

"This latest event, which is the most serious incident that has occurred over the past two years, has caused relations with Nicaragua to deteriorate to their lowest level and confirms that the Government of Nicaragua has hardened its position towards the Government of Costa Rica.

"In view of the event which I have described, I venture to request your distinguished Government to consider, together with the other Governments forming the Contadora Group, the dispatch of a mission of observers to investigate on the spot the serious act of aggression to which I have referred. Because of the urgency and gravity of the situation, this mission could be composed of the military attachés of the diplomatic missions in Costa Rica of each of the countries in the Group.

"In addition, in view of the serious turn of events, I venture to request you to advance the date of the visit which, together with the other Foreign Ministers, you had planned to make to Costa Rica.

"Lastly, I reiterate to you the firm determination of the Government of Costa Rica that it should be the Contadora Group, within the framework of the negotiations to restore peace to the area, that achieves a final solution to this serious problem."

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

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations



DOCUMENT S/16537

Letter dated 7 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua  
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[7 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you a note dated 4 May 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras:

"I am writing to you with reference to the following events.

"At 2 p.m. today, members of the Honduran army fired from Honduran territory, using various rifles, heavy machine-guns and 60-mm mortars, on the frontier port of El Espino, fortunately without causing casualties or material damage.

"In lodging its most formal and forceful protest at this latest act of aggression, the Government of Nicaragua urges the Honduran authorities to model their conduct on the basic norms of international law and, in particular, to maintain respect for the territorial integrity of Nicaragua and to refrain from the use of force in their international relations."

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

DOCUMENT S/16538\*

Letter dated 1 May 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[7 May 1984]

I am sending you the latest information concerning Israel's settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during March 1984. This activity, which contravenes the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907<sup>18</sup> and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>19</sup> consists of the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

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

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

ANNEX

Israeli settlement activity during March 1984

1. During March 1984, the occupation authorities established two settlements, as follows:

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/237-S/16538.

(a) Ironit, where construction began on 5 March on a tract 800 dunums in area which belongs to Arab inhabitants and is situated on the Bethlehem-Hebron road.

(b) Bol Nebo, where construction began on 13 March at a distance of 5 kilometres to the north of the Dead Sea in the southern Jericho district. This settlement is a new link in the chain of settlements being established by the United Kibbutz Movement (Ha-Tenu'a Ha-Kibbutzit Ha-Me'uhedet) in the Jordan Valley.

During the month the Israeli authorities also confiscated 2,000 dunums of land belonging to the village of Beit Illu in the Ramallah district; this took place on 12 March 1984.

2. Settlement plans disclosed during March 1984 include the following:

(a) The Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* stated on 15 March that two plans had been formulated for the further development of settlement in Jerusalem, one by the Israeli Ministry of Housing and another by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency. The plan of the Ministry of Housing consists of the establishment of 10 settlement towns within a 15-kilometre radius of Jerusalem. The towns are to be concentrated in three areas: to the east of the city close to Ma'aleh Adumim; to the west close to Nabi Samwil; and the south close to Mount Herodion. The plan of the Settlement Department includes the establishment of 10 small settlements and large residential complexes, but not the establishment of towns.

(b) The newspaper *Al-Quds* of 15 March attributed to the Israeli Minister of Science and Chairman of the Government Settlement Committee the statement that the Israeli Government had decided to build 16 new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the year.

(c) On 31 March, the newspaper *Al-Quds* stated that Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, Yigal Cohen-Orgad, the Minister of Finance, and Matityahu Drobles, Chief of the Settlement Department of

the Jewish Agency, had agreed on the establishment of 20 new settlements in the West Bank during the year at an estimated cost of 1.25 billion Israeli shekels.

(d) On 7 March, the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* stated that the Israeli authorities had, during the past year, handed over to the Local Council of the Kfar Etzion settlements 4,000 dunums of absentee property and some State land for the purpose of expanding Jewish settlements there.

(e) The newspaper *Al-Quds* stated on 16 March that the Local

Planning Committee of the Municipality of Jerusalem had decided on 14 March to designate one of the southern slopes of the Mount of Olives as an extension of the Jewish cemetery, in spite of the presence of a large number of Arab houses and Arab inhabitants in the area, on the pretext that these houses had been erected illegally.

(f) On 5 March, the Israeli newspaper *Al-Anba'* attributed to Ariel Sharon, the Israeli minister without portfolio, the statement that he would like settlement to take place within the towns of Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem and in the areas surrounding them, so that such towns would not become centres of hostile activity.

## DOCUMENT S/16539

### Letter dated 8 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of two letters of protest dated 7 May 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for these letters to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX I

##### Letter dated 7 May 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing in reply to your note dated 4 May,<sup>20</sup> referring to an alleged attack by the Nicaraguan army on El Espino frontier post.

In this connection, the Government of Nicaragua regrets that you have not yet read the note dated 4 May [S/16537] and sent prior to receipt of your communication, to which I am now replying.

In the above-mentioned note, I informed you that, at 2 p.m. on 4 May, members of the Honduran army harassed El Espino frontier post from Honduran territory. There is no doubt that the aggressor forces belong to the Government of Honduras and not to that of Nicaragua, a

country which has always respected Honduran territorial integrity, despite the acts of provocation and continuous attacks launched from Honduras, as a result of its Government's submission to the interventionist plans of the United States Government.

Rejecting every aspect of your assertions and the protest contained in your note, the Government of Nicaragua expresses surprise at the way in which the Government of Honduras is thus publicly imputing to the army of my country acts committed by Honduran personnel, as denounced previously by the Government of Nicaragua in the above-mentioned note.

#### ANNEX II

##### Letter dated 7 May 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing with reference to the following.

At 6.30 a.m. on 6 May 1984, a group of members of the Honduran army, of indeterminate number, harassed with rifle fire the Las Minutas observation post, located 4 kilometres to the north-west of Somotillo, fortunately without causing casualties or damage.

In view of the events described above, the Government of Nicaragua submits a most forceful and formal protest at this new act of aggression against national sovereignty, which once again confirms the Honduran Government's unwillingness to evolve solutions of peaceful coexistence that would facilitate the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group and would restore the rule of law in the region, so gravely affected by the militaristic attitude adopted by the Honduran authorities in accordance with the role assigned to them by the United States administration in its plans to destabilize and destroy the Sandinist people's revolution.

## DOCUMENT S/16540

### Letter dated 7 May 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 May 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 4 May 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 have the honour to write to you in order to complain to your Government that, at 3.10 p.m. today, the regular army of Nicaragua attacked El Espino frontier

post with rifle fire. The attack lasted approximately 30 minutes and Lieutenant Concepción Jiménez G., who was in charge of the post, was wounded as a result and had to be transported to the Ferguson Clinic at Choluteca to receive emergency medical care. At the time when the attack took place, a threatening movement of the Sandinist army towards El Espino frontier post was observed. I emphasize to you my Government's serious concern at the systematic repeti-

tion of acts of aggression and provocation unleashed by Sandinist regular forces against the Honduran population and territory along the frontier line, coinciding with the escalation of acts of aggression which your Government has accelerated against its other democratic neighbour, Costa Rica. My Government is even more concerned to note that this escalation of acts of aggression is occurring a few days after the conclusion of the sixth joint meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries committed to the search for a global and regional agreement that would end the Central American conflicts, particularly those of an internal nature, such as the Nicaraguan affair. This fact leads the Government of Honduras to the conclusion that the Sandinist Government has no interest in achieving détente in the area and that, with its stubborn arms race, it is persisting in its endeavour to sabotage the Contadora Group's

peace-making efforts. In lodging with you the most forceful protest of the Government of Honduras at this new act of aggression against Honduran sovereignty, committed by Sandinist forces, I urge that, in the interest of Central American peace, your Government adopt appropriate measures to prevent a repetition of such acts and that those responsible for these actions undermining the security of a peaceful State be suitably punished."

I should be grateful if this letter, the contents of which have already been transmitted to the Organization of American States, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16541

Letter dated 8 May 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 May 1984]

On 3 and 4 May 1984, the Government of Nicaragua circulated through the Security Council notes [S/16529, S/16530 and Corr.1 and S/16534 and Corr.1] which concern Costa Rica and to which, as will be seen from the communication which I have the honour to attach addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, a reply was duly sent by the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, Carlos José Gutiérrez.

The notes from the Government of Nicaragua reflect in their form and content bitterness, rancour and disregard for the truth.

We Costa Ricans well understand the grief of a brother people whose life-blood has been spilled over decades, trying to find a political road in freedom. We should like to see an end to this search, not only for deep humanitarian reasons but also because these struggles affect and harm Costa Rica.

Persecuted Nicaraguans of various ideological tendencies have sought and are seeking political asylum in our land. Thousands of them have studied and are studying in our schools and universities. But, unfortunately, those wounded in their fratricidal struggles have occupied and are occupying beds in our hospitals.

Our trade with Central America and investments in our country are seriously affected by the internal struggles in Nicaragua.

All this is seemingly not enough for the leaders of Nicaragua, who apparently want our actions to be governed by the ideological convictions and tactics which they espouse. They disregard and forget once again our democracy, our profound pluralist convictions and our deep-rooted libertarian beliefs. Costa Rica acts on the basis of principles, both for its internal government and for its international behaviour. Because this is the only way for good faith to prevail over evil intent and for

truth to assert itself over falsehood.

Our respect for the commitments given to the Contadora Group, to the effect that the problems of Central America will be dealt with in that context, require caution in the use of United Nations forums for consideration of the subject.

The fact that Nicaragua has circulated these notes obliges us to reply to them. The Government of Nicaragua has seen fit to attach to its notes copies of letters emanating from various branches of the Costa Rican civil service. It has also arranged for the publication in Costa Rican newspapers of communiqués to the people of Costa Rica signed by the chauffeur of the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country.

The letters reproduced are selected capriciously, distorting the facts and misleading international public opinion. Costa Rica does not have an espionage network in Nicaragua because it respects international law.

My Government will not object to the actions of our authorities being publicized, but those of the Nicaraguan authorities should be publicized simultaneously. It would be appropriate and useful for the Security Council to know the whole truth and not only the attempts designed to distort it.

The publication arranged by the Government of Nicaragua in Costa Rican newspapers contrasts with the prohibition imposed by the Nicaraguan authorities on publications of their own citizens, including those of their Catholic bishops. They are using the freedom which they deny to their people. They seem not to realize that the strength derived from that freedom is the only strength that guarantees the internal peace of a nation.

Costa Rica is not worried about the unfair attacks. We are not interested in aggravating Nicaragua's serious problems. Nor do we agree to be its scapegoats.

I should be grateful if this note and the attached text of the communication from the Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note dated 28 April 1984 [S/16529, annex II], in which you inform me of the serious situation created as a result of the attack by members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, allegedly coming from Costa Rican territory, on San Juan del Norte, in Nicaraguan territory.

In this connection, I must reiterate to you that, as I stated on 18 April to the then Acting Minister for External Relations, Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, the Government of Costa Rica is in full control of the activities carried out in its territory and therefore does not permit military activities to be conducted from there to the detriment of the distinguished Government of Nicaragua. On the contrary, the Government of Costa Rica has sufficient information to conclude that the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance have under their con-

trol a broad area on the Nicaraguan bank of the San Juan River, so that it would be unnecessary for them to use Costa Rican territory as a starting point for their war movements.

In addition, with regard to the allegations which you make in the same note that the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Enrique Chacón, and other officials of the Department of Intelligence and Security are collaborating with elements hostile to your distinguished Government (reproducing allegedly incriminating documentation illegally taken from the Ministries of the Interior and of Public Security), I must emphatically reject them, not only because they lack veracity but also because the documentation provided reveals no responsibility on the part of the officials mentioned by you. For example, as can be seen from the same documentation, the release from prison of Mr. Miguel Bolaños Hunter was ordered by the investigating judge of Liberia, Guanacaste. As you should know, in Costa Rica the judiciary enjoys complete independence in its decisions, so that the executive branch is unable even to determine the course of these decisions.

At the same time, I would inform you, with reference to the request made in your note that the Government of Costa Rica should guarantee the return to your country of 15 Nicaraguan citizens allegedly still remaining in Costa Rican territory, that with the exception of Mario Dubois García, who submitted a request for political asylum, and Zeneida Jirón, who was handed over yesterday at the headquarters of the Embassy of Nicaragua in Costa Rica for repatriation, the other Nicaraguans are not in the national territory and the Government of Nicaragua should therefore launch a search for them in Nicaraguan territory itself.

Lastly, I must stress that the Government of Costa Rica considers that, on the part of the distinguished Government of Nicaragua, the necessary conditions are still not being met for a resumption of the dialogue within the framework of the Joint Commission.

#### DOCUMENT S/16542

Letter dated 8 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[8 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 7 May 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

"I am writing in order to inform you of the following.

"At 4.45 a.m. today, a group of mercenaries, estimated to number between 80 and 100, attacked the frontier port of Palo de Arco, 17 kilometres to the south-west of San Carlos. As a result of the attack, four members of the civilian population, including two children aged seven and four, were treacherously murdered when they were hit by a grenade thrown by the mercenaries into a shelter for the population. The fighting continued until 7 a.m. today, leaving 15 mercenaries dead, including one man of Panamanian origin named Fermín Díaz Rivera.

"It should be noted that, 500 metres from where the counter-revolutionaries penetrated, there is a post of the Costa Rican rural guard, at the place known as El Cachito. This is further evidence of the passivity of the Costa Rican rural guard towards the acts of aggression committed from the territory of Costa Rica, since it is impossible that these mercenaries could pass through the place without being seen, particularly in

view of the quantity of weapons confiscated from them and the number of attackers.

"The Government of Nicaragua submits a most formal complaint regarding these latest events in the series of frequent and most serious acts of aggression committed from Costa Rican territory, which have been repeatedly denounced. In its desire to avoid a further deterioration of the situation, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates its urgent appeal to the Costa Rican authorities to resume control over their frontier area and to prevent the commission of criminal acts such as those which recently occurred at San Juan del Norte, El Castillo, and Cárdenas. All these acts of aggression seriously undermine Costa Rica's proclaimed neutrality, causing an unnecessary deterioration of relations between the two States, despite the efforts made by the Government of Nicaragua to preserve a climate of dialogue and understanding, particularly through bilateral contacts and resumption of the talks within the framework of the Joint Commission."

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

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations



DOCUMENT S/16543\*

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

[Original: English]  
[9 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 concerning the organization and convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The Jordanian Government is of the opinion that convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 38/58 C is an idea worth pursuing. This position emanates from Jordan's long-established policy of seeking to explore avenues that could lead to the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. It also rests on Jordan's conviction that the United Nations is the proper forum for attempting to resolve outstanding international disputes through negotiations.

The Jordanian Government is not oblivious to the existence of a number of procedural controversies and practical difficulties that the preparation for, and convening of, the conference entails, such as the question of representation in the conference. The importance of those issues notwithstanding, they should not overshadow a more important question, namely, providing the conference with clear and agreed terms of reference. In the absence of such terms of reference, negotiations would become an end in themselves and not, as they ought to

be, a means to the establishment of a just and comprehensive settlement, the only basis for a durable peace in the Middle East.

The Jordanian Government is of the opinion that terms of reference for the conference should stem from the principles and rules of international law applicable to the issues before the conference. Specifically, such terms of reference should include the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, which is a fundamental principle in relations among States, besides being a just and cogent rule of international law. Thus, the Jordanian Government believes that Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) should provide terms of reference for the conference.

Regarding the procedural issue of participation in the conference, the Jordanian Government concurs with the list of the Governments and bodies contained in your letter dated 5 January 1984 addressed to the President of the Security Council, which was reproduced in annex I of your letter of 9 March.

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

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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/238-S/16543.

DOCUMENT S/16544

Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 8 May 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing in order to inform you of the following.

"At 9 a.m. today, 8 May 1984, two military helicopters coming from Honduran territory penetrated our national airspace through the Potosí sector, in the department of Chinandega. After the helicopters had been detected by our armed forces, steps were taken to repel them; one of them was shot down and crashed at the place known as Santa Julia, 8 kilometres to the north-west of Potosí, in Nicaraguan territory, while the other escaped.

"Although the investigations to determine the nationality of the downed helicopter have not been completed, the inscription 'U.S. Army Commander' appeared on part of the tail fuselage, indicating that

the helicopter belonged to the United States armed forces. However, two Honduran air force identity cards were found: one bearing the number 00129, in the name of José Napoleón Castellano, and one in the name of Oscar Armando Flores, apparently a chief technician in the Honduran air force. The serial number of the helicopter is HH-3792 (AL14AL1101). The total number of crew members of the helicopter was eight. Investigations are currently continuing to determine the nationality of the downed helicopter and to identify the other crew members.

"This event, which is very similar to the one involving the United States helicopter which raided our airspace on 11 January 1984, constitutes irrefutable proof of the direct participation of the armed forces of Honduras in the 'covert war' against Nicaragua master-minded by the Government of the United States, which is going to the extreme of directly using the Honduran army itself in acts of aggression against our country. It also proves that, in



view of the political and military failure of the mercenary forces directed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, the Honduran armed forces are apparently being pushed to strengthen and, possibly, to replace those mercenary forces in the 'covert war' against the people of Nicaragua.

"The participation of the Honduran army in such actions brings ever more dangerously closer the threat of a widespread war in the region, demonstrating the profound contradiction existing between the Honduran Government's publicized vocation of peace and the acts in which it participated daily.

"In submitting its most formal and forceful protest at the above-mentioned acts, the Government of Nicaragua requests from the Government of Honduras a public and suitable explanation of the presence of the above-mentioned military aircraft in Nicaraguan terri-

tory. At the same time, it appeals to the Government of Honduras, in pursuance of its international commitments and of what was agreed as part of the Contadora efforts, to cease immediately all participation, tolerance, support and incitement by the Honduran armed forces and by itself of the mercenary forces attacking Nicaragua, and to cease its growing involvement in the 'covert war' of the United States Government against our country."

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16545

Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[9 May 1984]

On instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters concerning the Iraqi régime's persistence in shelling civilian targets within the Islamic Republic of Iran's territory, I have the honour to bring to your attention that on 7 May 1984 the Iraqi régime shelled the city of Abadan and its hospital, resulting in the martyrdom of a hospital employee and wounding of two others. The shelling devastated six other buildings and caused fire in four sectors of the city.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16546\*

Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 May 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention the note which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country addressed on 8 May 1984 to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, protesting most forcefully at the brutal and deceitful act of aggression committed by the Sandinist army against an unarmed national helicopter carrying eight Hondurans, who perished tragically as a result of this treacherous behaviour. I also enclose official press communiqué No. 75 on the same subject.

These texts have been brought to the attention of the Governments of the Contadora Group and of the Organization of American States.

I should be most grateful if you would arrange for the texts annexed to this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX I

Letter dated 8 May 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to submit to the distinguished Government of Nicaragua, through you, the most forceful protest of the Government of

\* Incorporating document S/16546/Corr.1 of 14 May 1984.

the Republic of Honduras at the brutal downing today of a helicopter of the Honduran air force, in violation of all the norms of peaceful coexistence, with the tragic result of the loss of its crew and accompanying persons.

The unarmed helicopter, identified with national markings under registration number UH1-B No. 928, was making a scheduled flight between Tegucigalpa and the port of Amapala. It deviated from its route because of bad weather conditions in the Gulf of Fonseca and, when it resumed course towards Amapala, it was shot down by anti-aircraft fire from the Sandinist army in the peninsula of Cosigüina, according to a communication from the Sandinist air force.

The persons on board the helicopter were: Crew: Second Lieutenant of Aviation Honorato Arzú and Corporal Technician Oscar Armando Flores Amador; Technical Commission: José Napoleón Castellanos, engineer, and Alejandro Alfaro, lawyer; Auditors: Harry J. Ortíz and Roberto Turcios; Service Corps: Major Hernán Bárcenas and Lieutenant Francisco Suazo.

It should be emphasized that this Commission was performing a highly administrative mission for the purpose of inspecting some work at Amapala and that it had no intention whatsoever of approaching Nicaraguan territory.

The completely unacceptable aspect of this situation is that the helicopter was given no warning and that no attempt was made to establish radio contact; it was the victim of a clearly aggressive attitude when it was shot down.

In view of the grief overwhelming the Honduran people at the irreparable loss of such highly esteemed compatriots, in such regrettable circumstances which in no way justify so despicable an act, the Government of Honduras urges the distinguished Government of Nicaragua to make the necessary amends for this action and to abandon the bellicose attitudes which are endangering peace and tranquillity in the Central American region.

I also request you to authorize the necessary arrangements for the transfer to our country of the remains of the compatriots who died in this deplorable incident.

## ANNEX II

### Press communiqué No. 75 dated 8 May 1984, issued by the Press and Information Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras

The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs deeply regrets to denounce to national and international public opinion the tragic event which occurred this morning in the Bay of Fonseca, in which eight Hondurans died.

The facts behind this tragic event are as follows.

1. At 8.08 a.m. today, 8 May 1984, the unarmed personnel-carrying helicopter UH1-B No. 928 left the Hernán Acosta Mejía air base at Tegucigalpa, D.C. and flew in the direction of Amapala, carry-

ing an armed forces commission which was making a technical inspection of the construction at our naval base at Amapala.

The following persons were travelling in the helicopter: Crew: Second Lieutenant of Aviation Honorato Arzú, Corporal Technician Oscar Armando Flores Amador; Technical Commission: José Napoleón Castellanos, engineer, and Alejandro Alfaro, lawyer; Auditors: Harry J. Ortíz and Roberto Turcios D.; Service Corps: Major Hernán Bárcenas and Lieutenant Francisco Suazo.

2. At 2.50 p.m., the Commander-in-Chief of the Sandinist air force, Commander Raúl Venerio, informed the Chief of the Honduran armed forces, Brigadier-General Walter López Reyes, by telephone that the Sandinist anti-aircraft artillery in the Potosí military zone had shot down a Honduran helicopter, alleging that it had flown over a military installation and announcing that all those on board had perished.

3. As soon as it received this communication, the Command of the armed forces requested the Commander-in-Chief of the Sandinist air force to allow a commission of the Honduran air force to travel to Nicaragua in order to recover the remains of the members of the crew and of the Technical Commission which was travelling in the helicopter. The repatriation of the victims of this tragic event will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, 9 May.

4. The Government of Honduras expresses its deepest indignation at this brutal and deceitful act committed, in peacetime, by regular armed forces of the Republic of Nicaragua against an unarmed Honduran helicopter which was carrying personnel.

This action is in complete contrast to the behaviour of the Honduran armed forces when, on 10 November 1980, an H500C helicopter of the Sandinist air force violated Honduran airspace and was obliged to land in the village of Duyure, department of Choluteca. On that occasion, the following crew members were taken prisoner: Captain Roberto Sánchez, Pilot Ernesto Venerio and the journalist Carlos Durán Palavicini, from whom were confiscated an UZI sub-machine-gun, a 9-mm Czech sub-machine-gun, a 38-calibre revolver, a camera, a hand-grenade, an aerial navigation chart and a road map.

The helicopter and its crew were returned unharmed to the Government of Nicaragua, after preparation of a report on the subject.

5. Similarly, on 13 March 1982, the then Colonel Walter López Reyes, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Honduran air force, handed over to Mr. Guillermo Suárez Rivas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, the Douglas C-47 (DC-3) aircraft, with mottled camouflage, registration No. FAS-208, belonging to the Sandinist air force of the Republic of Nicaragua. The aircraft had landed in irregular circumstances during the evening of Sunday, 7 March 1982 at the Toncontin international airport, Tegucigalpa.

The Government of the Republic offers its deepest sympathy to the relatives of the victims of this unspeakable act—the dramatic expression of the warlike designs of the Nicaragua régime.

The Government of Honduras has submitted its most forceful protest to the Government of Nicaragua, with a copy to the international organizations and to the member Governments of the Contadora Group, explicitly reserving the right to take the actions permitted by international law in order to request the application of the necessary sanctions.

## DOCUMENT S/16547

### Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the representative of Vanuatu to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[10 May 1984]

I have been instructed by the Government of Vanuatu to bring to the attention of the Security Council Vanuatu's continuing concern at the situation in Cyprus.

Vanuatu has consistently supported United Nations initiatives aimed at promoting a just and lasting solution to this vexing problem. It is the belief of the Government of Vanuatu that one of the most vital issues confronting the international community is the ever-increasing pattern of threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of smaller States. A failure to respect the

independence and integrity of smaller countries can only lead to increased insecurity for all nations. If we fail to ensure the territorial integrity of Cyprus and similarly situated States, then what nation among us can itself claim to be immune from the covetous glance of a militarily stronger neighbour? International anarchy would soon replace the rule of law in form as well as in substance.

For these reasons the Government of Vanuatu wishes to go on record as urging the Security Council, in partic-

ular, the five permanent members, to set an example for all nations by faithfully discharging their duties and responsibilities with respect to the maintenance of international law and order.

We appeal, as well, to other nations to refrain from taking or continuing actions which tend to pull the Cypriot nation apart rather than to help bind the old wounds and heal the ancient rifts. No nation in the world can itself profess to be free of internal contradictions. However, it remains with us, the community of

nations, to bring all peoples and all communities together in a quest for peace, harmony and justice.

The Government of Vanuatu would greatly appreciate the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert F. VAN LIEROP  
Representative of Vanuatu  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/16549\*

### Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[10 May 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose the text of the document entitled "Framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem", which was submitted to you by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, during your meeting in New York on 11 January 1984.

I should be grateful if this letter and the enclosed text 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

## ANNEX

### Framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem

1. A basic prerequisite to a solution of the Cyprus problem is for the Republic of Cyprus to be completely demilitarized. In the first instance, all Turkish occupation troops should be withdrawn together with the colonizers imported from Turkey. At a later stage, all troops provided for under the Treaty of Alliance<sup>21</sup> (Greek and Turkish contingents) should be withdrawn, and the Cyprus National Guard and the so-called Turkish Cypriot Security Force should be disbanded. Demilitarization is intended not only to contribute as an element of internal stability but also to alleviate Turkey's paradoxical "fears" that Cyprus may be used against Turkey militarily.

2. An international force, under the auspices of the United Nations, comprising men from countries with no direct involvement in the Cyprus problem, should be stationed in Cyprus to secure its external defence and internal security. In addition, certain police duties could be allocated to it for an agreed period of time. This arrangement is not only essential for a solution to the Cyprus problem but it would also contribute towards consolidating a peaceful situation and creating the appropriate climate and conditions for the reunification of the country and the people. In such circumstances, reconciliation and co-operation between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots would be possible in a very short period of time.

3. The question of effective international guarantees is of great significance in view of the bitter experience of the past. The independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus should be guaranteed by an international treaty. Interested powers should be excluded from participating in the treaty. The duty

of the guarantors should be a collective one and the use of force should be specifically excluded from the possible courses of action in the enforcement of the treaty.

4. The Republic of Cyprus should be a Federal State. In considering the territorial and constitutional arrangements of a Federal Republic of Cyprus, the basis for solving these issues, as in fact all other issues and aspects, is the resolutions of the United Nations and the high-level agreements (Makarios-Denktaş of 1977 [S/12323, para.5] and Kyprianou-Denktaş of 1979 [S/13369, para.51]). In determining the territorial and constitutional issues the composition of the population of Cyprus must always be borne in mind. An outline of the solution envisaged follows.

#### 5. Territorial aspect

Despite the inherent dangers and constitutional difficulties involved in the concept of two regions or two provinces, this concept has been accepted.

It must, of course, be emphasized that the Turkish Cypriots constitute 18 per cent of the population of Cyprus. Colonizers from Turkey and any other persons imported into Cyprus since the invasion of 1974 can under no circumstances be regarded as Cypriots. Despite the fact that the ratio of the Turkish Cypriot population is only 18 per cent, it has already been stated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 30 September 1983 that the Greek Cypriot side is willing to negotiate on the basis of 23 per cent for the region or province to be under Turkish Cypriot administration. However, for the purpose of securing without delay an overall solution to the Cyprus problem, it would be possible to consider agreeing that 25 per cent of the territory of the Republic should be under Turkish Cypriot administration, provided that areas such as Famagusta and Morphou, which were thickly populated by Greek Cypriots, before they were forcibly uprooted from their homes by the Turkish invading forces, would be under Greek Cypriot administration.

#### 6. Constitutional aspect

It should be borne in mind that, under a Federal system, the regions or provinces will have considerable autonomy and powers. Therefore, any checks and balances at the Federal level should be restricted and be of such a nature as not to impede the smooth functioning of the Federal Government organs or lead to impasses and deadlocks. This is particularly important since, in a Federation, the powers and functions of the Federal organs are those which safeguard the unity of the State; and, therefore, if these functions are disrupted, the State runs the danger of dissolution.

##### (a) Executive

The Presidential system provided under the 1960 Constitution is considered appropriate and should be preserved:

- (i) There should be a President of the Republic, who should be a Greek Cypriot, and a Vice-President who should be a Turkish Cypriot;
- (ii) Provided that the process of taking decisions does not lead to impasses and to the disruption of the smooth functioning of the State, the Federal Council of Ministers could include a higher proportion of membership of Turkish Cypriots than their popula-

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/812-S/16549.

tion ratio, namely, the Federal Council of Ministers would be composed of 70 per cent Greek Cypriot Ministers and 30 per cent Turkish Cypriot Ministers.

(b) *Legislature*

In the circumstances of Cyprus, it is considered that a *unicameral system* is more appropriate. Mechanisms would be provided to ensure speedy resolution of any problems that might arise.

Alternatively, there could be a *bicameral system* consisting of:

- (i) a *Lower Chamber*: representation of the two communities to be on the basis of population ratio;
- (ii) an *Upper Chamber*: representation in the Upper Chamber would depend on the powers and functions of such Chamber and on the provision of deadlock-solving mechanisms so as to ensure that the legislative process is not impeded

(c) *Judiciary*

Equal representation of the two communities in the Federal Supreme Court in respect of all federal matters.

(d) *Powers and functions of the Federal Government and Provincial Powers*

The powers and functions of the Federal Government should be such as to ensure the unity of the State. Indicatively, these should include:

- (i) Foreign affairs (including citizenship, but certain functions may be provincially delegated);
- (ii) Federal finance (including customs);
- (iii) Defence and national security;
- (iv) International communications (air and sea);
- (v) International telecommunications;

(vi) Appointment of federal officers;

(vii) Natural resources;

(viii) Federal justice;

(ix) Co-ordination, harmonization, standard-setting and advisory functions;

(x) Provision for transfer of powers from Federation to provinces and vice-versa, if agreed.

List of extensive *provincial powers* to be agreed.

(e) *Human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Human rights and fundamental freedoms (including the three freedoms of movement, settlement and right of property) should be safeguarded both at federal and provincial levels, and should form part of the Federal Constitution.

Any arrangements with regard to the three freedoms (of movement, settlement and right of property) should relate solely to overcoming certain practical difficulties in their implementation and should not negate or restrict the freedoms.

(f) *Economic matters*

The economic and social policy of the Federal Republic of Cyprus should ensure the economic progress and development of Cyprus as a whole and should safeguard for all citizens of Cyprus an equal standard of living and equal opportunities to progress, development and welfare. Suitable machinery should be established to implement this policy for the benefit of the whole population. Thus, economic assistance will be given to less developed areas. Furthermore, measures could be discussed of a temporary, transitional nature, in respect of the economy, to take effect after a solution.

## DOCUMENT S/16551\*

### Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[10 May 1984]

I have the honour to enclose the text of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann in reply to the latter's protest note dated 8 May 1984 [S/16544].

In that note, the Nicaraguan Government tries to turn to its advantage its own criminal action in shooting down an unarmed helicopter with obvious external signs of its Honduran nationality and causing the death of four civilians and four soldiers, all Honduran nationals.

In that Nicaraguan note and in the press communiqués of that Government issued yesterday in New York, there are false accusations and obvious contradictions revealing that they are clearly and solely inspired by propaganda motives, contrary to expectations of a sincere recognition on the part of the Sandinist Government of the reality of the regrettable events and of explanations that would avoid a deterioration of the relations existing between our two States.

The height of perversity is flagrantly apparent in the distortion of facts and disregard for the truth also of an event so horrible that it plunges the people of Honduras into mourning; this is particularly heartfelt because it is provoked by the attitude of a Government with which our Government maintains diplomatic, consular and economic relations and ties of co-operation.

The shooting down of the helicopter and the death of the eight fellow Hondurans were not justified merely by the fact that the helicopter had, for reasons of *force majeure*, strayed from its course in Honduran territory and been obliged to fly in Nicaraguan airspace.

Despite their divergencies and incidents, Honduras and Nicaragua coexist in a situation of peace and not of war, and it is universally recognized that the elementary considerations of humanity are even more vital in time of peace than in time of war. These elementary considerations were ignored, even to the extent that there was no radio contact with or warning to the Honduran helicopter, urging it to land in order to permit an investigation of the reason for its presence in Nicaraguan territory. An example in this respect has already been given by Honduras to the international community with respect to the same Nicaraguan Government, in connection with various types of aircraft of the Sandinist air force which for similar reasons flew over Honduran territory. These aircraft, crews and passengers were returned to Nicaragua after the relevant investigations had been conducted at Honduran airports, as is proved by the documents drawn up when they were handed over to the Nicaraguan authorities.

The Nicaraguan Government has incurred international responsibility for its unlawful action. It must give Honduras the true explanations for this criminal act and make the amends required by the gravity of the matter.

I should be most grateful if this letter and the attached text of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/253-S/16551.



Honduras, the contents of which have already been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to address you in order to reject the concepts in the note of protest which you addressed to me yesterday on the subject of the brutal shooting down, by anti-aircraft fire from the Sandinist army, of an unarmed personnel-carrying helicopter of the Honduran air force.

You affirm, with undisguisable aims, that there were "two military helicopters coming from Honduran territory", while in fact there was only one helicopter, carrying a technical commission which was to carry out an inspection of construction at the Amapala naval base.

You continue: "After the helicopters had been detected by our armed forces, steps were taken to repel them; one of them was shot down". It is truly shocking that the irresponsibility of the Sandinist army led it to "repel"—in other words, to launch with violence an armed attack against a personnel-carrying helicopter which was unarmed. If, as you claim, the aircraft was detected by your armed forces, there is no justification whatsoever for failing to follow the procedures which are normal in cases of this type and which consist in giving a warning to the aircraft or establishing radio contact with it in order for it to identify itself or ordering it to land. It appears, however, that when the helicopter was detected preparations were made to shoot it down. Almost with relish, you announce "one of them was shot down"; this is an unspeakable action which, far from constituting an exploit, is one more indication of the Nicaraguan Government's complete disregard for the most elementary procedures which should be observed in such situations, particularly when the zone in which the helicopter was shot

down does not appear on the air navigation charts as a restricted, prohibited or dangerous zone.

The Nicaraguan Government's aggressive attitude, involving the use of force, contrasts with the behaviour of the Government of Honduras in similar cases, when on 10 November 1980 an H500C helicopter of the Sandinist air force violated Honduran airspace and was obliged to land in the village of Duyure, department of Choluteca. On that occasion, the following crew members were taken prisoner: Captain Roberto Sánchez, Pilot Ernesto Venerio and the journalist Carlos Durán Palavicini. The helicopter and its crew were returned unharmed to the Government of Nicaragua, after preparation of a report on the subject.

Similarly, on 13 March 1982, the then Colonel Walter López Reyes, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Honduran air force, handed over to Mr. Guillermo Suárez Rivas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, the Douglas C-47 (DC-3) aircraft, with mottled camouflage and registration No. FAS-208, belonging to the Sandinist air force of the Republic of Nicaragua, which had landed in irregular circumstances during the evening of Sunday, 7 March at the Toncontín international airport, Tegucigalpa.

For all the reasons given above, the Government of Honduras repudiates this unspeakable act—a product of the war hysteria of the Government of Nicaragua.

I also wish to reject the malicious statement contained in your note to the effect that the inscription "U.S. Army Commander" appeared on the tail of the aircraft. You added that this fact led one to assume that the helicopter belonged to the United States armed forces. There is no limit to slander. Even in such painful circumstances, an attempt is made to distort reality and to profit from a criminal action. The aircraft displayed the Honduran flag and bore the Honduran air force (FAH) registration No. UH1-B928—a fact which you maliciously do not mention.

Moreover, you attempt perversely to link the flight of the helicopter artificially with alleged "acts of aggression" attributed to Honduras, when all those on board the unarmed helicopter were well-known Hondurans, including distinguished university professors. No ruse will be of any avail to the Managua régime in concealing the brutality of this act or the treachery with which it acted. This is the public explanation which the Government of Honduras offers and which you sordidly request.

In rejecting again the concepts and inaccuracies contained in your note, the Government of the Republic of Honduras reiterates its most forceful protest to the Government of Nicaragua and demands that the necessary amends be made for the commission of this unjustifiable act.

#### DOCUMENT S/16552

Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[10 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 8 May 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica, Carlos José Gutiérrez, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

"I am writing to you with reference to the communiqué from the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction which was addressed to the Costa Rican people on 4 May 1984 and which was widely disseminated in paid announcements in the Costa Rican press by the diplomatic mission of Nicaragua, in violation of the freedom of expression which exists under a democratic régime such as the one which the Costa Rican people have chosen of their own free will.

"Through the press, the Government of Costa Rica has learned with indignation of the false assertions contained in the communiqué, which echo the campaign of disinformation waged by the Government of

Nicaragua against the Government of Costa Rica and reflect the attitude of hostility which I have repeatedly mentioned to you.

"This attitude on the part of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction once again sheds doubt on the statement made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Junta, in his note addressed on 6 April 1984 to the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, when he reiterated the desire and the intention of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction 'to maintain and develop the best relations of friendship and co-operation with the Costa Rican people and Government' and is one more example of the ambiguities noted by the President of the Republic himself, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, in the note which he addressed on 27 March 1984 to Mr. Ortega Saavedra.



"In addition, this attitude is undermining the Costa Rican Government's efforts to achieve the conditions which will permit both States to maintain correct relations as befits two neighbouring countries and peoples with historical ties of brotherhood.

"Lastly, on behalf of the Government of Costa Rica, I submit to your distinguished Government the most forceful protest at the contents of this communiqué, which not only is untruthful but also constitutes a seri-

ous affront to the people and Government of Costa Rica and requires that immediate amends be made."

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/16553

### Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[10 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of two notes dated 9 May 1984 from the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua.

#### I

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your cable message dated 3 May 1984, in which you submit to the Government of Costa Rica the protest of the Government of Nicaragua at the events which occurred on that day, between 9.50 a.m. and 10 a.m., at the frontier post of Peñas Blancas. According to the version of the Nicaraguan authorities, 'the Costa Rican rural guard staged an attack on itself, demonstrating the latter's complicity in the plans of the United States Government'.

"After an investigation by the Costa Rican authorities of the facts mentioned, it has been duly established that the attack was carried out by members of the Sandinist People's Army, who fired on the frontier post of Peñas Blancas for 12 minutes.

"In view of the foregoing, the Government of Costa Rica rejects the protest submitted by the distinguished Government of Nicaragua in the above-mentioned message.

#### II

"I have the honour to refer once again to the serious events which occurred on 3 May 1984, when members of the Sandinist People's Army attacked the frontier post of Peñas Blancas with mortar fire, machine-guns and rifles, hitting the immigration and customs installations and seriously endangering the lives of the Costa Ricans who were there at the time.

"The Government of Costa Rica regrets that the report on these events which was given to you by the

Nicaraguan authorities and which you used to make the assertions contained in your message of 3 May was a base distortion of the facts.

"It is shocking that the Nicaraguan authorities should be unjustly accusing the Government of Costa Rica of lending itself to a 'manoeuvre by the Central Intelligence Agency aimed at justifying and legitimizing the United States military presence in Costa Rica'.

"In order to dispel any doubt which some unbeliever might have about Costa Rica's position with regard to the presence of United States engineers in the northern zone, I must inform you that the President of the Republic himself, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, has repeatedly stated that he prefers to delay the development of that important productive zone of Costa Rica rather than give rise to suspicions such as those which you express in your note and which tend to confuse public opinion, since Costa Rica is depicted as a country that lends its territory for attacks, instead of as a country under attack, as it in fact has been from the Sandinist People's Army, and thus undermine the neutrality proclaimed and practised by the Government of Costa Rica in the face of Nicaragua's internal conflict.

"In view of the foregoing, the Government of Costa Rica submits its most forceful protest at this new act of aggression by the Sandinist People's Army (another of those which the Costa Rican people and Government have been patiently suffering) and at the assertions made in your message and based, as I said earlier, on a report by the Nicaraguan authorities which is unfounded and completely devoid of truth."

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

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

## Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[11 May 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 7 May 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

(Signed) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Letter dated 7 May 1984 from Mr. Nail Atalay  
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to document S/16497 and to draw your kind attention to the following facts which refute the baseless allegations stated in that document.

As you are well aware, the Turkish Cypriot people, having been denied by the Greek Cypriots their vested co-founding partnership

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/813-S/16554.

rights in the bi-national Republic of Cyprus for 20 years, exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and established their own State in Northern Cyprus on 15 November 1983, in order, *inter alia*, to reassert their political equality in the face of the Greek Cypriot intransigence.

The exchange of Ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which took place on 17 April 1984 and which has been used as a pretext by the Greek Cypriot side for another recourse to the Security Council, can in no way be accepted as a matter for exploitation.

If recognition is granted by a country to a new State, the exchange of diplomatic representatives should follow as a matter of course, as a legal and natural consequence of such recognition.

Once Turkey decided to recognize the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in November 1983, the act of exchanging Ambassadors remained as a mere formality to be completed as soon as it was mutually practicable. This was accomplished on 17 April 1984 with the presentation of credentials by the Ambassadors of the Republic of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus at Lefkosa and Ankara, respectively. This act had no connection whatsoever with the presence of your Special Representative in Cyprus on that date, who arrived on just a few days' notice, as deliberately misrepresented by the Greek Cypriot administration.

The baseless allegations in the above-mentioned document, therefore, should be considered as a continuation of the Greek Cypriot denial of the basic rights and liberties of the Turkish Cypriot people.

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

## DOCUMENT S/16555\*

## Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[11 May 1984]

On behalf of the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued at Jakarta on 8 May 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of ASEAN.

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) Ali ALATAS  
Permanent Representative of Indonesia  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Statement issued at Jakarta on 8 May 1984 by the Ministers for  
Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) met at Jakarta on 7 and 8 May 1984.

The Foreign Ministers were received by the President of the Repub-

lic of Indonesia, Mr. Soeharto; during the audience the Ministers were briefed by the President on the latest efforts made in the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The President welcomed the convening of the meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers as an opportunity to show the world the complete unity of ASEAN on the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers reviewed recent political and military developments with regard to the Kampuchean problem. In particular, they discussed the Vietnamese Foreign Minister's recent visits to Jakarta and Canberra, and his stopovers in Bangkok. They noted that, immediately after the Minister's return to Hanoi, the Vietnamese launched attacks on Kampuchean civilian encampments in western Kampuchea and made incursions into Thailand. Those attacks caused the loss of civilian lives both in Kampuchea and Thailand and drove more than 75,000 Kampuchean civilians into Thailand, thus compounding the already heavy burden borne by Thailand and the international community in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

The Foreign Ministers condemned the Vietnamese military attacks on the Kampuchean civilian encampments and the violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. They called on Vietnamese leaders to refrain from such acts which affect the security of the whole region. They fully supported Thailand's actions in the exercise of its legitimate rights to self-defence and reiterated ASEAN's solidarity with the Government and people of Thailand in the preservation of Thai independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated the essential elements for a solution to the Kampuchean problem as enumerated in their previous statements, particularly the ASEAN Appeal for Kampuchean Independence of 21

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/254-S/16555.

September 1983 [see S/15999] and the joint communiqué of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting of 25 June 1983 [see S/15875]. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their position that the total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation are essential elements for the survival of an independent and sovereign Kampuchea. They also held the view that national reconciliation among the Kampuchean people will be conducive to the success of efforts towards a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers also reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and for its efforts to restore the Kampuchean

people's inalienable rights to self-determination.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated their willingness to consult with all parties concerned on a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, despite continued Vietnamese provocations on the Thai-Kampuchean border which had undermined the trust and confidence that ASEAN had always attempted to forge with Viet Nam.

The Foreign Ministers considered it appropriate and desirable to convene the meeting of the Senior Officials' Working Group as soon as possible to continue to monitor and examine developments in the search for a comprehensive political solution.

## DOCUMENT S/16556

### Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French/Spanish]  
[11 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith important excerpts from the opinion issued today, 10 May 1984, by the International Court of Justice on the subject of the case brought by Nicaragua against the covert operations of the United States in my country.

I should be grateful if you could 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

#### ANNEX

Excerpts from the opinion issued on 10 May 1984 by the International Court of Justice on the case brought by Nicaragua against the United States of America

##### THE COURT

##### A. Unanimously

*Rejects* the request made by the United States of America that the proceedings on the Application filed by the Republic of Nicaragua on 9 April 1984, and on the request filed the same day by the Republic of Nicaragua for the indication of provisional measures, be terminated by the removal of the case from the list;

B. *Indicates*, pending its final decision in the proceedings instituted on 9 April 1984 by the Republic of Nicaragua against the United States of America, the following provisional measures:

##### 1. Unanimously,

The United States of America should immediately cease and refrain from any action restricting, blocking or endangering access to or from Nicaragua ports, and, in particular, the laying of mines;

##### 2. By fourteen votes to one,

The right to sovereignty and to political independence possessed by the Republic of Nicaragua, like any other State of the region or of the world, should be fully respected and should not in any way be jeopardized by any military and paramilitary activities which are prohibited by the principles of international law, in particular, the principle that States should refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any State, and the principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a State, principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States.

*In favour:* President Elias; Vice-President Sette-Camara; Judges Lachs, Morozov, Nagendra Singh, Ruda, Mosler, Oda, Ago, El-Khani, Sir Robert Jennings, de Lacharrière, Mbaye, Bedjaoui.

*Against:* Judge Schwebel.

##### 3. Unanimously,

The Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua should each of them ensure that no action of any kind is taken which might aggravate or extend the dispute submitted to the Court;

##### 4. Unanimously,

The Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua should each of them ensure that no action is taken which might prejudice the rights of the other Party in respect of the carrying out of whatever decision the Court may render in the case;

##### C. Unanimously,

*Decides* further that, until the Court delivers its final judgement in the present case, it will keep the matters covered by this order continuously under review;

##### D. Unanimously,

*Decides* that the written proceedings shall first be addressed to the questions of the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the dispute and of the admissibility of the Application;

And reserves the fixing of the time-limits for the said written proceedings, and the subsequent procedure, for further decision.

## DOCUMENT S/16557\*

### Letter dated 9 May 1984 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[11 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 on the question of the convening of an international peace conference in the Middle East and wish to inform

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/255-S/16557.

you that the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe supports the convening of such a conference. In expressing this support, my Government is, however, mindful of the need to consult further with a view to clarifying the question regarding the identification of the participants. My Government has, accordingly, authorized me to participate in such consultations with other representatives on the Security Council.

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

(Signed) Elleck K. MASHINGAIDZE  
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/16558

### Letter dated 11 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[11 May 1984]

As you know, on 8 May, the Nicaraguan anti-aircraft defence, acting in defence of our sovereignty, shot down one of two helicopters of the Honduran armed forces which had violated our airspace in an area of great military tension resulting from the constant attacks launched from Honduran territory by mercenaries of the United States Central Intelligence Agency. As a result of that deplorable incident, eight Honduran nationals lost their lives.

Today, the Government of Honduras, using their own errors as a basis, decided to expel our Ambassador to that Government, thus aggravating the already tense relations between our two countries.

The Government of Nicaragua wishes once again to give the international community a true account of the events, the sole responsibility for which rests with those who have gratuitously lent themselves to the manoeuvres of the United States Government against our country and our revolution.

I am transmitting herewith the text of a communiqué of today's date (annex III) from the Government of Nicaragua and communiqués from the Ministry of External Relations dated 8 May (annexes I and II) in connection with the deplorable incident, and I should be grateful if you would circulate them as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX I

##### Communiqué issued on 8 May 1984 by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, at a press conference with national and international correspondents, stated the following:

Today, Tuesday, 8 May 1984, at 9 a.m., units of the Sandinista People's Army stationed at Potosí shot down a helicopter of the Honduran air force; all five crew members were killed.

One of the crew members, José Napoleón Castellanos, carried an identity card of the Honduran air force, No. 00129, and had, according

to the same card, worked in the engineering department of the Honduran air force.

The helicopter, one of two that had entered our territory at the same place and time, crashed 8 kilometres north-west of Potosí, at a place called Santa Julia, in Nicaraguan territory.

This incident again shows the dangerous nature of the policy pursued by Washington, which, in the face of the political and military failure of the actions carried out by mercenaries directed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), is pressuring the Honduran armed forces to participate more and more directly in the aggression against our country.

Regretting the death of these Honduran brothers who have become victims of the Reagan Administration's policy in the region, we express our heartfelt condolences to their families and appeal to the Government of Honduras to reconsider and put an end once and for all to its irresponsible policy of risking the lives of its own nationals, increasingly involving them in the CIA's criminal aggression against Nicaragua.

#### ANNEX II

##### Communiqué issued on 8 May 1984 by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua stated the following in connection with the military helicopter shot down today in the Potosí sector.

Initially, it was believed that the helicopter was of Honduran nationality, because a card found on the body of one of the crew members identified him as a member of the Honduran air force. However, subsequent investigations have determined that part of the tail fuselage of the helicopter bore an inscription reading "U.S. Army Commander", from which it may be presumed that the helicopter belonged to the United States armed forces. The serial number of the helicopter was found to be HH-3792 (AL14AL1101). Another card found bore the name of Oscar Armando Flores, apparently a technician with the rank of corporal in the Honduran air force. The helicopter had a total crew of eight persons. Investigations are currently being continued with a view to determining the nationality of the downed helicopter and identifying the other crew members.

#### ANNEX III

##### Communiqué issued on 11 May 1984 by the Government of Nicaragua

In the face of the arbitrary decision taken today by the Government of Honduras to order the expulsion of Colonel Edwin Zablah, our Ambassador accredited to that country, the Government of Nicaragua, acting more calmly, wishes to state its position on a long series of recent events which, at the instigation of the United States Administration, attempts are being made to escalate in a dangerous manner.

(a) It is generally known that, on 8 May 1984, a formation of two military helicopters penetrated 8 kilometres into our territory and one of them was downed on Nicaraguan soil by anti-aircraft fire from our defence units. Subsequently, it was determined that the downed helicopter, which bore United States military insignia on its fuselage, belonged to the Honduran air force.

The Cosigüina peninsula, the part of Nicaraguan territory in which these events took place, has been converted into an area of high military tension because of the repeated incursions into our territory during the past three years; the incursions have included attacks with naval launches and armed aircraft and helicopters, in addition to the fact that the Gulf of Fonseca has been transformed into a region occupied by United States naval forces, also established in adjoining Honduran territory.

(b) The Government of Nicaragua proceeded to communicate these events immediately to the Honduran authorities, offering all necessary facilities for the return of the bodies of the eight crew members of the military helicopter. Constant communication was maintained throughout the day and before the return of the bodies between the military authorities of Nicaragua and Honduras, specifically between Commander Raúl Venerio, Chief of the Sandinist air force, and General Walter López, Chief of the Armed Forces of Honduras, who subsequently delegated Colonel Francisco Zepeda Andinos for such communication; furthermore, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto remained in communication with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica.

Neither in any of these instances of official communication nor subsequently was any authorization requested for a governmental or military mission from Honduras to visit the site in Nicaraguan territory where the military helicopter had been downed. The assertion to the contrary made by the Honduran Foreign Ministry as part of the pretext for expelling Ambassador Zablah is a falsehood which must be most strongly denied.

(c) Despite the fact that no such request has ever been made, the Government of Nicaragua expresses its complete readiness to let the Government of Honduras send a mission which will be authorized to visit the site in our territory where the military helicopter was downed, and it is requesting the member countries of the Contadora Group also to name representatives to accompany the Honduran mission on that visit.

(d) We wish to draw the attention of the international community and of the people of Honduras itself to the fact that the dangerous escalation which is being attempted at the instigation of the United States Administration conceals ulterior motives of aggression against Nicaragua and a desire to unleash an armed conflict between two countries which would only cause suffering and destruction for our peoples and from which only the United States Government could benefit in accordance with its outspokenly warlike policy towards the Central American region.

(e) The loss of the lives of the eight Honduran nationals who were crew members of one of the helicopters, servicemen who flew deep into the national territory of Nicaragua, without anyone's knowing even under what orders and for what purpose they did so, must be added to those of the many victims that United States aggression launched from Honduran territory has already cost Nicaragua since the beginning of the illegal war, which has been condemned in a number of world forums. One thousand eight hundred Nicaraguans have fallen victim to that truly criminal policy, which the International Court of Justice at The Hague has ordered the United States Government to cease immediately.

As we once again extend our condolences on these deaths of military and civilian Honduran nationals, we urge the people of Honduras not to see Nicaragua as an aggressor, as the enemies of peace in Central America would have it believe, but to call upon its Government to cease its tragic collusion with the interventionist United States forces and their efforts to keep drenching Central America in blood, so that the peace and security of Hondurans may be permanently assured.

The Government of Nicaragua also wishes to reaffirm its unshakable decision that it will never take the first step in a military confrontation with Honduras but, on the contrary, will continue to seek every possible way to achieve peace.

(f) The Government of Nicaragua is proceeding immediately to inform the United Nations Security Council, the member countries of the Contadora Group, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and all those nations and organizations of the world interested in peace in Central America about all these events, about the dangers of the escalation of this conflict audaciously expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras and about the catastrophic consequences that may result.

## DOCUMENT S/16559

### Letter dated 11 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[13 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter sent by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, concerning the downing in Nicaraguan territory of a helicopter of the Honduran armed forces.

I also enclose a chronological list of the air and naval attacks launched from Honduran territory between April 1983 and March 1984 against the Nicaraguan sector of the Gulf of Fonseca and Punta Cosigüina, near which, in Nicaraguan territory, the helicopter was shot down. Within the next few days I will send you an updated list, including the attacks that occurred in that sector in March, April and May 1984.

The Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua considers it extremely important that the Security Council and, through it, the international community, should be fully informed of the truth about this matter, since incidents of this type can be used as a pretext to launch a large-scale attack on my country using combined forces that might include United States forces.

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

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX I

### Letter dated 11 May 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I have the honour to reply to your letters of 8 May [S/16546, annex I], 9 May [S/16551, annex] and 11 May 1984, the last of which was addressed to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras,<sup>22</sup> and all of which refer to the downing of a military helicopter which recently completed investigations show to have belonged to the Honduran air force.

You stated in your first letter that the military helicopter "deviated from its route because of bad weather conditions in the Gulf of Fonseca". In this connection, the meteorological reports issued by the



stations at the airports of Choluteca, Ilopango and Chinandega for the period between 7.00 a.m. and noon state that in all sectors of the Gulf of Fonseca the wind was calm, visibility was unlimited and temperatures were normal. The assertion that the weather was bad in that area is therefore false.

Furthermore, it is completely illogical to assert that the helicopter had deviated from its route, because the two military helicopters which intruded into our airspace had taken a route totally different from that described by you, for Tegucigalpa lies north-east of Amapala and the helicopters were heading for Punta Cosigüina, situated to the south-west. Furthermore, both helicopters were heading for places where military installations exist, leading to the conclusion that they were carrying out specific observation missions.

In your second letter, you reject the statement that the downed helicopter bore United States army inscriptions. We consider it unnecessary to enlarge on this point, since we have in our possession the inscription on the helicopter in question, and there can be no doubt that it reads "U.S. Army Command", as has already been widely reported in the press.

In your third letter, you state that a "correct Honduran request for permission for a national commission to visit the site of the incident" was presented and that "the Sandinist Government suspiciously refused such authorization". We are justifiably surprised by this assertion, since prior to receiving the letter in question, the Nicaraguan authorities were unaware of this request. Since the request was not presented to any known authority in Nicaragua or to our mission in Tegucigalpa, we should be grateful for clarification as to when, to whom and how a request to that effect was presented. Similarly, despite the fact that the assertion in question is untrue, I wish to inform you that the Government of Nicaragua has no objection to permitting a Honduran commission to visit Punta Cosigüina, if the Government of Honduras wishes to present a correct request to that effect. Moreover, Nicaragua is requesting the countries of the Contadora Group to appoint representatives to accompany the Honduran mission on that visit.

Furthermore, it is very significant that the Minister ignores the fact that the sector where the military helicopter was shot down has for many months been the scene of a series of air and sea attacks by mercenary forces coming from Honduran territory, and that there may have been many attacks on Nicaraguan vessels in the same sector by Honduran coastguard vessels and armed aircraft, not to mention the innumerable violations of our sovereign airspace by aircraft and helicopters likewise coming from Honduran territory, in addition to the constant naval manoeuvres carried out by the United States forces in the Gulf.

The Government of Nicaragua considers it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the dangerous warlike escalation under way in Honduras at the instigation of the United States Administration conceals ulterior motives of aggression against Nicaragua and a desire to unleash an armed conflict between the two countries, which would only cause suffering and destruction for our peoples and from which only the United States Government could benefit.

We also wish to state that Nicaragua is not and never will be an aggressor State or an enemy of the Honduran people, as the enemies of peace in Central America would have it believed. The death of the eight Honduran citizens travelling in the military helicopter is the responsibility of those who, forgetting the true interests of their people, have accepted foreign domination.

The decision of the Government of Honduras to declare our Ambassador in Tegucigalpa *persona non grata* without any justification is simply a new act of provocation designed to achieve the aims we have already mentioned. Despite the gravity of this decision, the Government of Nicaragua will take no step that could be used to increase the climate of tension that interests alien to our peoples have been fomenting.

## ANNEX II

### Attacks launched on Nicaragua from Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca and Punta Cosigüina during the period between 17 April 1983 and 5 March 1984

On 17 April 1983, two Honduran coastguard vessels entered Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca in blatant disrespect for, and violation of, our sovereignty and attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat that was routinely patrolling national territory. The commander of the Nicaraguan coastguard vessel, Marcos Torres, and crew members Jorge Castellón Peña, Julio Castellón and Secun-

dino Vásquez were wounded in the attack, which took place at 4 a.m., approximately 2 miles from Punta El Papayal. (A protest was submitted on 21 April [S/15719]).

On 20 April, at 6.30 a.m., three coastguard vessels flying the Honduran flag penetrated Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca and attacked two patrol boats of the Sandinist navy which were engaged in surveillance duties in the Farallones sector. Later, at 9.10 a.m., the Honduran coastguard vessels returned, accompanied by a "Super Mystère" aircraft of the Honduran air force, and conducted a series of provocative manoeuvres. At 3.50 p.m., other Honduran vessels conducted further manoeuvres, to which no response was made. (A protest was submitted on 20 April [S/15720]).

On 20 July, at 6.55 a.m., two coastguard vessels of the Honduran navy attacked the Nicaraguan patrol boat *4 de Mayo* off Punta San José, 13 kilometres north-west of Potosí, in Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. The confrontation lasted 90 minutes. (A protest was submitted on 20 July [S/15879]).

On 28 August, at 8 a.m., a counter-revolutionary group travelling from Honduras in a white vessel arrived at the village of Catarina, 12 kilometres south of Potosí, abducted three Nicaraguan citizens who were members of the reserve, and took them to the Las Casitas counter-revolutionary camp in Honduran territory, where two of the abducted Nicaraguans were killed in an atrocious manner, while the third managed to escape. (A protest was submitted on 30 August [S/15952]).

On 28 October, at 7.05 p.m., two Nicaraguan coastguard vessels that were engaged in surveillance duties in Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca were attacked by four coastguard vessels flying the Honduran flag off Punta San José, 10 kilometres from Potosí. (A protest was submitted on 28 October [S/16105]).

On 1 November, two patrol boats of the Honduran navy, escorting two high-speed launches, attacked two Nicaraguan coastguard vessels that were carrying out routine surveillance duties in territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. The attack occurred in the El Papayal sector, 5 kilometres north of Punta Cosigüina. Two members of the crew of one of the coastguard vessels were wounded in this attack, which began at 11.45 a.m. and ended at 12.15 p.m. (A protest was submitted on 1 November [S/16109]).

On 2 November, at 4.30 p.m., two coastguard vessels of the Honduran navy supported by a Honduran helicopter, penetrated territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca and attacked three Nicaraguan coastguard vessels which were engaged in surveillance duties. The attack was aimed at protecting three high-speed launches manned by Somozan mercenaries seeking to penetrate Nicaraguan territorial waters. (A protest was submitted on 2 November [S/16130]).

On 29 November, at 6 a.m., three high-speed launches of the Piraña type belonging to the Honduran navy illegally entered Nicaraguan territorial waters and attacked the fishing vessel *Gonzalo Brenes*, which was flying the Nicaraguan flag, off Punta San José, 12 kilometres north-west of Potosí. The attack lasted for 55 minutes, after which the launches withdrew to Honduran territorial waters. (A protest was submitted on 29 November).

On 3 January 1984, at 12.30 a.m., two high-speed launches coming from Honduran waters in the Gulf of Fonseca entered Nicaraguan territorial waters and launched a 10-minute mortar attack on the port of Potosí, in Chinandega department. At the same time, an aircraft of undetermined type harassed the same port, fired rockets that landed 400 metres from the installations there, and subsequently withdrew towards Honduran territory, from which it had come. On the same day, at 10.50 p.m., another aircraft of undetermined type, coming from Honduras, flew over the port of Potosí, firing rockets that landed on the installations of the ferry that operates in that locality, destroying the house of a peasant family. The aircraft subsequently withdrew towards Honduran territory. There was no loss of human life. (A protest was submitted on 5 January [S/16250]).

On 5 January, between 12.20 a.m. and 12.40 a.m., two aircraft of undetermined type, proceeding from Honduran territory, fired four rockets at the port of Potosí, causing considerable damage to the customs building and the health centre. One civilian was killed in this criminal attack and four other civilians were wounded. The treacherous attack was carried out in the presence of a high-speed launch of the Piraña type, which had likewise come from Honduran territory. (A protest was submitted on 6 January [S/16257]).

On 6 January, at 6.45 p.m., two high-speed launches of the Piraña type attacked the port of Potosí, in Chinandega Department, for 5 minutes, firing four shells, and withdrew in the direction of the port of San Lorenzo in Honduran territory. On the same day, at 8 p.m., two

aircraft of undetermined type launched a 20-minute attack on the port of Potosí and fired nine rockets, later withdrawing towards the port of San Lorenzo in Honduran territory. Later, at 9.10 p.m., two fast aircraft of undetermined type launched a 15-minute attack on sectors adjoining the port of Potosí, firing nine rockets and setting fire to a sesame plantation. Two peasants were wounded in this criminal attack. The aircraft later withdrew to Honduran territory. (A protest was submitted on 7 January [S/16263]).

On 12 February, at 6.20 a.m., two high-speed launches of the Piraña type, coming from Honduras, penetrated Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Punta San José sector, 8 kilometres north-west of the port of Potosí, and then withdrew to their point of origin. Furthermore, at 3.20 p.m., an olive-drab helicopter of undetermined type, coming from Honduras, overflew Punta San José, and thereafter withdrew to its point of origin. (A protest was submitted on 13 January 1984 [S/16341]).

On 3 March, at 6 a.m., a helicopter coming from Honduran territory launched a rocket attack on the Potosí ferry installations in the Gulf of Fonseca, without causing any damage. The attack having been repelled, it withdrew in the direction of Honduras. Later, another helicopter fired two rockets at a Nicaraguan patrol boat that was carrying out routine surveillance duties in the Punta San José. The helicopter withdrew in the direction of Amapala Island. (A protest was submitted on 4 March [S/16386]).

On 5 March, at 2 a.m., two high-speed launches of the Piraña type, accompanied by a gunboat and aircraft of undetermined number and type, attacked three Nicaraguan coastguard vessels in the Punta San José. Second Lieutenant Javier Mayorga, commander of coastguard vessel 308, and crew members Francisco Mena Baltodano, radio operator, and Jorge Castellón Peña, first engineer, were killed in this criminal attack. Crew members Iván Cerna, warrant officer, Humberto Calero, chief engineer, and Henry Arias Amaya, radio operator, were wounded. (A protest was submitted on 5 March [S/16390]).

## DOCUMENT S/16560\*

### Letter dated 11 May 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[14 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to my notes dated 9 and 10 May 1984 [A/39/240, S/16546 and S/16551], concerning the tragic death of eight Honduran compatriots who were travelling in an unarmed helicopter of the Honduran air force which was shot down by the Sandinist army.

On this occasion and on instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your attention the letter which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, sent today to the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in Honduras, Mr. Edwin Zablach del Carmen, declaring him *persona non grata*.

This decision by the Government of my country stems from the deep indignation caused both by this unjustifiable attack and by the subsequent attitudes of the Government of Nicaragua, which, instead of offering the explanations and apologies due between States maintaining peaceful relations, called the act heroic, decorated the person who committed it and also refused the request of the Government of Honduras that a national commission should visit the site of the event.

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

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

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 11 May 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras

The Government of Honduras has patiently maintained a demeanour of prudent serenity and calmness in the face of the escalation of acts of

material and moral aggression which your Government has intensified against my country.

Honduran unshakeable patience has been our sacrificial tribute on the altars of the maintenance of regional peace and a profession of faith in the peace-making effort of the Contadora Group.

The most recent expression of the escalation of acts of aggression and provocation against Honduras was the downing in the Gulf of Fonseca, on 8 May 1984, of the unarmed helicopter, clearly identified as belonging to the Honduran air force, which was making a routine flight of an administrative character, carrying eight persons, both crew and civilian passengers, all of whom perished as a direct consequence of the act of barbarism committed by the Sandinist regular army, which can be compared only to the most heinous crimes against humanity recorded by history.

In response to the correct Honduran request for authorization for a national commission to visit the site of the incident, in order to recover and repatriate the bodies of the dead and thus verify and confirm such a heinous act, the Sandinist Government suspiciously refused such authorization, alleging that the exact spot where the helicopter had fallen had not yet been detected but that they had identified one of the bodies and the manufacturer's registration number of the helicopter.

In spite of the great indignation caused in Honduras by the unjustified Sandinist attack against the Honduran helicopter, my Government entertained the hope that the Sandinist Government, showing a minimum of international responsibility, would set on foot a scrupulous investigation of the crime, imposing the appropriate sanctions on the culprits and offering compensation to the families of the victims and to the Government of Honduras.

On the contrary, the Government of Nicaragua, apparently caught up in a fit of bellicose hysteria, has gone to inconceivable extremes of disregard for human life and outrage to Honduran sensibilities by calling the criminal act of the Sandinist army against the Honduran helicopter "heroic" and decorating the one instrumentally and immediately guilty of a crime of *lèse-humanité*.

My Government hereby declares you *persona non grata*, as an unequivocal expression of the deep indignation felt by the State of Honduras, which awaits the apologies called for by the gravity of the case and urges you to leave the territory of the Republic within 48 hours.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/256-S/16560.

Letter dated 11 May 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[14 May 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention and to that of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council the new illegal actions of Turkey aimed at the further colonization of the new town of Famagusta by persons other than its legitimate inhabitants.

According to reports from the Turkish Cypriot press (*Kibris Postasi*, of 8 and 9 May 1984), since 5 May 1984 "war veterans" who participated in the Turkish invasion of Cyprus have been occupying four shops and a small boarding house (hotel) in the new town of Famagusta. It has also been stated, according to the same paper, that a large shop in the same area has been allocated to a "high official".

The "war veterans", who have carried out the above-mentioned illegal actions with the encouragement and support of the occupation forces of Turkey, have stated in the same paper that they have taken these steps in order to eliminate the dreams of the Greek Cypriots (the legitimate owners of the properties and lands of the occupied areas), who look at Varosha like a "cat looks at liver". The same "war veterans" have stated in the paper that they are angry over the attitude of a political party leader in the occupied areas who has adopted an attitude against them. The anger is coupled with threats to "wipe out this man".

The fact that the above-mentioned illegal actions of further colonization of the new town of Famagusta come

at a time when the Security Council is meeting to consider the grave situation in Cyprus, resulting from the continuous violations by Turkey of the Council's mandatory resolution 541 (1983), should serve as further indisputable evidence of Ankara's unrepentant attitude and its sinister designs and duplicity.

It is clear by now that the Turkish Government persists with recalcitrance in its partitionist and annexationist policies aimed at destroying the Republic of Cyprus while, at the same time, it flouts with arrogance the will of the international community as expressed in numerous United Nations resolutions on Cyprus.

There can be no doubt that if these unacceptable actions were to continue unchecked, it would be imperative for the United Nations and, particularly, for the Security Council to consider adopting, as a matter of urgency, the necessary measures for the long-overdue implementation of its mandatory resolutions on Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to protest strongly the above-mentioned new aggressive actions of Turkey against the Republic of Cyprus and stress once again the grave repercussions that such serious deterioration of the situation would entail for peace and security in the area and the world at large.

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/38/814-S/16561.

## DOCUMENT S/16562\*

Letter dated 14 May 1984 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English/French]  
[15 May 1984]

On instructions from the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Arabic, English and French texts of the final communiqué of the special session of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee, held at Fez on 19 and 20 April 1984 and presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, His Majesty King Hassan II, and I would be grateful if you would issue them as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mehdi MRANI ZENTAR  
Permanent Representative of Morocco  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/257-S/16562.

## ANNEX

Final communiqué adopted by the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee at the end of its special session held at Fez (Morocco) on 19 and 20 April 1984 concerning the status of the Holy City of Al-Quds

The Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee held a special session in the City of Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, on 19 and 20 April 1984, at the invitation of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and in the presence of the militant brother Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

At the opening session, a comprehensive orientation statement was made by the Chairman of the Committee, His Majesty King Hassan II. Statements were also made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and heads of delegations. The statements underscored the danger threatening Al-Quds and the Holy Places as a consequence of Zionist schemes aimed at the Judaization of the city and the eviction of its Arab, Muslim and Christian

inhabitants, and they also pointed out ways and means of dealing with the situation.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference presented a report to the Committee, outlining the activities of the General Secretariat conforming to the directives of His Majesty King Hassan II to implement the previous resolutions of the Committee. The Committee stressed the necessity of the continued implementation of those resolutions.

The Committee examined Israel's various attempts to exert pressure on different countries of the world, particularly the United States of America, to transfer their embassies from Tel-Aviv to Al-Quds, thus sanctioning the Israeli occupation of Al-Quds and of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and implicitly recognizing such occupation. The Committee noted that the Israeli Zionist move is being carried out at a time when Israel is stepping up its aggression against Al-Quds and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places there.

The Committee examined the decision by Costa Rica and El Salvador to transfer their embassies to Al-Quds, action which impinges upon Arab rights and violates international law.

The Committee also examined the moves being made at the level of the Legislative Branch in the United States, as part of the presidential campaign, in order to obtain a decision for the transfer of the United States Embassy to Al-Quds.

After examining the world-wide reactions prompted by the Zionist Israeli moves, as well as ways and means of dealing with them,

1. The Committee expresses its appreciation of the initiative taken by its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, in countering the Zionist Israeli moves. The Committee took note of the letters exchanged between its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, and President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz in connection with these moves, taking note also of assurances made by the United States Administration regarding its commitment to the official United States stand on Al-Quds.

The Committee recommends that further contacts be made with leaders and political personalities in the United States in order to explain the specific facts about Al-Quds and the escalation of Zionist Israeli aggression against the city and its Muslim and Christian Holy Places, to point out the risks of the United States policy in enabling Israel to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and pursue its policy of colonization and to warn against the dangerous effects resulting from such a policy;

2. The Committee expresses the wish that if circumstances so warrant, His Majesty King Hassan II should go to the United States as head of a delegation, in order to undertake the necessary contacts with the United States Administration.

The Committee further recommends that contacts be made with the permanent members of the Security Council, as well as with international groups, in order to gain their support for the Islamic point of view and reiterates the request that, if necessary, delegations should be sent to those States or groups of States;

3. The Committee recommends severing at once all relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, in compliance with Islamic resolutions calling upon all member States to break off diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with any country which decides to transfer its embassy to Al-Quds or recognizes the annexation by Israel of Al-Quds or the proclamation of that city as Israel's capital;

4. The Committee also recommends that contacts should be intensified with the Holy See, with a view to urging the latter to adopt a clear position on the Israeli measures in the Holy Al-Quds and make such a stand publicly known;

5. The Committee recommends the following measures:

(a) To adopt a unified Islamic stand aimed at explaining, to any country, that Islamic States will implement the resolutions of the Third Islamic Summit held in Mecca-Taif, namely resolution 1/3 C, paragraph 2, of the Al-Quds Committee adopted at the Committee's special session in Casablanca from 16 to 18 April 1980;

(b) To entrust the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the task of examining ways and means of implementing that resolution which calls on Arab and Islamic States to use all their potentialities in dealing with all countries which accept, support, encourage or associate themselves with Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds, or which contributes, directly or indirectly, to the implementation of this decision;

6. The Committee asserts that any kind of diplomatic representation, particularly so-called liaison offices, does not, in fact, differ from the transfer of embassies, further considering that the establishment of any such diplomatic or diplomatic-like representation is a blatant violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and any such action should be regarded as an actual embassy transfer;

7. The Committee reminds all countries of the world of their obligations under international law to refrain from dealing with Israel in any way which might be interpreted by Israel as condoning the *fait accompli* in Al-Quds or as an implicit recognition of the city as its capital;

8. The Committee decides to entrust the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the task of following up the implementation of its resolutions pertaining to Al-Quds, and securing early information about any steps which might be taken by third parties or by Israel with respect to Al-Quds.

The Committee examined the escalating Zionist aggression against Al-Quds, noting that those acts of aggression against both Muslim and Christian Holy Places have become ever more dangerous. The Committee further examined the recurrence of Israeli assaults on churches and mosques, particularly the attempt on 27 January 1984 to blow up the Al-Aqsa Mosque only a few days after the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference took place at Casablanca.

The Committee closely examined the different reports presented in connection with those acts of aggression. It also noted a proliferation of Zionist acts of terrorism in Al-Quds, as well as the establishment, for this purpose, of centers in the Old City and the setting up of specialized structures for the purpose of implementing racist programmes aimed at expelling the city's Arab inhabitants and destroying the Muslim and Christian Holy Places in Al-Quds and Palestine, at the instance of the Israeli leaders and in conformity with a long-term plan. The Committee noted that such structures make no secret of plans not previously disclosed, such as the establishment of a "third temple" on the ruins of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The Committee pointed out the critical stage reached by the threat to Al-Quds and expressed its conviction that the threat would continue to increase as long as the Israelis persisted in their occupation. The Committee reaffirmed that the only way to remove the danger of such a threat was an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Al-Quds and all occupied territories.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following measures:

1. To declare Friday, 18 May 1984, Al-Quds Day, on which the Khorba would be devoted to denouncing aggressive acts against the Holy Al-Quds by Israel with the connivance of its supporters and the machinations of the United States and other lobbies;

2. To reaffirm the resolution of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Holy Mecca, namely, that the Islamic potentialities should be mustered in order to defend the Islamic Holy Places in Al-Quds and to counter Zionist terrorism;

3. To request member States to enact appropriate legislation in conformity with their national laws for the establishment of a department or an organ designed to collect donations from institutions and individuals for the benefit of the Al-Quds Fund;

4. To urge Islamic countries to honour their commitments to the Al-Quds Fund and its *Waqf*, with a view to implementing both the plan established for the rescue of Al-Quds and the previous resolutions regarding the means whereby the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund could undertake the planned visits to some Islamic countries in order to collect voluntary donations or those already pledged but not yet transferred to the Al-Quds Fund;

5. To express the Committee's appreciation of the initiative taken by its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, to issue legislation relevant to the establishment, in the Kingdom of Morocco, of an administrative structure in charge of collecting donations for the benefit of the Al-Quds Fund;

6. To adopt the report submitted by the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund, which held its sixth session during the Committee's current session;

7. To express the Committee's deep appreciation and gratitude for the generous hospitality extended by its Chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, and the noble people of the Kingdom of Morocco.



## Letter dated 14 May 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
[15 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued on 11 May 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the statement by the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

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 made on 11 May 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

On 8 May 1984, the Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) issued a statement [see S/16555] taking up Thailand's and China's slanderous contentions against Viet Nam.

It is public knowledge that, over the past few years, the Chinese ruling circles have sought, in collusion with the United States imperialists, all ways and means to bring the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to power to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival, to oppose the three Indo-Chinese countries and to undermine peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Thai authorities have lent a hand to Beijing, giving "sanctuaries" to the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionaries, using Kampuchean refugees as hostages and refugee camps as shields for their activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and undermining security along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thailand has directly supported the remnants of Pol Pot's forces in their repeated intrusions into Kampuchea, and has conducted bombings and

shellings on many areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, committing many crimes against the Kampuchean people.

As everyone knows, while joining the army and people of Kampuchea in meting out due punishment to the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Vietnamese volunteers have always respected Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and have never attacked the civilian population. The statements made by Thai authorities on the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border are a total fabrication, full of self-contradictions which raised doubts among world public, the ASEAN member countries and even within Thailand itself. It is obvious that the authorities in China and Thailand themselves are the authors of the tense situation, and they have to bear full responsibility for it before the people of South-East Asia and the world.

Viet Nam has time and again made it clear that the Vietnamese volunteers will completely withdraw from Kampuchea after the remnants of Pol Pot's forces and their accomplices have been eliminated and the security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been guaranteed. Never will Viet Nam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, because this would allow the authorities in China and Thailand freely to bring the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their accomplices back to Kampuchea.

If Thailand really wants peace and stability in the Thai-Kampuchean border region, it should, together with the Indo-Chinese countries, consider immediately all proposals for solving the following burning issues: to ensure peace and stability for both sides along the Kampuchean-Thai border; to move the refugee camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border out of the areas of hostility; and to organize voluntary repatriation for Kampuchean refugees in accordance with the agreement of the parties concerned.

It is very regrettable that, so far, the ASEAN member countries have refused to consider, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, the proposals of the parties concerned for creating peace and stability in South-East Asia and for resolving the Kampuchean issue. They persist in urging the Indo-Chinese countries to accept their proposal. This position is unacceptable.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam welcomes the ASEAN member countries' desire to continue dialogue. For its part, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms the position of the three Indo-Chinese countries that they are ready to resolve through dialogue all problems concerning peace and stability in South-East Asia on the basis of considering the proposals of all the parties concerned.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/258-S/16563.

## DOCUMENT S/16565\*

## Letter dated 14 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)  
[15 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 on the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Nicaragua has vehemently maintained, in the international arena, the need and the duty to find a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the problems of the Middle East. A key issue in this situation is the Palestinian question, to which there can be no solution without recognition of and respect for the right to existence of the Palestinian people and the need to restore to them their inalienable

national rights, including the right to recover their own territory and to establish their own State.

Anxious to co-operate in the re-establishment of peace in that tormented region of the world, my Government gladly offered to host the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, which was held at Managua from 12 to 15 April 1983. The fruits of that meeting represented an important contribution to the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983.

At Geneva, my country participated actively in the deliberations and declared itself fully in favour of the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/259-S/16565.



convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

That position was based on our conviction of the need to find comprehensive, just, peaceful and lasting solutions to the problem and on our conviction that a conference of that kind, with adequate support from the international community, can constitute an excellent instrument and an unparalleled opportunity for paving the way towards those objectives.

The same conviction also led us to support in its entirety resolution 38/58 C, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 1983.

My Government therefore wishes to reiterate its full support for the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East, on the basis of the broad

and effective participation of all the parties directly involved in the problem, among whom the Palestine Liberation Organization occupies a place of primary importance, as do the great Powers and other interested States.

Accordingly, I highly appreciate all the efforts which you have undertaken, and I urge you to continue taking the necessary steps to make the conference a reality.

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

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16566\*

#### Letter dated 15 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[15 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the resolution on Nicaragua adopted at the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984, with the request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Resolution on Nicaragua sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Palestine Liberation Organization, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Recalling the statements on Nicaragua and Central America of the Fifth Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau and the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement,

Recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 530 (1983) and General Assembly resolution 38/10, which reaffirm the right of Nicaragua and the other countries of the region to live in peace and security, free from all outside interference,

Recalling the Quito Document of the Latin American Economic Conference,

Welcoming the opinion of the International Court of Justice of 10 May 1984,<sup>23</sup> which reaffirms that the right to sovereignty and to political independence possessed by Nicaragua should be fully respected, and

Deeply concerned by the increase in tensions in the Central American region and the escalation of acts of military aggression, in particular the mining of the ports of Nicaragua,

1. Categorically condemns, as contrary to the right to self-determination, the acts of aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the mining of its main ports, which have caused losses of human lives and considerable damage to its economy;

2. Demands that an immediate halt be put to the threats, attacks and other overt and covert hostile acts against Nicaragua acknowledged by a foreign Power;

3. Urges the Government of the United States to comply with the provisional measures adopted unanimously by the International Court of Justice on 10 May, whereby the United States is requested to cease and desist immediately from any action restricting, blocking or endangering access to or from Nicaragua ports, and, in particular, the laying of mines;

4. Reaffirms that the right of Nicaragua to sovereignty and political independence should be fully respected and should not in any way be jeopardized by any military activities which contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Reaffirms its resolute support for the right of Nicaragua to self-determination and to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity by all legitimate means and appeals to all States to intensify their solidarity with Nicaragua;

6. Expresses its firm support for the proposals made and the negotiations undertaken by the Contadora Group and urges the Group to redouble its efforts for the attainment of peace and security in Central America;

7. Urges all States to refrain from actions which might jeopardize and obstruct the efforts of the Contadora Group.

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/260-S/16566.

Letter dated 14 May 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[17 May 1984]

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

It would be highly appreciated if the content of 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 11 MAY 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, more than 43 months have elapsed since the inception of the disastrous aggression by the Iraqi régime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this period our nation, while suffering heavy losses in life and property, has been honourably defending itself and is resolutely determined to sustain this defence, which is our legitimate right and Islamic duty, until total elimination of aggression and restoration of necessary conditions for a just and lasting peace are achieved.

With regard to the principal issue of the war and its outbreak—which is a most blatant aggression and violation of international law by the Iraqi régime—there is no need to repeat what we have already stated over and over again in all the international forums. I have no intention of reiterating the tragic dimensions of the callousness of the international Organization and its contri-

bution to the continuation and escalation of the Iraqi acts of aggression. Yet I do wish to bring to your attention that Iraq has already added a new dimension to its crime record of missile attack and air bombardment of our civilian quarters, use of chemical weapons, destruction of cities and villages under its military occupation by high explosive and engineering device, and changing of the civilian life by force in the occupied territories—each of which is a major war crime and as such should have been given independent due consideration by the international Organization. In recent months the Iraqi régime has resorted to attacking vessels belonging to other countries in order to internationalize the war.

Due to the grave consequences of this escalation, it is urgently required of the international Organization to fulfil its responsibility to take immediate measures to contain this new dangerous Iraqi adventure. It is obvious that any attempt to relate new escalation and provocation by Iraq—which should be treated independently of the principal issue of the war—will only serve as an encouragement of the aggressor, and as such could not be justified at all.

In view of the gravity of the situation, I hope that this time the United Nations, with your assistance, will take urgent and decisive action to prevent the Iraqi régime from internationalizing the war by attacks on commercial vessels belonging to other countries.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16568\*

Letter dated 16 May 1984 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the  
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[17 May 1984]

As Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your attention to news items reported today regarding an Israeli search operation which took place at the Ein El-Helweh Palestinian refugee camp outside Sidon in Lebanon on 15 May 1984.

Reports indicate that Israeli occupation troops surrounded and entered the camp. Subsequent military action against Palestinian civilians living in the camp resulted in 60 Palestinians being killed or wounded and some 30 houses destroyed. Further, 150 people were arrested by the Israeli occupation troops.

It is not yet clear whether the houses were demolished and action was taken against Palestinian civilians as a collective punitive measure. In any case, such action is prohibited by article 33 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949,<sup>19</sup> to which Israel is a party.

Nevertheless, I believe you will concur with the membership of the Committee that it is unconscionable that the Israeli army of occupation in Lebanon should take such action against refugees.

It is not out of place for me to recall in this connection that these refugees have consistently been denied their inalienable rights as defined in several hundreds of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

As on previous occasions, this information is being

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/263-S/16568.

communicated to you in order that you may be kept fully aware of the intensification of activities taken against Palestinians and to express the concern of the Committee regarding the constant violation of Palestinian rights, United Nations resolutions and the Geneva Convention of 1949.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would be so good as to have the text of this letter circulated as a

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raúl ROA KOURÍ  
*Acting Chairman of the Committee  
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People*

#### DOCUMENT S/16569

**Letter dated 17 May 1984 from the representative of Kuwait  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[17 May 1984]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of May 1984, I wish to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the most recent act of aggression committed by Israel against the refugee camp of Palestinians at Ein El-Helweh in southern Lebanon.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN  
*Permanent Representative of Kuwait  
to the United Nations*

#### DOCUMENT S/16570

**Letter dated 17 May 1984 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[17 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 16 May 1984 addressed to you from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi. I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed T. KHALIL  
*Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

**Letter dated 16 May 1984 from the observer for the Palestine  
Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council**

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

On 15 May 1984, Israeli occupation troops surrounded Ein El-Helweh Palestinian refugee camp. According to information received, Israeli occupation troops carried out barbaric and inhuman acts against the unarmed Palestinian civilians living in the camp, resulting in 60 Palestinians being killed or wounded. Israeli occupation troops arrested 150 Palestinians, demolished 8 shelters and damaged 30 others.

The PLO holds Israel, the occupying Power, responsible for acts of genocide against the Palestinian population under its military occupation. This latest act of barbarism can only be viewed as a further link in the chain of Israel's campaign of genocide against Palestinians, from Deir Yassin in 1948, to Kafr Kassem, Qibya, to the Sabra and Shatila massacres in September 1982.

The President of the Security Council is called upon to take immediate and effective measures not only to put an end to Israel's genocidal policy against the Palestinian people, but also to guarantee the safety and security of all Palestinians living in areas under Israeli military occupation.

#### DOCUMENT S/16572\*

**Letter dated 10 May 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[21 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the English text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if the content of the attached letter were 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*

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/266-S/16572.

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to my letter addressed to you through Mr. Cordovez during his stay at Tehran, on 4 April 1984, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that, up to now through our repeated communications, the international Organization has been informed that, from the inception of the imposed war against our country and for more than 40 months, in order to attain its expansionist aims, the Iraqi régime has resorted to the most inhuman and criminal acts and has in this respect violated all the international rules and regulations related to war.

In violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>19</sup> the Iraqi régime has continuously bombarded civilian and non-military areas and defenceless cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, from the air and by ground-to-ground missiles. These aerial and missile attacks have killed thousands of elderly men and women and children. The Iraqi régime has arrested, disturbed, tortured and imprisoned many civilians from occupied territories in Iran. In violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,<sup>4</sup> the Iraqi régime has used chemical weapons which were obtained from both the Eastern and Western blocs, caused the martyrdom of many of our citizens and wounded many others as a result.

It is obvious that the immediate and future consequences of the disastrous criminal actions of Iraq, which have been already ascertained by those Iranian and foreign doctors who have examined martyrs and victims of chemical weapons, are endangering civilian life in all areas in which chemical weapons have been used.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, from the inception of this savage aggression by the Iraqi régime, has repeatedly drawn the attention of the international Organization to this aggression and to the continuous bombardments and missile attacks on civilian quarters. Likewise, the numerous instances of Iraqi chemical warfare were reported. In spite of the report [S/16433 of 26 March 1984], which was well documented by the United Nations experts who, upon your valuable personal initiative, have been dispatched to investigate the Iraqi use of chemical weapons, unfortunately, the Security Council has not taken any serious action to stop the Iraqi régime from the further use of chemical weapons.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while drawing the attention of the Secretary-General once again to the crimes of Iraq, demands that specific steps be taken to ensure that the producers and suppliers of these chemical weapons to Iraq will stop such deliveries, and that necessary measures be taken to stop the production, storage and sale of chemical weapons to that régime, as well as to prevent the Iraqi régime from the further use of chemical weapons.

I take this opportunity once again to express my appreciation for your efforts in dispatching the United Nations experts to investigate the Iraqi use of chemical weapons in its war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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

DOCUMENT S/16573\*

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period  
22 November 1983 to 21 May 1984

[Original: English]  
[21 May 1984]

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ANNEX

Map. "UNDOF deployment as of May 1984" (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 22 November 1983 to 21 May 1984. Its

\* Incorporating document S/16573/Corr.1 of 23 May 1984.



purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 350 (1974) and extended by resolutions 363 (1974), 369 (1975), 381 (1975), 390 (1976), 398 (1976), 408 (1977), 420 (1977), 429 (1978), 441 (1978), 449 (1979), 456 (1979), 470 (1980), 481 (1980), 485 (1981), 493 (1981), 506 (1982), 524 (1982), 531 (1983) and 543 (1983).

## I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

### A. Composition and command

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 21 May 1984 was as follows:

Austria.....	529
Canada.....	221
Finland.....	383
Poland.....	151
United Nations military observers detailed from UNTSO..	6

TOTAL 1 290

3. In addition to the above, observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission assist UNDOF as occasion requires.

4. Command of the Force continues to be exercised by Major-General Carl-Gustav Ståhl.

### B. Deployment

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within and close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic units located nearby; UNDOF headquarters is located in Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as of May 1984 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 15 patrols daily and 12 other patrols at irregular intervals in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion mans 15 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 14 patrols daily and 13 other patrols at irregular intervals in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near Wadi Faouar, 8 kilometres east of the area of separation. The Finnish battalion base camp is located near the village of Ziouani, west of the area of separation. The Austrian battalion continues to share its base camp with the Polish logistic unit, and the Finnish battalion shares Camp Ziouani with the Canadian logistic company. The Canadian signal unit has detachments at Camps Ziouani and Faouar as well as at Damascus and Quneitra. Military police detachments are located in Damascus, Tiberias and Camp Ziouani.

### C. Rotation

8. The Austrian contingent carried out partial rotations on 29 November and 7 December 1983, and 2 and 13 March 1984. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 16 December 1983 and 12 April 1984. The Polish

logistic unit rotated on 1 and 11 December 1983. The Canadian logistic unit rotates in small groups at frequent and irregular intervals.

### D. Discipline

9. The discipline, steadfastness and understanding of all members of the Force have been of a high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders as well as on the countries contributing contingents to the Force.

### E. Casualties

10. During the period covered by the present report there were no casualties.

## II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS

### A. Accommodation

11. Two new buildings have been erected in Camp Ziouani and two others are partly completed in Camp Faouar. Efforts are still continuing to relocate UNDOF headquarters in more suitable premises.

### B. Logistic support

12. Second- and third-line logistic support continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units. The Damascus international airport continues to serve as the UNDOF airhead for rotation. The ports of Latakia and Tartous are used for sea shipments. An air movement control organization operates in Damascus, and sea shipments are handled by local agents. In-theatre air support is provided by UNTSO on special request.

## III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

### A. Functions and guidelines

13. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF as well as its tasks remain as outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 27 November 1974 [S/11563, paras. 8-10].

14. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

### B. Freedom of movement

15. The Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974 [S/11302/Add.1] provides for all contingents to operate with full freedom of movement. However, the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement still exists. The Secretary-General will continue to exert all possible efforts to correct this situation.

### C. Maintenance of the cease-fire

16. UNDOF continues to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The cease-fire has been maintained during the period under review. No complaints concerning the UNDOF area of operations have been lodged by either party in this respect.

*D. Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation*

17. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This is carried out by means of static positions and observation posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes by day and night. In addition, temporary outposts are established, and patrols are conducted from time to time to perform specific tasks.

18. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement on Disengagement, UNDOF continues to conduct fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation. These inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties, who accompany the UNDOF inspection teams. UNDOF also lends its assistance and good offices on request from the parties. In carrying out its tasks, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restrictions on movement and inspection are placed on UNDOF teams in certain areas by both sides. UNDOF has continued to seek the lifting of these restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

19. The safety of Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to and west of line A (see map) continues to be of concern to UNDOF. The intensified patrolling on new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, the establishment of standing patrols in these areas have helped to prevent incidents. The grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation has continued to be effective in reducing the number of incidents.

*E. Mines*

20. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the local population. This is a matter of concern to UNDOF, and the Force is continuing its efforts, in consultation with the parties, to make the area of operation safe from mines. During the period, four Polish mine-clearing teams have cleared 18,283 square metres of patrol road, 9,898 square metres of path under telephone line and 7,158 square metres of construction area. A total of 35,339 square metres of area was checked and cleared of mines. In the process, 9 anti-personnel mines, 35 artillery shells, 4 mortar rounds, 14 cluster bombs, 13 gun cartridges, 2 detonators and 2 grenades were found and destroyed.

*F. Humanitarian activities*

21. During the reporting period, UNDOF has assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for handing over prisoners of war and mail.

**IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS**

22. By its resolution 38/35 A of 1 December 1983, the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for

UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,914,916 gross (\$2,880,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1984 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 543 (1983). Accordingly, should the Council renew the UNDOF mandate beyond 31 May 1984, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining UNDOF up to 30 November 1984 will be within the commitment authority provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/35 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. Appropriate financial provision will need to be made by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in respect of periods after 30 November 1984, if the period of extension determined by the Security Council goes beyond that date.

**V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)**

23. In deciding in its resolution 543 (1983) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

24. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) have been dealt with in the Secretary-General's report on the situation in the Middle East [S/16015 of 30 September 1983] submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 37/123 F of 20 December 1982. The Secretary-General has continued to maintain contacts on the matter with the parties and interested Governments.

**VI. OBSERVATIONS**

25. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained quiet and there have been no serious incidents.

26. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I continue to hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

27. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of

six months, until 30 November 1984. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

28. In concluding the present report, I wish to express my gratitude to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those which provide UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Major-General Carl-Gustav

Ståhl, Commander of the Force, to the officers and men of the Force, to its civilian staff and to the UNTSO military observers assigned to UNDOF. They have performed with exemplary efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

[Map. "UNDOF deployment as of May 1984". See end of volume.]

#### DOCUMENT S/16574

**Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]  
[21 May 1984]

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the Iranian acts of aggression on the freedom of navigation to and from the ports of our countries. Such acts of aggression constitute a threat to the stability and security of the area and have serious implications for international peace and security.

*Signed by the representatives of the following Member States:*

Bahrain  
Kuwait

Oman  
Qatar

Saudi Arabia  
United Arab Emirates

#### DOCUMENT S/16576

**Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Spanish]  
[21 May 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the note which Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country, addressed on 16 May 1984 to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, and in which he replies to the Nicaraguan note of 11 May [S/16559, annex I] concerning the shooting down of an unarmed helicopter of the Honduran air force, causing the death of eight Honduran citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have the text annexed to this letter, the content of which has 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

#### ANNEX

Note dated 16 May 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I am referring to your note dated 11 May 1984, concerning the shooting down by anti-aircraft fire by the Nicaraguan army, on 8 May

last, of an unarmed helicopter of the Honduran air force, causing the death of eight Honduran crew members and passengers. The aircraft was on a clearly administrative mission and in no way was it possible to believe that it had a hostile objective. It is encouraging to note that your Government finally acknowledges that the helicopter, shot down in circumstances mentioned previously, in fact belonged to the Honduran air force, an acknowledgement which contrasts with the absurd claim in your note of 8 May to the effect that it was a helicopter belonging to the United States air force. It is surprising that, when you refer to the weather conditions prevailing in the Gulf of Fonseca between 7 a.m. and noon on 8 May, you deliberately refrain from mentioning that, as is normal at that time of year, there was a thick layer of cloud and fog, atmospheric conditions which were reported by both the Amapala station and the Managua station. I find it necessary to make it clear, so that you are properly informed, that on the day of the treacherous downing of the helicopter, it must in fact have deviated from its route, since it was flying alone, unarmed, on a flight that was clearly administrative, with civilian passengers, proceeding from Tegucigalpa to the port of Amapala, in the Gulf of Fonseca. Furthermore, your assertion that visibility in the area was unlimited is self-incriminating: despite the visibility, the Sandinist army opened fire on the Honduran helicopter, which was unarmed and clearly bore the national markings of Honduras—a circumstance which makes it unnecessary to refer to the plaque fixed to the inside of the fuselage of aircraft purchased from the Government of the United States and to point out that, in this specific case, the inscription "U.S. Army Matériel-Command" signifies that the aircraft had belonged to an administrative organ of the United States armed forces. In addition, I emphatically reject your assertion that Nicaragua's internal conflict is sustained by "mercenary forces coming from Honduran territory" or that Honduran coastguard vessels and armed aircraft had participated in

attacks on Nicaraguan shipping. In the message in question, you refer to the "correct Honduran request for permission for a national commission to visit the site of the incident" and to the fact that "the Sandinist Government suspiciously refused such permission". You claim not to know "when, to whom and how a request to that effect was presented". I fully agree that you have every right and the unquestionable duty to be fully informed as to "when, to whom and how" Honduras presented its request. But I consider that it is the military authorities of your Government who have the immediate duty of providing you with that information. If those authorities choose to keep you uninformed, allowing you to act irresponsibly in international questions, I am not surprised that you continue to insist that there were two helicopters and that they were "heading for places where military installations exist, leading to the conclusion that they were carrying out specific observation missions". The correct Honduran request was presented at the

proper time, to a competent Nicaraguan authority, almost immediately after my Government had been informed of the incident, so that the national commission could investigate the incident and the circumstances surrounding it, and could co-operate in the recovery and repatriation of the bodies. Consequently, your belated and suspicious statement that your Government has no objection to permitting a Honduran commission to visit the site of the incident simply confirms the frightening fact that the helicopter was shot down treacherously, in the knowledge that it had lost its way, and that the postponement of the investigation was merely designed to manipulate the remains and perhaps even to fabricate evidence. Finally, my Government has abandoned its intention of sending a commission of inquiry to the site of the incident, given the final state of the helicopter, which renders any investigation materially impossible, and in view of the fact that our dead have been repatriated.

#### DOCUMENT S/16577\*

#### Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[22 May 1984]

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the joint declaration signed by Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, and Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, at Panama City on 15 May 1984.

We consider that this agreement is an extraordinarily important step which serves to confirm both Governments' desire for peace and is a worthy outcome of the diplomatic efforts being made at the regional level by the Contadora Group, to whose Governments we wish to express our profound gratitude.

We should like to request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO JIMÉNEZ  
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Joint Declaration signed by the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica and Nicaragua at Panama City on 15 May 1984

The Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, meeting at Panama City on 15 May 1984, in the presence of the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/268-S/16577.

Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and in accordance with the political will of their respective Governments to make the necessary efforts to bring an end to the tension and incidents in the frontier zone and to promote a climate of confidence between the two countries, have decided to set up a commission for supervision and prevention, which shall have the following features:

1. The Commission shall consist of a representative and an alternate, both at a high level, from Costa Rica and Nicaragua and a representative from each of the countries of the Contadora Group; the latter representatives will be actively involved in mediation and may be appointed from among the members of their diplomatic missions, two in San José and two in Managua;
2. The principal function of the Commission shall be on-site inspection and the verification of facts that might give rise to tension or frontier incidents;
3. Both States undertake to adopt the necessary measures to correct situations giving rise to an investigation, in accordance with the preceding paragraph;
4. The Commission shall be prepared to proceed to any place situated in the territory of each of the two States;
5. Costa Rica and Nicaragua undertake to set up, for the benefit of the Commission, the system of direct telephone and radio communication recommended at the meeting of the Joint Commission in July 1982;
6. Both States shall provide the Commission with full travel facilities and the necessary protection to enable it properly to perform its duties and to recommend measures to be taken by both States.

Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the countries of the Contadora Group shall appoint their representatives early enough to enable the Commission for Supervision and Prevention to install itself in the frontier post of Peñas Blancas on Saturday, 26 May 1984.

The Ministers for External Relations of Nicaragua and Costa Rica reaffirmed their confidence in the efforts of the Contadora Group and the need to promote a direct dialogue between the two States. They also acknowledged the valuable work that can be accomplished through means of communication and exchange with a view to promoting and furthering friendly relations, co-operation and understanding between the two brotherly nations.

#### DOCUMENT S/16578

#### Letter dated 22 May 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]  
[22 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 21 May 1984 from Mr. Miguel

D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo



Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I wish to inform you of a new violation of Nicaraguan territorial waters by pirate fishing boats flying the Honduran flag.

"Today, 21 May 1984, a number of Honduran fishing boats were detected off Sandy Bay and five more in the zone of Cayos Miskitos, engaged in illegal operations in our territorial waters.

"The Government of Nicaragua, considering that this unusual concentration of Honduran fishing boats in our sovereign waters may represent a new provocative manoeuvre aimed at bringing about an armed clash in that sector, demands that your Government order the Honduran vessels to depart immediately from Nicaraguan territorial waters.

"One cannot help inferring that these actions might

be in pursuance of the plans of the United States Central Intelligence Agency to provoke clashes between Honduras and Nicaragua, which would serve as a pretext to create a false, warlike atmosphere between the two countries, as part of the plans designed to justify open aggression against Nicaragua.

"I also inform you that we are transmitting this information to the members of the Contadora Group in furtherance of the peace efforts being pursued by that Group."

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

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/16579

Letter dated 23 May 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[23 May 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 15 May 1984, the Iraqi régime shelled the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr with long-range artillery shells, which resulted in the martyrdom of one civilian and wounding of two others in Abadan and one civilian in Khorramshahr. The attack also set fire to sectors of both Abadan and Khorramshahr.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16580\*

Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[23 May 1984]

Subsequent to my letter dated 2 May 1984 [S/16532] and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith information consisting of excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued during the period from 29 April to 15 May 1984, concerning the shelling of civilian targets within Iraqi territory by the aggressor Iranian forces, which resulted in losses among the civilian population and damage to residential centres and civilian installations.

On this occasion, I wish to confirm once again the request of my Government, contained in the letter dated 21 February 1984 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country [S/16361], that you take speedy initiatives for the development of effective

arrangements to ensure international supervision whereby the international community can ensure that towns, villages and the civilian population in Iraq are not hit, since the United Nations is the organization capable of ensuring such arrangements. Otherwise, the Iranian régime will be able to continue its aggressive policy of savage shelling of towns, villages and the civilian population in Iraq.

I request that this letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhair Ibrahim MOHAMMAD  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/815-S/16580.

## ANNEX

### Excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 29 April and 15 May 1984

On 29 April 1984, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and its environs. The shelling resulted in the wounding of three civilians and damage to two dwelling-houses and one civilian motor vehicle.

On 30 April, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the town of Zurbatiyah and their environs. The shelling resulted in the death of four civilians, the wounding of seven others and damage to one hospital, three dwelling-houses, one civilian hotel and two civilian motor vehicles in Basra, and damage to a number of civilian installations in Zurbatiyah.

On 1 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and its environs. The shelling resulted in the death of one civilian, the wounding of four others and damage to two dwelling-houses.

On 2 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to one dwelling-house in Basra, damage to three dwelling-houses and one civilian motor vehicle in Mandali, and damage to some civilian property in Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari.

The Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the town of Mandali and their environs. The shelling resulted in the death of one woman, the wounding of four civilians and damage to two dwelling-houses and one school in Basra, and the death of one civilian and damage to four dwelling-houses, one civilian motor vehicle, one café and one orchard in Mandali.

On 5 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Zurbatiyah and Khurmál and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a dwelling-house in Basra, damage to another dwelling-house in Mandali, the wounding of a child in Khurmál, and damage to a number of civilian installations in Zurbatiyah.

On 6 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Mandali and Khurmál and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to two dwelling-houses in Basra, the destruction of one primary school and one dwelling-house and the wounding of two citizens in Khanaqin, damage to one dwelling-house in Mandali and damage to some civilian property in Khurmál.

On 7 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the town of Mandali and their environs. The shelling resulted in the death of one civilian, the wounding of nine others, the destruction of one dwelling-house and damage to six other dwelling-houses in Basra, and damage to two dwelling-houses in Mandali.

On 8 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Mandali, Khurmál, Sayyid Sadiq and

Shandari and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to one mosque, one civilian motor vehicle and some civilian property in Basra, the death of one civilian, the wounding of seven others, including three women, the destruction of three dwelling-houses, damage to one civilian motor vehicle and a number of orchards in Khanaqin, the wounding of one civilian, damage to three dwelling-houses and one school in Mandali, the wounding of one civilian and damage to one civilian motor vehicle in the town of Sayyid Sadiq, and damage to a number of civilian installations in Khurmál and Shandari.

On 9 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and its environs. The shelling resulted in the death of one citizen, the wounding of six others and damage to three dwelling-houses and one civilian restaurant.

On 10 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs. The shelling resulted in the destruction of three dwelling-houses and damage to four motor vehicles and a number of civilian installations in Basra, damage to two dwelling-houses in Zurbatiyah, and damage to some civilian property in Mandali.

On 11 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah and Shandari and their environs. The shelling resulted in the death of one civilian in Basra and the destruction of six dwelling-houses and one civilian motor vehicle in Khanaqin. The shelling also damaged a number of civilian installations in Mandali, Zurbatiyah and Shandari.

On 12 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Khanaqin, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to some civilian property in Basra and the wounding of two civilians, the destruction of three dwelling-houses and damage to five other dwelling-houses, one primary school, four civilian motor vehicles and some orchards in Khanaqin. The shelling also resulted in the wounding of one child, damage to three dwelling-houses in Mandali, and the wounding of one citizen in Sayyid Sadiq.

On 13 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali and Khurmál. The shelling resulted in damage to two dwelling-houses in Mandali and to a number of civilian installations in Basra and Khurmál.

On 14 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Shihabi, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari and their environs. The shelling resulted in damage to a number of civilian installations in Basra, the wounding of one civilian and damage to three dwelling-houses in Mandali, the destruction of one dwelling-house in Shihabi, and damage to some civilian property in Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari.

On 15 May, the Iranian régime's artillery shelled the towns of Mandali and Shihabi and their environs. The shelling resulted in the destruction of two dwelling-houses in Mandali, and damage to a number of civilian installations in Shihabi.

## DOCUMENT S/16581\*

### Letter dated 24 May 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[24 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement dated 23 May 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on China's new escalation of war.

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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/274-S/16581.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 23 May 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on China's new escalation of war

On 22 May 1984, Chinese troops wantonly shelled many civilian targets in Ha Giang provincial town of Ha Tuyen province, killing or wounding many civilians, destroying many dwelling-houses, and damaging a number of factories and public facilities.

This is a serious escalation of war on the part of the Chinese authorities against Viet Nam. By opening artillery fire on a densely populated provincial town in Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities have revealed more clearly their wicked design of invading Viet Nam, violating Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty and disrupting the peaceful life of the Vietnamese people in the border area. These cruel shellings on civilians have laid bare the Chinese authorities' deceptive contentions about peace.

This is also an insolent challenge to world opinion, which is condemning the Chinese authorities and demanding that they put an end to their acts of war against the Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam severely condemns and denounces the crimes committed by the Chinese authorities and resolutely demands that China immediately stop all those acts.

DOCUMENT S/16583

Letter dated 24 May 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[24 May 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the international community to the fact that, on 15 March 1984, the Iranian authorities executed 50 members of the Iraqi People's Army who had been taken prisoner in the sector of eastern Basra. The Iranian authorities perpetrated this crime in the Zawirko camp and then buried the bodies in the Shah Abayyid cemetery.

This loathsome crime testifies beyond all doubt to the criminal nature of the bloodthirsty Iranian régime. While we appeal to the humane conscience of the international community to condemn this repugnant crime, which represents a gross violation of the most fundamental human values and the provisions of international humanitarian law, it is the duty of the United Nations to take all effective measures to put an end to the crimes which the Iranian authorities are committing against the Iraqi prisoners of war and to compel the scrupulous fulfilment by Iran of its international obligations.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16584\*

Letter dated 24 May 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[25 May 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

You will find below the text of the reply of the Government of Lebanon to the contents of your letter.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be 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

ANNEX

Text of the reply of the Lebanese Government to the Secretary-General's letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East

Lebanon, in its firm belief in the Charter of the United Nations, always calls for the solution of international problems by peaceful means and for respect for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Proceeding from this general principle, Lebanon has voted in favour of all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the question of the Middle East, including resolution 38/58 C endorsing the call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East with the objective of finding a just and lasting solution to this problem.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/275-S/16584.

Among the firm principles in which Lebanon believes is the principle of respect for the right of peoples to self-determination. Accordingly, Lebanon favours enabling the Palestinian people to exercise its right to self-determination, without which step there will be no peace in the Middle East region.

The Lebanese Government, wishing to assist in ensuring the climate necessary for the successful convening of this conference, in order that its proposed objective may be attained, has agreed to participate in it, within the limits of the following concepts:

1. Lebanon is host to a large number of Palestinian refugees, who await a just solution to their problem in accordance with United Nations resolutions. Consequently, it is concerned with any effort made to attain this goal.

2. Lebanon's agreement to participate in this conference stems from the fact that it is a country concerned with the resolution of the conflict in our region, because it has many times been exposed to problems, acts of aggression and occupation without having been responsible for any act that might give rise to phenomena such as those to which it has been exposed. It therefore grasps any opportunity which might bring about a just and comprehensive solution in the region.

3. Lebanon considers that the General Armistice Agreement<sup>24</sup> concluded in 1949 is the legal text governing Lebanese-Israeli relations, as is stressed in Security Council resolutions 270 (1969), 332 (1973), 337 (1973), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 474 (1980), 483 (1980), 498 (1981), and 501 (1982).

## DOCUMENT S/16585

Letter dated 25 May 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 May 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward the following statement on the situation in the Persian Gulf for the information of the international community.

At the beginning of the war, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared that it was ready to guarantee the freedom and security of navigation in the Persian Gulf, it being understood that others would not attempt to do otherwise. Iran has so far allocated considerable resources and manpower to secure that objective.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has also been the only Government in the Persian Gulf to have called for the withdrawal of foreign intervention in the area, with the objective of securing the sovereignty and independence of the States of the region as well as the security of the Persian Gulf.

We are aware of the vitality of the Persian Gulf for the region and for our friends in the world, as well as for ourselves, and it is with this awareness that we strongly support the security of navigation in the Persian Gulf, and we recognize the need for the flow of oil exports from the region.

We are also aware of the crucial and sensitively vulnerable situation of the world economy and the crisis that it is passing through, and we are conscious of the damaging consequences that an unrestrained action in the Persian Gulf would have on the overall international situation. It has been with this consciousness that we have tried to live up to our responsibilities towards the maintenance of international peace and security and made every effort to prevent the extension of the war into the Persian Gulf; but this is not a task that can be undertaken unilaterally. Unfortunately, the Iraqi aggressor has not missed any opportunity to internationalize the war. Iraq has been hitting all foreign vessels in the Persian Gulf indiscriminately and has disrupted the peace and security of the Persian Gulf against freedom of navigation and commerce in this most strategic part of the world.

The total number of ships hit in the Persian Gulf has

been reported at 63. In the past two days Iraq has claimed to have hit eight more ships. Of all these ships, two or three are alleged to have been hit by Iran and, as a result of these allegations, it is claimed that the freedom of international shipping has been jeopardized. We are dismayed. How is it that 71 ships hit by Iraq have not threatened international shipping in the Persian Gulf for the international community? Who was it, in the first place, who escalated the conflict into attacks on international shipping in the Persian Gulf?

From the viewpoint of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the security of the Persian Gulf is indivisible. Either there is security for all, or there is no security for anyone. Some States in the area and beyond attempt to impose an unacceptable situation on the Government of Iran. They pour extensive financial and material resources into Iraq, encouraging it to threaten commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf, and yet they wish to remain secure from the consequences of their obvious backing of the aggressor Iraq in its war of aggression against us as well as against international peace and security. These States are therefore contributing to the internationalization of a conflict from which they can hardly remain secure. Next to Iraq, only they themselves are to be blamed for this.

For a long time the Islamic Republic of Iran has been witnessing serious violations of international law and international norms of behaviour against its interests in the region, and has so far maintained a policy of restraint towards those violations. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran invites each Member State to put itself in a similar situation and judge how long it would have maintained its patience.

The position of the Islamic Republic of Iran is clear with regard to the attempts of Iraq and its friends to internationalize the conflict. If the security of the Persian Gulf is violated, then it is violated for all. We will not permit the Persian Gulf, on which we have more than a thousand kilometres of littoral, to be closed to us and to be used by others against us. We will not allow any Power to misuse the Persian Gulf in order to attempt



to suffocate our Islamic revolution. We are prepared to defend our integrity with determination.

The futile political motion which is taking place in the Security Council is a cover for persistent Iraqi attempts to internationalize the conflict and constitutes an effort to mislead international public opinion on the destructive role of Iraq in threatening international peace and security in the Persian Gulf.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to warn the Security Council against becoming a party to the ongoing conspiracy and, in compliance with

its serious responsibility towards the maintenance of international peace and security, to refrain from providing the warmongers with the pretexts for their ugly intentions.

I would appreciate if the text of 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

#### DOCUMENT S/16586

Letter dated 25 May 1984 from the representative of Norway to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[25 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit enclosed the text in translation of a statement issued on 22 May 1984 by Mr. Sverre Stray, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, in connection with the situation in the Persian Gulf area.

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

(Signed) Tom VRAALSEN  
Permanent Representative of Norway  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Norway issued on 22 May 1984

The recent developments in the Persian Gulf area give rise to grave concerns. The war between Iran and Iraq, which has now lasted almost four years, has during the last few days been further escalated through attacks on ships from other nations. For Norway, as a shipping nation, it is especially regrettable that attacks have taken place on ships in international waters and outside the declared war zone.

Norway attaches fundamental importance to a solution of the conflict through negotiations. The United Nations Security Council has called upon the parties to the conflict to cease all acts of war, in particular all operations against civilian targets. The Norwegian Government joins the Council in making these calls upon the parties and supports the efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his efforts to find a peaceful solution. Particular emphasis must be given to securing free and safe navigation in the area for international shipping.

#### DOCUMENT S/16587\*

Letter dated 23 May 1984 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 May 1984]

We have the honour to request you to have circulated among Member States the Joint Declaration by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico, Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Andreas Papanastasiou, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Raúl Alfonsín, President of Argentina, issued on 22 May 1984 at New Delhi, Mexico City, Dar es Salaam, Stockholm, Athens and Buenos Aires, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos M. MUÑIZ  
Permanent Representative of Argentina  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mihalios DOUNTAS  
Permanent Representative of Greece  
to the United Nations

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

(Signed) Porfirio MUÑOZ LEDO  
Permanent Representative of Mexico  
to the United Nations

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

(Signed) Asterius M. HYERA  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the United Republic of Tanzania  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/277-S/16587.

## ANNEX

**Joint Declaration by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico, Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Raúl Alfonsín, President of Argentina, issued on 22 May 1984 at New Delhi, Mexico City, Dar es Salaam, Stockholm, Athens and Buenos Aires**

Today, the survival of humankind is in jeopardy. The escalating arms race, the rise in international tensions and the lack of constructive dialogue among the nuclear-weapons States have increased the risk of nuclear war. Such a war, even using part of the present stockpiles, would bring death and destruction to all peoples.

As leaders of nations, States Members of the United Nations, we have a commitment to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race. The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear-weapons States. It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear-weapons States to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those States alone.

We come from different parts of the globe, with differences in religion, culture and political systems. But we are united in the conviction that there must not be another world war. On this, the most crucial of all issues, we have resolved to make a common effort in the interests of peace.

Agreements which merely regulate an arms buildup are clearly insufficient. The probability of nuclear holocaust increases as warning time decreases and the weapons become swifter, more accurate and more deadly. The rush towards global suicide must be stopped and then reversed. We urge, as a necessary first step, the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the United Kingdom, France and China, to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces. We are convinced that it is possible to work out the details of an arrangement along these lines

that takes into account the interests and concerns of all, and contains adequate measures for verification. This first step must be followed by a continuing programme of arms reductions leading to general and complete disarmament, accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to ensure an urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race into social and economic development. The essential goal must be to reduce and then eliminate the risk of war between nations.

We will do everything in our power to facilitate agreement among the nuclear-weapons States. We will continue to keep in touch with one another about the best ways and means of achieving this objective. We will be consulting with the leaders of the nuclear-weapons States and with other world leaders as well as pursuing discussions through United Nations channels.

We affirm our belief in détente and mutual understanding, with broad international co-operation and respect for the right of each State to a peaceful, secure and independent existence and the right of each people to organize its life according to its own aspirations. There can be no assurance of safety for one side only. That is why we attach such importance to a halt in the nuclear-arms race that allows for renewed talks on nuclear disarmament.

All people have an overriding interest in common security and the avoidance of a nuclear war which threatens human survival. Citizens throughout the world are expressing, as never before, their concern for the future; this public discussion of peace and disarmament must continue and increase. The support and encouragement of an informed public will greatly strengthen governmental action to reverse the nuclear-arms race.

We have faith in the capacity of human beings to rise above the current divisions and create a world free from the shadow of nuclear war. The power and ingenuity of the human race must be used, not to perfect weapons of annihilation, but to harness the resources of the earth so that all people may enjoy a life of security and dignity in an international system free of war and based on peace and justice.

Today, the world hangs in the balance between war and peace. We hope that our combined efforts will help to influence the outcome.

## DOCUMENT S/16588\*

### Letter dated 25 May 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[25 May 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the full text of the reply, views and comments of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, dated 30 September 1983, to your soundings conveyed to my Government and the Turkish side on 8 August 1983.

The Turkish side's record of flagrant violations and non-implementation of the numerous United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, coupled by its rejection of your recent initiative and of your soundings of 8 August 1983, are in line with Ankara's systematic policy of partition and the undermining of all United Nations efforts to bring about a peaceful and just solution to the problem of Cyprus.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus deems it appropriate and necessary that its positive and constructive reply to your soundings should be made fully known to the members of the Security Council and of the General Assembly and to this effect it would be appreciated if this letter, along with the attached text of its reply to

your soundings, were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

**Text of the reply, views and comments of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, dated 30 September 1983, to the aide-mémoire dated 8 August 1983 of the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus refers to the Secretary-General's soundings contained in the aide-mémoire delivered to the Foreign Minister on 8 August 1983 and, in the light of the explanations and clarifications given by the Secretary-General to the President of the Republic in New York on 14 September 1983, has the honour to state the following:

1. The Secretary-General's personal involvement is welcomed and accepted.
2. The methodology proposed by the Secretary-General, through the use of indicators in the nature of soundings towards a package deal, is also accepted.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/816-S/16588.

3. In line with the Secretary-General's thinking as expressed during the meeting with the President on 14 September 1983, it is considered useful to submit to the Secretary-General certain general comments on the indicators included in the soundings and certain views which might be of assistance to the Secretary-General in formulating other indicators. (These comments are contained in a separate document.) The Greek Cypriot side's willingness to participate in the intercommunal talks whenever the Secretary-General considers it appropriate to reconvene them as also explained by him, is once again confirmed.

It is common ground that, in pursuing this methodology in the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem, the United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements remain the basis of the negotiations and of the solution and that the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces constitutes an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus is motivated by the sincere desire to ensure the success of the Secretary-General's effort and expresses the conviction that the Secretary-General will intensify his personal involvement.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to reiterate its deep appreciation of the Secretary-General's continued active interest in the solution of the Cyprus problem and pledges its co-operation in good faith.

#### A. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE INDICATORS IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SOUNDINGS

##### 1. Executive

(a) In their present form, the indicators envisage duality of functions in respect of the federal and provincial organs. In view of the fact that agreement has been reached that Cyprus is to be a Federal Republic, it is considered that, as is the norm in federation, the functions of the federal organs should be independent from those of the provincial ones. In particular, the Federal President and Federal Vice-President should hold no provincial or other offices. As a consequence, their election should be based on an electoral process separate from that required for provincial office.

(b) The Greek Cypriot side feels that, in addition to the proportion of representation of the communities in the Executive, it is equally important that the process of taking decisions must be such as not to lead to impasses and to the disruption of the smooth functioning of the State. The Greek Cypriot side is prepared to accept a higher proportion of membership for the Turkish Cypriot community than that suggested by the population ratio (80:20 Greek Cypriot: Turkish Cypriot) provided that the above-mentioned process is safeguarded. An arrangement whereby the Federal Executive is composed of the Federal President and Vice-President and Ministers in the proportion of 70:30, Greek Cypriot: Turkish Cypriot, would be acceptable.

(c) Any system of rotation is, *inter alia*, fraught with grave difficulties and would lead to impossibility of government and, therefore, it cannot be accepted.

(d) The Greek Cypriot side is convinced that a Presidential/Vice-Presidential system is the one most suitable for Cyprus.

##### 2. Legislative

Proportional representation, in the sense that the two communities will be represented on the basis of population ratio in the lower chamber, is considered an essential and significant element.

As regards representation in the Upper Chamber, the Greek Cypriot side is prepared to consider a substantially higher level of representation for the Turkish Cypriot community than that suggested by the population ratio (80:20 Greek Cypriot: Turkish Cypriot), if the powers and functions and the deadlock-resolving mechanisms to be provided are such as to ensure that the legislative process is not impeded.

It is presumed that election of the members of the Upper Chamber is not precluded.

##### 3. Territory

The agreed basis for the solution of the territorial issue, as provided in the guidelines of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5], points in the direction of a lesser percentage for the Turkish Cypriot province than 23 per cent. Another important consideration for the just solution of the territorial issue is that the area to be included in the territory of the Greek Cypriot province ensures the return of the greatest number of

Greek Cypriot displaced persons under Greek Cypriot administration. However, 23 per cent could be acceptable as a basis for negotiation, provided that the above-mentioned requirement is satisfied.

The priority of resettlement of Varosha is maintained, as provided in the high-level agreement of May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51].

#### B. VIEWS ON OTHER INDICATORS

##### 1. Modalities of implementation of the three freedoms

The three freedoms (of movement, settlement and right of property) are human rights of universal application. Any indicators relating to these three freedoms should not negate or restrict them but should relate solely to the overcoming of certain practical difficulties in their implementation.

##### 2. Powers and functions of the Federal Government

The range of powers and functions of the Federal Government is important in order to determine the relationship between the Federal and Provincial Executive and Legislative process of decision-making, the representation of the communities in the federal organs and for the discussion of checks and balances. They, therefore, need to be considered at an early stage.

##### 3. Checks and balances

In view of the fact that in a federation the provinces are endowed with considerable autonomy, checks and balances at the federal level should be restricted and be of such a nature as not to impede the smooth functioning of the Federal Government organs or lead to impasses and deadlocks. This is particularly important since, in a federation, the powers and functions of the federal organs are those which safeguard the unity of the State; and, therefore, if these functions are disrupted, the State runs the danger of dissolution. Any mechanisms devised should be such as to resolve speedily problems that might arise.

##### 4. Judiciary

In view of the fact that the differences on this issue are not so great, it is hoped that further discussion will bridge the existing gaps.

##### 5. Economic matters

The Greek Cypriot side has already stated that the economic and social policy of the Federal Republic of Cyprus should safeguard for all citizens of Cyprus an equal standard of living and equal opportunities to progress, development and welfare, and has expressed its desire to establish suitable machinery to implement this policy for the benefit of the whole population. Thus, economic assistance will be given to less economically developed areas.

Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot side is prepared to discuss measures (to take effect after a solution) of a temporary, transitional nature, in respect of the economy.

It is hoped that any indicators on this subject will ensure the economic progress and development of Cyprus as a whole.

##### 6. Conclusions

The Greek Cypriot side expresses its willingness to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the formulation of indicators on the foregoing or any other issues in a positive and constructive spirit in order to assist the Secretary-General in his quest for a package-deal solution through his present effort.

#### C. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The foregoing are general comments. It flows from the nature of the method, that the views of the Greek Cypriot side on existing and other indicators will be conveyed in stages at the request of the Secretary-General and, therefore, the final views can only be communicated at the end of the process of presenting the indicators, given the interdependence of the indicators *inter se* and the "package-deal" objective of the present initiative.

Therefore, the Greek Cypriot side may find it necessary to supplement its general comments and views at the appropriate time.



## Letter dated 25 May 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[29 May 1984]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the month of April 1984, which was sent by Mr. Shawkat Mahmud, Minister for Occupied Territory Affairs. This activity, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907<sup>18</sup> and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>19</sup> includes the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

As a part of this expansionist settlement policy and as a means of confiscating the greatest possible area of agricultural land belonging to Arab citizens, the occupation authorities have drawn up a partial regional skeleton plan for roads in the occupied West Bank (see appendix).

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region. I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex and appendix circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

Israeli settlement activity during the month  
of April 1984

During the month of April 1984, the occupation authorities established one settlement, called Tel Haim, on a high elevation situated in the area south-west of the city of Nablus, on the land of the village of Rujeib. The World Zionist Organization finished establishing it on 5 April. With this settlement, the process of encircling the city of Nablus with Israeli settlements is completed.

During this month, the Israeli authorities confiscated 5,200 dunums of West Bank land, the breakdown of which is as follows:

1. Two thousand dunums of the land of the green plain situated within the boundaries of the Municipality of Nablus, for the purpose of building a road 30 metres wide on the land of the plain. Building will be prohibited within a 150-metre band on either side of the road. This land was confiscated on 4 April.

2. Two thousand dunums of the land of Halhul, confiscated on 26 April.

3. Twelve hundred dunums of the land of the villages of Kafr Al-Labad and Shofa, in the Tulkarm district, confiscated on 23 April.

With regard to the streets which the occupation authorities intend to build in the West Bank, the following may be noted:

1. The Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* of 10 April reported that dozens of West Bank landowners had protested against the confiscation of their land for the building of new streets, 60 metres wide, in every city and town, which would result in the prohibition of construction on either side of those streets. The newspaper said that the Higher Planning Committee in Beitein had sent maps of new street building in the West Bank, showing the confiscated land belonging to West Bank inhabitants.

2. The Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Sha'b* of 29 April reported that the occupation authorities had notified the Municipality of Silwad that they intended to build a road between the Ofra settlement and the village of Ain Yabrud, in the Ramallah district, which would pass through the land of Silwad as far as the Nablus street. The length of the street is estimated at 7 kilometres and its width at 40 metres.

Settlement news reported this month includes the following:

1. The Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* of 28 April reported from the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* that the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture had drawn up a new plan to intensify settlement in the West Bank and step up the settlement offensive by establishing 54 new settlements and that this new but old plan provided for the division of the West Bank into eight subdistricts, with concentration on the demographic breakdown in each subdistrict.

2. On 28 April, the newspaper *Al-Quds* carried the statement of *The Jerusalem Post* to the effect that the Association for the Development of the Jewish Quarter of the City of Hebron headed by Moshe Levinger had drawn up a plan to be executed in three stages. The first stage would be the renovation of old buildings to absorb 70 families and 150 students at the three Jewish religious schools. The second stage would include the renovation and construction of 130 new apartments to absorb 130 families and 100 students, while the third stage would include the construction of 300 new apartments.

3. On 11 April, the newspaper *Al-Quds* stated that the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs had, on 10 April, decided to establish four new settlements in the Nablus area.

4. On 14 April, the newspaper *Al-Quds* stated that the Israeli Ministry of Housing would decide to build a new settlement in the western part of the Nablus area in order to solve the accommodation problem of the settlers at Ramat Hasharon, 6 kilometres south of the Elkana settlement.

5. On 3 April, the newspaper *Al-Quds* stated that the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs had approved the establishment of two settlements in the West Bank and the conferring of civilian status on a third settlement. The two settlements in question are Eli, situated south of Nablus, and Liyana, situated south of Hebron. The settlement to which civilian status has been accorded is Ma'aleh Lehona, south of Nablus.

6. On 6 April, the newspaper *Al-Quds* stated that the occupation authorities intended to establish a cemetery outside the Municipality of Jerusalem alongside the new road between Ma'aleh Adumin and French Hill on a tract of land 3,000 dunums in area which had, in 1982, been declared State property but which had been officially certified as such only last year when the Israeli courts rejected the appeals entered by the owners of the land.

## APPENDIX

Regional skeleton plan for agricultural roads  
in the West Bank

The local skeleton plan for agricultural roads in the West Bank includes the following:

- High-speed highway—120 metres;
- Major highway—100 metres;
- Regional road—60 metres;
- Major local road—40 metres;
- Multilevel intersection of two or more highways—a section 600 metres in diameter;
- Intersection of two or more highways—a section 250 metres in diameter.

If the distances are not predetermined in the plan establishing the line of the road or in the local skeleton plan, the distance between the property line of the building and the line of the road shall be as follows:

- For a major highway—120 metres;

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/278-S/16589.



- For a high-speed highway—100 metres;
- For a regional road—100 metres;
- For a major local road—70 metres.

The project drawn up by the Israeli Central Planning Department in Beitein prohibits the erection of any building in the sector planned which is not a highway installation. It also prohibits the installation of water pipes or wires. It prohibits the digging of any excavation or channel or the laying of any lines or drainage pipes above or below the surface of the road without the approval of the Higher Planning Council or of the Committee concerned with that matter.

Moreover, no construction will be allowed in the area falling between the property line of the building and the boundary of the sector planned with the exception of structures intended for the provision of services. The granting of building permits for structures intended for the provision of services in this area shall be subject to approval by the Planning Council.

As stated in the newspaper *Al-Fajr* of 20 April, sources among farmers in the West Bank have said that this project has the object of expropriating 40 to 50 per cent of the agricultural land in the West Bank.

## DOCUMENT S/16590

### Letter dated 27 May 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]*  
*[27 May 1984]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq on the occasion of the convening of the Security Council to consider the complaint of the Gulf Co-operation Council States against Iran and in reply to the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Iranian régime dated 24 May 1984.

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

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

#### ANNEX

#### Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq

The recent developments in the Arabian Gulf region were not occasioned by any new Iraqi movements but arose primarily from blatant and unjustified Iranian aggression against Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian vessels far from the war-operations zone. The Security Council was requested to convene specifically to consider the question of this Iranian aggression against Gulf States which are not parties to the armed conflict, which constitutes a new threat to international peace and security by expanding the scope of the war which Iran insists on continuing against Iraq. It is, moreover, well known that Iraq has declared a strictly delimited zone in the extreme north-eastern part of the Arabian Gulf a military-operations zone and has warned against dispatching vessels to it. Shipowners and seamen realize in advance that failure to heed this warning will expose their vessels to the dangers of the war for the consequences of whose prolongation the Iranian régime bears sole responsibility. Iran, on the other hand, has decided

to strike at random against vessels in neutral and territorial waters far from the theatre of operations and neither approaching nor leaving Iraqi ports. Accordingly, any attempt from any quarter to link the new Iranian acts of aggression with Iraqi measures arising from the right of legitimate self-defence is an infamous attempt to justify Iranian aggression against States which are not parties to the conflict and, consequently, participation in the prolongation of the war and encouragement of the expansion of its arena. It also constitutes, in actuality, shameful partiality in favour of the Iranian aggressors.

Iraq strikes against vessels entering or leaving Iranian ports in response to Iran's actions against Iraq, since by military force Iran has prevented free navigation in Iraqi territorial waters and Iraqi ports and since Iran insists on continuing its war of aggression against Iraq and refuses to heed the resolutions of the Security Council and all international bodies calling for a halt to the war and the resolution of the conflict by peaceful means. Thus, the Iraqi course is to meet like with like and stems from the right of legitimate self-defence.

Iraq acted with full responsibility with regard to the preservation of security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region, the endeavour to prevent expansion of the armed conflict between itself and Iran and concern for freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf when it accepted Security Council resolution 540 (1983) and when it refrained for a number of months from striking against vessels entering or leaving Iranian ports in order to allow sufficient time for diplomatic efforts to persuade Iran to accept the above-mentioned resolution, which the Security Council intended should be implemented under the supervision of United Nations observers.

The members of the Security Council and world public opinion as a whole know that Iran not only rejected resolution 540 (1983) formally and categorically but has ignored all diplomatic efforts to prevent the escalation and expansion of the armed conflict. On 22 February 1984, Iran carried out a large-scale attack on Iraqi territory and announced that the objective of that attack was to occupy the Basra region and, consequently, to deprive Iraq totally of its position as a State situated on the Arabian Gulf with the right to exercise freedom of commerce and navigation in it in the same manner as the other States situated on the Gulf.

For these reasons, Iraq has tightened its blockade of Iranian ports as a preventive and defensive measure. For these reasons also, Iraq will counter with full force any attempt to disregard these principal facts in the situation and any attempt aimed at confusing the blatant hostile Iranian position *vis-à-vis* Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and Iraq's legitimate conduct. Iraq will definitely have nothing to do with any resolution, issued by any body, that does not take account of its established and legitimate rights to free navigation and to full use of its ports and waterways without any direct or indirect threat from air, sea or land.

DOCUMENT S/16591\*

Letter dated 26 May 1984 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]  
[29 May 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement dated 26 May 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the circulation of this letter and its enclosure as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mi Guojun  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 26 May 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Since early April this year, the Chinese frontier troops in Yunnan and Guangxi, in their defensive counter-attack against the intruding Vietnamese troops in certain areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border, have repulsed the repeated attacks of the Vietnamese troops, destroyed

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/279-S/16591.

some Vietnamese fortifications and positions and wiped out the Vietnamese troops entrenched on China's territory, thus safeguarding the security of China's border areas.

In the face of the intensifying provocations and intrusions of the Vietnamese troops, the Chinese frontier troops were forced to hit back. Over a long period, the Vietnamese authorities have persisted in making provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Since spring this year, the Vietnamese troops have stepped up their provocations and intrusions. They fired at China's border areas, raided Chinese border villages and towns, killed peaceable Chinese inhabitants and disrupted the spring ploughing in China's border areas. What is even more intolerable, large numbers of Vietnamese troops intruded into Chinese territory and committed every evil. If China had not hit back, it would have been impossible for us to check the Vietnamese intrusion, protect the normal life and production of the people and safeguard the peace and security of the border areas.

The Chinese Government has always treasured the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and has made persistent efforts for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Provided that the Vietnamese authorities refrain from carrying out provocations and intrusions, tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border will be eased. China's consistent position is: "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack". Should the Vietnamese authorities choose to ignore our advice and cling obstinately to their course, we will have to continue to make the necessary response. We hope that the Vietnamese authorities will think this over carefully and act sensibly.

DOCUMENT S/16595

Letter dated 30 May 1984 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[30 May 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the attached statement issued on 30 May 1984 by an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen concerning the situation in the Arabian Gulf.

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

(Signed) Abdalla S. AL-ASHTAL  
Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen concerning the situation in the Arabian Gulf

An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen issued the following statement:

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is deeply concerned at the dangerous developments in the steadily deteriorating situation in the Arabian Gulf and at United States manoeuvres aimed at increasing the tension in this region. The United States is, in fact, adding a large number of warships and aircraft carriers to its fleet in Arab waters and off the Gulf with a view to military intervention

aimed at destabilizing the countries of the region, using as a pretext the fact that oil tankers and ships have been bombed. These manoeuvres constitute an extension of operations in the Gulf and are not in the interest of the peoples of the region, whose desire it is to live in peace and security.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stated its position of principle at the very outset of the present war in the Gulf: it called on the parties concerned to end this destructive war and to settle their differences peacefully. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen reiterates its appeal for an end to this destructive war, which has inflicted considerable damage on the peoples of the region and provided the United States with a pretext for setting up and developing fixed or mobile military bases on the territory and in the territorial waters of certain countries in the region and for putting pressure on certain other countries of this region in order to obtain facilities and bases on their territory and in their territorial waters, thereby protecting the interests of the United States and imposing its hegemony on those States.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen strongly condemns the military manoeuvres of the United States Government in the Gulf and urges the States of the region to be vigilant and to oppose and condemn these manoeuvres. Similarly, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the basis of its firm position on the question of the Gulf war, reiterates its opposition to any escalation of the war and emphasizes the need to guarantee freedom of navigation in the international waters of the Gulf and to refrain from violating the sovereignty of States over their territorial waters and from extending the war."

## DOCUMENTS S/16596 AND ADD.1 AND 2\*

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus  
for the period 1 December 1983 to 31 May 1984

## DOCUMENT S/16596

[Original: English]  
[1 June 1984]

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## ANNEX

Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP as of May 1984" (see end of volume).

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1983 to 31 May 1984 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council concerning Cyprus including, most recently, resolution 544 (1983) of 15 December 1983.

2. In the latter resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the current mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 31 May 1984. On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Council on developments relating to his mission of good offices [S/16519].

## I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1984:

Military personnel			
<i>Austria</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	7		
Infantry battalion UNAB 25 .....	288		
Military police company .....	6		301
<i>Canada</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	7		
HQ CANCON .....	4		
1st battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry .....	477		
Signal squadron .....	14		
Military police company .....	13		515
<i>Denmark</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	5		
Infantry battalion—DANCON 41 .....	323		
Military police company .....	12		341
<i>Finland</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	6		
Military police company .....	4		10
<i>Ireland</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	6		
Military police company .....	2		8
<i>Sweden</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	6		
Infantry battalion UN 84c .....	357		
Military police company .....	12		376
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
HQ UNFICYP .....	23		
HQ BRITCON .....	7		
Force scout car squadron—B squadron, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers .....	119		
2nd battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment .....	320		
HQ UNFICYP support regiment .....	42		
Engineer detachment .....	8		
Signal squadron .....	55		
Army aviation flight .....	19		
Transport squadron .....	101		
Medical centre .....	5		
Ordnance detachment .....	14		
Workshops .....	39		
Military police company .....	8		760
			2 311
<i>Civilian police</i>			
<i>Australia</i> .....			
<i>Sweden</i> .....			
	16		36
			2 347
TOTAL UNFICYP			

4. The Swedish civilian police contingent has been increased by two since the last report [S/16192, para. 4] and the military component of the Swedish contingent has been reduced by the same number.

5. During the period under review, three members of the Force died. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 130 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

6. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

7. Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi returned to the service of his country at the end of 1983. However, he has continued as my Special Representative and, at my request, undertook a mission to Cyprus in April 1984. In his absence, Mr. James Holger has been serving as Acting Special Representative.

\* Incorporating documents S/16596/Corr.1 of 5 June 1984 and S/16596/Corr.2 of 7 June 1984.



8. The Force remains under the command of Major-General Guenther G. Greindl.

## II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

### A. *Mandate and concept of operations*

9. The function of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

"in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and between the Cyprus Government National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 544 (1983). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire [S/14275 of 1 December 1980, para. 7].

10. Accordingly, UNFICYP has continued to supervise the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces, and to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting (see part D). It has also continued to provide security for civilians engaged in peaceful activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its normalization functions (see part E).

11. UNFICYP has continued to use its best efforts to discharge its function with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island (see parts C and G).

12. UNFICYP has continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the south.

13. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) (see section IV). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977. It should be noted that, with the advancing average age of the Greek Cypriot and Maronite population in the north, these functions have increased, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

### B. *Liaison and co-operation*

14. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have been met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison and co-operation between UNFICYP and the National Guard and between UNFICYP and the Turkish forces and the Turkish Cypriot security forces

have continued to be excellent at all levels during this reporting period. Liaison and co-operation with the civilian authorities of the Cyprus Government and of the Turkish Cypriot community have also been very effectively maintained.

### C. *Freedom of movement of UNFICYP*

15. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the south, except for military restricted areas. In the north, guidelines in force since April 1983 [S/15812, para. 14] remain in effect. During the reporting period those improved guidelines have been extended to cover transit through the "Two-and-a-half Mile Gate" in the Famagusta area. Since my last report, there has been no change as to the number of routes open for UNFICYP travel within the north. Efforts continue to have additional routes opened.

16. Some minor incidents involving restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP by both the National Guard and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces resulted from misunderstandings at the local level and were resolved immediately.

### D. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

17. The area between the cease-fire lines is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 144 observation posts, 71 of which are permanently manned at the present time. Mobile and standing patrols are deployed as required to provide observation of sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to supervise the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

18. The ability of UNFICYP to maintain and upgrade the patrol track which runs the length of the area between the lines has been enhanced with the re-institution of the engineering support which the Government of the United Kingdom provides on a voluntary basis. The patrol track is essential to the capacity of UNFICYP to react quickly to incidents and to monitor the cease-fire lines. Efforts continue to maintain the track at a safe operational standard.

19. To increase the UNFICYP presence in Nicosia, which continues to be a sensitive area because of the close proximity of the two cease-fire lines, the boundary between sectors 2 and 4 was adjusted to the east. That permitted the establishment of six new observation posts in sector 4, while sector 2 has assumed responsibility for three posts which were formerly in sector 4. The increase in manned observation posts has been accomplished by reducing the manning of four posts in less critical areas of sector 2 where observation is now maintained by increased patrol activity. The establishment of a company headquarters in the buffer zone to the east of the city during the next mandate period will complete the planned redeployment in the Nicosia area.

20. The frequency of shooting incidents has again diminished since my last report [S/16192, para. 20]. That record was marred, however, by the fatal shooting on 18 December 1983 of a National Guard soldier by a Turkish Cypriot soldier on the Green Line in Nicosia. The act did not appear to be premeditated and the restraint shown by both sides did much to reduce the ten-



sion which followed. The increased UNFICYP presence in Nicosia has contributed to stability but, as indicated in paragraph 19 above, the troops of the two sides continue to be exposed to each other at a dangerously close range. An UNFICYP proposal designed to minimize instances of direct confrontation has been positively received by both sides and will now be pursued in detail. Occasional temporary moves forward of their respective cease-fire lines by the National Guard and Turkish Cypriot forces remained at the same level. There was a significant reduction in the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications forward of the cease-fire lines or to improve existing positions. UNFICYP was successful in restoring the *status quo ante* in all instances where activities were considered provocative. Overall, the situation remained stable, with both sides continuing to co-operate in the maintenance of the *status quo*.

21. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued to occur. However, during the last four months there has been a significant reduction in the number of such overflights owing to improved reporting and liaison procedures between the United Nations and the authorities on both sides. Turkish forces aircraft were observed on five separate occasions south of their cease-fire line and each incident was protested. On 20 December 1983, two unidentified military jet aircraft overflew Nicosia south of the Turkish forces cease-fire line and then turned north.

22. A total of nine overflights of the buffer zone by civil transport aircraft entering and leaving the airfield at Tymbou (Erchan) in the north were reported. However, on every occasion it was found that the pilots involved were avoiding severe weather conditions. There were 14 overflights by light civilian aircraft crossing the National Guard cease-fire line from the south, of which 13 were over the Louroujina salient. On 30 January 1984, the Cyprus Civil Aviation Authority decided to reposition the light aircraft corridor between Larnaca and Lakatamia further to the south. This action should help to eliminate overflights of the United Nations buffer zone south of Louroujina. All overflights were protested.

#### E. Maintenance of the status quo

23. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The total area between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, covers about 3 per cent of the island and contains some of the most valuable agricultural land of Cyprus.

24. Disputes in certain areas concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continue. However, the UNFICYP policy that forces of neither side should enter these areas remains effective.

25. During the period under review, both sides continued to express concern over the alleged buildup of forces in the opposite parts of the island. Any buildup of forces and equipment on the island is of concern to UNFICYP, and the matter was raised on various occasions with the appropriate authorities on both sides. The National Guard is still pursuing the programme of

modernization of its weaponry; UNFICYP has received assurances from the Government that it is their intention to maintain a purely defensive posture. The strength of the forces in northern Cyprus does not appear to have undergone any significant change. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited and the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces [S/15812, para. 23] has not yet been accepted by the two sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice. In the mean time, to the extent possible, UNFICYP continues openly to monitor the forces on both sides and has reiterated to them its concern lest any significant buildup should lead to an increase in tension.

26. It will be recalled that, following UNFICYP representations in August 1983, the Turkish Cypriots discontinued efforts in the north-western area of Varosha to alter the location of the perimeter fence and to prepare houses for occupancy [S/16192, para. 26]. In January 1984, it was observed that work had resumed on those houses, some of which now appeared to be inhabited. This matter was raised with the Turkish Cypriot authorities, who confirmed that repairs were in progress, assuring UNFICYP at the same time that there would be no change of the *status quo* in the area. The latest information is that the perimeter fence which runs around Varosha has been partly removed along a 500-metre stretch in this area and a new fence erected up to 130 metres to the east of it along Ayias Elenis Road. It appears that some 10 to 20 houses in the area are now inhabited and repair work is continuing in others, including the Savoy Hotel. UNFICYP is pursuing this matter with the Turkish Cypriot authorities, which have described their action as a "temporary relief measure". According to the Turkish Cypriot leadership, there has been no change in the *status quo* because the area in question is not included either in the Turkish-Cypriot proposals of 2 January 1984 [see S/16246] or in the Secretary-General's recent scenario [S/16519, para. 14]. My Acting Special Representative conveyed representations on this matter to Mr. Denktas, on 1 June 1984.

#### F. Mines

27. There have been no incidents involving mines or injuries to United Nations personnel during the period covered by the present report. UNFICYP continued to maintain the signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

#### G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

28. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continue on an *ad hoc* basis, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 559 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons.

29. Throughout the reporting period, there has been no change in the situation involving children who attend schools in the south and wish to visit their parents or grandparents in the north [S/15149 of 1 June 1982, para. 24]. UNFICYP continues to use its good offices in an effort to achieve an improvement in the situation.

30. There have been 18 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south during the reporting period. The majority of these involved elderly people who went to live with relatives in the south. The number of Greek Cypriots residing in the north stands at 844. No Turkish Cypriots moved permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP continues to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily.

31. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has not changed since the last report [S/16192, para. 31]. The school in Rizokarpaso now has 51 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias, 21.

32. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. In the north, they enjoy considerable freedom of movement, and visits from the north to the south and vice versa are frequent and are arranged on an *ad hoc* basis. The situation in the three Maronite villages of Asomatos, Karpasia and Kormakiti was reported calm throughout the reporting period. Three Maronites have permanently transferred to the south since my last report and the number of Maronites residing in the north stands at 377.

33. Following the Turkish Cypriot declaration of 15 November 1983 [S/16192, para. 55], temporary transfers of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the north were suspended for a short time. The situation reverted to normal in mid-December.

34. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, have continued to interview in private Greek Cypriots residing there. Such interviews involve, in all cases, those Greek Cypriots who have applied for permanent transfer to the south. UNFICYP has continued to receive good co-operation from the Turkish Cypriot police authorities.

35. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing, and contacts are maintained with their relatives in the north. During the last six months, 100 reunions of separated Turkish Cypriot families were arranged under UNFICYP auspices at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an *ad hoc* basis. No reunions took place between 15 November 1983 and 26 January 1984. Family reunions were resumed on 27 January 1984 and are now operating normally.

36. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continues to facilitate economic activity in the area between the lines. UNFICYP continues to encourage farming and to monitor agricultural activity carefully.

37. UNFICYP continues to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. The co-operation between the water authorities on both sides continues to be good, although it was not possible during the reporting period to arrange joint meetings under UNFICYP auspices.

38. This year, it was not possible for UNFICYP to arrange the annual joint meeting of health inspectors in order to prepare the anti-mosquito spraying programme. In the absence of such a meeting, the programme was

arranged by UNFICYP after appropriate consultations with both parties. The programme started on schedule on 13 March and is progressing satisfactorily.

39. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines as well as the transfer of government pensions and social security benefits to eligible Turkish Cypriots living in the north.

40. UNFICYP also distributed 470 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

### III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

41. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) of 36 members continues to be deployed in support of UNFICYP military units and operates in close liaison with both the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order in the area between the cease-fire lines and to the well-being of the civilian population, now estimated to be in excess of 9,000, within the buffer zone. It assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa, and inquires into complaints of criminal activities having intercommunal implications. UNCIVPOL distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus and monitors the welfare of Greek Cypriots in the north as well as Turkish Cypriots in the south.

42. Newspaper reports of Armenian terrorist activities directed at Turkish Government officials and installations have continued to be of concern. The programme of inspections referred to in previous reports [see S/15812, para. 42] was continued with the full co-operation of the Cyprus Government. On the basis of its investigations, UNFICYP found no evidence of organized Armenian terrorist activity in the south of the island. The Turkish Government and Turkish Cypriot community were advised of these findings and UNFICYP will continue to monitor the situation.

### IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

43. Since my last report, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy persons in the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus. The scale of these activities will continue to be adjusted to take account of requirements.

44. The 1984 programme provides \$US 5 million to finance 17 projects and all related administrative costs. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of a general hospital, the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agricultural sectors, and professional training.

45. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 83 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

46. UNFICYP continues to provide emergency medical service, including medical evacuation by ambulance or helicopter. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community is made on a regular basis and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

47. Joint activities of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of projects assisted by the United Nations Development Programme were temporarily frozen following the Turkish Cypriot declaration of 15 November 1983. By the end of February 1984, normal work on these projects had resumed. Both the Nicosia Master Plan project and the handicrafts training project progressed satisfactorily on both sides in spite of the brief interruption.

48. The World Food Programme, which provides food to schoolchildren of both communities, has decided to extend this project for another three-year period.

#### V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

49. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council in its resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions. In the report which I submitted to the Council on 1 May 1984 [S/16519], I gave a detailed account of developments relating to that mission. On 11 May, the Security Council adopted resolution 550 (1984). Since the adoption of that resolution, I have held meetings with President Kyprianou, on 12 May, and with Mr. Denktas, on 14 May. I shall continue to be in contact with both sides with a view to exploring ways and means of making progress in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

50. During the period under review, a number of communications were received from the parties concerning various aspects of the Cyprus problem. Those communications were circulated as documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly at the request of the representative of Cyprus [S/16211, S/16212, S/16272, S/16274, S/16282, S/16309, S/16312, S/16357, S/16404, S/16406, S/16468, S/16473, S/16492, S/16497, S/16549, S/16561 and S/16588] or, on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, at the request of the representative of Turkey [S/16227, S/16232, S/16246, S/16281, S/16290, S/16305, S/16423, S/16482, S/16484, S/16487, S/16488, S/16495, S/16500 and S/16554]. A communication was also received from Turkey [S/16355]. A further communication was received from France on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community [S/16456]. In addition, a communication was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representative of Vanuatu [S/16547].

51. The Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus was formed in April 1981 by agreement between the two sides, which was reached through the good offices of the Secretary-General [see S/14490, para. 46]. The Committee is currently composed of Mr. Frixos Michaelides, Greek Cypriot member; Mr. Rustem Tatar, Turkish Cypriot member; and Mr. Claude Pilloud, the third member designated by ICRC and appointed by the Secretary-General with the agreement of both sides. In my last report, I informed the Security Council that the procedural difficulties which had prevented the Committee on Missing Persons from beginning its substantive

work had been gradually reduced, leaving only minor problems. Following further consultations between December 1983 and February 1984, it appeared that the two sides were prepared to accept the procedural rules suggested by the third member of the Committee. Mr. Pilloud came to New York in February for consultations with me and returned to Cyprus on 6 March. On 14 March, the Committee reached a formal agreement on its procedural rules, and decided to begin its practical work as early as possible. The Committee's first working session began on 2 May, and further meetings were held on 7, 10 and 14 May. An equal number of cases were presented by each side and were referred to the other side for investigation, as provided in the rules. The number of cases was intentionally limited at this stage in order to see how the investigation would proceed. Investigations of those cases have begun, and the third member of the Committee and his assistants are participating in the work. A new working session is to take place in the second half of June. My representatives have continued to give full support to the Committee.

#### VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

52. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$321.5 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 70 countries in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1984. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undischarged funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled approximately \$12.5 million. Accordingly, some \$334.0 million has so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the period through 15 June 1984.

53. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 June 1984 are estimated at \$456.3 million. This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations. The amount of \$334.0 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$456.3 million indicated above by approximately \$122.3 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$4.6 million is expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

54. If, to the amount of \$334.0 million so far received, the amount of \$4.6 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$338.6 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$456.3 million to be met becomes \$117.7 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1984, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$117.7 million.

55. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1984 the period during



which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for the Force at approximately its present strength, and assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$14.2 million, as detailed below.

#### UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE

(Thousands of US dollars)

<b>I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</b>		
Movement of contingents .....	165	
Operational expenses .....	1 325	
Rental of premises .....	824	
Rations .....	752	
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc....	2 363	
Miscellaneous and contingencies .....	200	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5 629</b>
<b>II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</b>		
Pay and allowance .....	7 500	
Contingent-owned equipment .....	925	
Death and disability awards .....	100	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8 525</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>14 154</b>

56. The above-mentioned costs of UNFICYP for the next six-month period, which will have to be covered by voluntary contributions, do not reflect the full cost of this operation to Member and non-member States. In fact, they exclude the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowance and normal material costs), as well as such extra and extraordinary costs as the troop contributors have agreed to absorb at no cost to the United Nations. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs of UNFICYP absorbed by them are of the order of \$36.2 million for each six-month mandate period. Accordingly, the full costs of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States for the next six-month period are estimated at approximately \$50.4 million.

57. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1984 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$131.9 million.

#### VII. OBSERVATIONS

58. The search for an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council continued during the period under review, but, regrettably, did not record any progress. My report of 1 May 1984, submitted to the Council in pursuance of paragraph 2 of its resolution 544 (1983), contains a detailed account of my good offices efforts and of the actions of the parties in relation to those efforts. The Council, on 11 May, adopted resolution 550 (1984).

59. In the light of the situation that has developed with respect to my good offices, I have been giving care-

ful consideration to ways in which the search for a peaceful settlement in Cyprus may, in the prevailing circumstances, be revitalized. If my mandate is continued by the Security Council, I shall of course once again consult the parties as to their views concerning possible approaches that might hold the promise of progress. As the members of the Council know, I can only pursue my good offices with the co-operation and support of those concerned, which should imply a measure of good faith and restraint. It would not seem unreasonable in this context to ask the parties to avoid actions that tend to prejudice the agreed basis for a settlement and to proceed without further delay to seek a solution on that basis, aimed at the establishment of a federal state. I am of course ready to assist the parties in this endeavour.

60. In my report of 1 May 1984, I indicated that the continued deployment and operation of the Force is more than ever indispensable in preventing any further deterioration of the situation. During the past six months UNFICYP has continued, with the co-operation and support of both parties, to discharge its functions of supervising the cease-fire, maintaining peaceful conditions and promoting a return to normality in the island. UNFICYP has to rely on the co-operation of those concerned, especially in maintaining the *status quo* in such sensitive places as Varosha, the status of which is directly tied to the commitments of the parties under the 10-point agreement of May 1979 [S/13369, para. 5]. I am therefore disturbed by evidence that the *status quo* is being tampered with in the north-western part of Varosha. I have conveyed my concern about this development to the party involved.

61. As the members of the Security Council are aware, the United Nations Force functions with complete objectivity and impartiality under the exclusive operational command and control of the United Nations. The strict observance of this principle is not an attempt to ignore or set aside the political or legal positions and grievances of the parties concerning the major issues in dispute. It rather reflects the assumption that, as a practical matter, such issues can only be resolved in the framework of a new constitutional and territorial arrangement, freely negotiated through the Secretary-General's good offices, and that pending such arrangement it is essential to maintain peaceful conditions and the *status quo* through the efforts of UNFICYP. There exists no alternative basis for the third-party role of the United Nations in the Cyprus problem.

62. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the difficult search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it should extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

63. A positive development during the period under review took place in the Committee on Missing Persons, which appears at long last to have embarked on its substantive task after overcoming procedural difficulties that



had blocked its progress for the past several years. A limited number of concrete cases arising from the inter-communal conflict were submitted to the Committee in May and were referred to the parties concerned for investigation under the agreed procedure. It is hoped that the results of the investigations will be submitted to the Committee during its next working session in June and that the work can proceed thereafter at an accelerated pace. I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. Pilloud, whose efforts, in co-operation with the representatives of the parties, have been instrumental in achieving this important forward step.

64. The deficit of the UNFICYP Special Account, including the current period, is now estimated at \$117.7 million. The last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which, in some cases, represent 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. I am profoundly concerned about this situation, which places a disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries. It is therefore my earnest hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary financial contributions and that Member States that have not contributed in the past will find it possible to review their position in that regard.

65. I am pleased to take this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to the troop-contributing Governments for making available units of their armed forces for service with UNFICYP and for shouldering the resulting heavy financial burden. The performance of the contingents which those Governments have placed under United Nations command has been uniformly outstanding. I also wish to place on record my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for the support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

66. In concluding, I wish to express my warm thanks to my Special Representative, Mr. Hugo Gobbi; to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger; to the Force Commander, Major-General Guenther Greindl, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary

efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

[Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP as of May 1984." See end of volume.]

#### DOCUMENT S/16596/ADD.1

[Original: English]  
[15 June 1984]

In my report of 1 June 1984 [S/16596, para. 62], I recommended that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the subject as soon as possible. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence in the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated, as has the Turkish Cypriot community, that it is not in a position to accept the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/16622,<sup>25</sup> but that its stand will be expounded at the meeting of the Security Council.

#### DOCUMENT S/16596/ADD.2

[Original: English]  
[15 June 1984]

With reference to developments in the Varosha area [S/16596, para. 26], Mr. Ertekün informed me on 15 June 1984, on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot authorities, that the 13 houses alleged to have been settled have now been repaired, but that no Turkish Cypriots have been settled in them. Legal action was taken in relation to the illegal occupancy of four shops in the premises of the Savoy Hotel, and those shops have now been evacuated.

#### DOCUMENT S/16597\*

##### Letter dated 29 May 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[1 June 1984]

In connection with the information sent on Israeli practices in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit to you the following additional information.

Ever since southern Lebanon and the Bekaa were occupied by Israel in June 1982, this region and its inhabitants have been constantly exposed to the different abusive and inhuman actions and practices carried out by the Israeli authorities.

Not a day passes but that the occupation forces raid villages, towns and homes, block roads and arrest women, old people and even children. These forces consistently obstruct the daily life and economic activity of the inhabitants and prevent officials, administrative authorities and internal security forces from performing their duty of guaranteeing the protection and security of the region.

When Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, its aggression violated the Charter of the United Nations and the 1949 General Armistice Agreement.<sup>24</sup> Its abusive practices in

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/282-S/16597.

southern Lebanon, western Bekaa and Rachaya have similarly exceeded all bounds, violating the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on human rights and all international agreements, in particular the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>19</sup> as it relates to civilian persons in occupied territories. The international community cannot allow Israel to continue to ignore international law and international rules and no people can submit to such unjust treatment.

In this connection, we attach a report on abusive Israeli practices in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa during the period from March to May 1984, in particular those practices which are contrary to international law and the fourth Geneva Convention.

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

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

## ANNEX

### Report on Israeli practices against the civilian population of southern Lebanon and the Bekaa during the period from March to May 1984

#### 1. Siege of villages and neighbourhoods

Israel has laid siege to all the villages between Yubb Janin and Yahmar, of which there are approximately 22, and, on different occasions, to a further 70 villages in southern Lebanon and western Bekaa, as well as some neighbourhoods of the cities of Sidon and Tyre. Each time one of these villages was besieged, it was completely sealed off; searches and roundups were conducted in houses, some houses being sealed up with sealing wax and their contents destroyed, and the occupants were terrorized by shots being fired into the air to frighten them.

Many of the inhabitants of these villages have also been arrested and taken to secret places of detention.

The Israeli forces have not stopped here but have tried to inflict material damage on the population. They have used tractors to demolish the mud walls of vegetable gardens, uprooted hundreds of trees bordering the main road, ruined wheat crops, vegetable gardens and fruit trees, put up barbed-wire fences and earth ramparts in some villages and prohibited freedom of movement in others, all of this with the object of humiliating the population.

The Israeli forces have not respected public facilities: they invaded a hospital and the Sidon vocational training school, destroying the pupils' dormitories and class-rooms.

Again, when they invaded the town of Al-Bazuriya on 23 May, they arrested 25 people and confiscated 2 vehicles; on 25 May they did the same thing in the town of Al-Duwair.

These abuses infringe the most elementary rules of conduct which occupying authorities must observe with regard to local inhabitants and are a blatant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

#### 2. Detentions and arrests

The Israeli authorities have not stopped at surrounding and besieging villages and neighbourhoods but also, as a means of humiliating their inhabitants, have arrested and detained hundreds of people and taken them to the concentration camp at Ansar and, from there, to Israeli territory. A large number of detainees were seen being driven off in the luggage compartments of Israeli forces' vehicles.

The occupying authorities have frequently resorted to kidnapping the relatives of wanted individuals so that the latter will give themselves up in exchange. On 26 March, they stormed the village of Adlun to arrest a young man and, when they failed to find him, took away his six-

year-old sister to hold her hostage in exchange for his giving himself up.

Hardly a day passes that the Israeli invasion forces do not conduct roundups and surround villages and residential neighbourhoods, or arrest and detain dozens of innocent inhabitants without any legal justification and in violation of the provisions of article 47 of the Hague Regulations of 1907<sup>26</sup> and articles 27 and 32 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibit the occupying authorities from committing acts which constitute cruel treatment of the civilian population and confer on the latter the right to protection of their persons, their family rights, their religious beliefs and doctrines and their customs.

The Israeli authorities have not respected places of worship or men of religion, teachers, or civilian or military officials of the Lebanese State, whom they have detained and persecuted.

On 9 March, Israeli forces arrested 30 officials and detained the governor of Yabal Amil and the provincial governor of Tyre for two hours. Soon afterwards, they expelled the governor of southern Lebanon and his entire staff from their offices in his official place of work at Sidon, confiscating the building and all official records, in violation of the Hague Regulations of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

Israeli forces have also taken action against men of religion and places of worship, violating the provisions of article 47 of the Hague Regulations of 1907 and article 27 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which impose on occupying authorities the obligation to respect the religious beliefs and doctrines of the local population.

In March, the Israeli occupying forces detained the imam of the village of Yabasit; in April they detained four men of religion; soon after, they rounded up the inhabitants of the village of Ansar in order to arrest their imam and, when they did not find him, took two of his children hostage. They also conducted a roundup in the village of Farūna, in the region of Bint Yubayl, and in the town of Husayniya where they destroyed anything they laid hands on. Nor have teaching establishments escaped these abusive measures: Israeli forces have detained numerous official teachers, marching them off before their pupils' eyes.

The Israeli authorities have also detained police in the village of Yanuh and on the road from Batir to Jezzin. They have prohibited members of the Lebanese army and the international security forces from carrying their own weapons in areas where there are Israeli forces and have prohibited Lebanese military vehicles from going through the Batir-Jezzin gate in either direction.

At Rachaya Al-Wadi, Israeli authorities have confiscated the Officers' Club and they have closed the Civil Defence Centre at Tyre.

#### 3. Closure of highways

During the past three months, the Israeli authorities have kept the main roads leading to southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa Valley continuously closed in order to harm the inhabitants and disrupt the economy and commerce of southern Lebanon and of the western Bekaa and also of the Lebanese territory lying between those two regions. Most of the roads linking villages in the south and connecting them with the major cities have also been closed by them at one time or another.

In March, the Israeli authorities on more than one occasion closed the roads leading to the highways on the Yubb-Sahmar axis. In addition, the highway from Batir to Jezzin and other main highways running from the border strip to the western Bekaa region were closed for four days, and movement along the highway linking the western Bekaa with Hasbiya was prohibited. Those measures were again applied in April to the Batir-Jezzin highway and the roads leading to the international highway between Murayyun and Kafir Shakli.

The abusive measures in question caused the death of one person who was waiting his turn to go into Sidon at the Batir crossing point.

They also led to the death of a little girl aged one and a half at the Israeli road-block next to the Gaza-Yubb Jenin crossing point in the western Bekaa, owing to the lengthy wait in the sun to which she and other travellers were subjected before being allowed to go through. A woman aged 35 fainted at the same place and haemorrhaged for the same reason. Another woman gave birth to a child while waiting to cross near the Israeli road-block at Batir.

The Israelis have frequently hurled smoke-bombs at travellers waiting at the crossing points for permission to proceed and have fired into the air at the wheels of vehicles.

Israeli authorities have twice ripped up the licences of some of the passing vehicles without explaining why. In April, they permanently closed the coastal highway leading to the south.

#### 4. Other practices

According to article 56 of the Hague Regulations of 1907 and to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, signed at The Hague on 14 May 1954,<sup>27</sup> the Israeli authorities are prohibited from confiscating and removing works of art and archaeological finds from the occupied territory. Israel has not complied with the provisions of these two instruments, nor has it taken the slightest notice of them, as demonstrated by the following facts:

- (a) A Graeco-Roman temple in the city of Sidon was demolished;
- (b) Historical remains are continually being despoiled of valuable small items; and
- (c) Excavation at Tyre in areas of the national heritage has begun.

This is tantamount to a flagrant violation of what the civilized world has agreed on and what the international community has decided on in the above-mentioned instruments.

On four occasions, Israel has obstructed assistance from abroad by closing the ports of Sidon and Tyre and thereby preventing ships from unloading consignments of foodstuffs donated to the inhabitants of southern Lebanon and fishermen from working. This violates articles 59 and 60 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which provide that the occupying authorities must agree to external relief schemes on behalf of the inhabitants of occupied territories and must facilitate those schemes by all the means at their disposal.

Among the abusive measures which Israeli authorities are accustomed to apply in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa is the requirement that the inhabitants must search mounds of refuse for weapons supposedly concealed there.

The Israeli authorities also force shopkeepers in the villages which they have invaded to close their shops for extensive periods, and they prevent them from earning a living.

The above-mentioned measures reveal a manifest contempt for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the various international instruments regulating the safeguarding of the rights, dignity and means of subsistence of individuals.

### DOCUMENT S/16598\*

#### Letter dated 1 June 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[1 June 1984]

I have the honour to attach some information on the excavations which the Israeli authorities have been carrying out for some time now near the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and underneath the religious buildings and mortmain property in the Holy City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem). These excavations have caused collapses in the building of the Islamic Council, which belongs to the Al-Quds Mortmain Property Administration, as well as numerous cracks in many religious and mortmain buildings near Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Mosque itself is also threatened by these excavations.

There is no need for me to emphasize the illegality and unlawfulness of these excavations undertaken by the Israeli authorities, which contravene all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and violate the international rules of law applicable to occupied territories. I should also like to draw attention to the disastrous consequences which these Israeli excavations could have if a holy object of Islam was to be destroyed. Millions of Muslims are deeply attached to the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and any damage or profanation of it will arouse an anger of unforeseen proportions and consequences.

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

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

#### ANNEX

##### Information on the excavations carried out by the Israeli authorities near the Al-Aqsa Mosque

On 26 March 1984, part of the stairs situated at the entrance to the building of the Higher Islamic Council, near the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, collapsed and a crack 3 metres long, 2 metres wide and 10 metres deep was discovered, leading to a long underground tunnel drilled by the Israeli archaeological department along the western outside wall of Al-Aqsa Mosque. This tunnel extends from the Moroccan Gate via the Chain Gate in Kattanin Market and by the Iron Gate, to the Gate of the Higher Islamic Council which houses the offices of the Mortmain Property Administration (also known as the Manjakiya School).

The drilling of this tunnel has caused four steps of the Council staircase to collapse and cracks to appear in the walls of the Council building and in the rooms inside.

An official of the Al-Quds Mortmain Property Administration explained that the collapse was caused by the excavations undertaken under the auspices of the Israeli Ministry of the Interior and Worship, which is looking for what is known as the north side of the Wailing Wall.

The official added that these excavations affect not only the building of the Mortmain Property Administration but also all the Islamic monuments parallel to this wall and those in the holy precinct of the Holy City of Al-Quds, where digging has disturbed the foundations, which are no longer able to bear the weight of the buildings, with the result that they are becoming increasingly cracked and may collapse completely in the future.

According to the Al-Quds newspaper *Al Sha'b* of 30 March 1984, which reproduced information published in the newspaper *Ha'aretz*, Mr. Moshe Zakalutich, Director of the Department of Holy Places of the Israeli Ministry of the Interior and Worship, stated that the excavations would continue and would involve the northern part and the areas of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque which extend from the Alkawatmah Gate to the Al-Asbat Gate; this constitutes an extension, up to the southern part of Al-Aqsa Mosque and then to the western part, of the excavations carried out by the Israeli authorities since 1967.

In spite of the efforts made by the Islamic organizations of Al-Quds to repair the cracks which have begun to appear in most of the Islamic monuments surrounding the Mosque as a result of the continuation of the Israeli excavations, the collapse of these buildings seems imminent and requires, in addition to an immediate halt to the excavations, the preparation of an overall plan aimed at strengthening them and repairing the cracks which have begun to appear in them.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/283-S/16598.



## Letter dated 4 June 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]

[4 June 1984]

I am writing to you in order to transmit a communiqué of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua dated 2 June 1984, which I request you to circulate 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

## Communiqué issued on 2 June 1984 by the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Government of Nicaragua informs the heroic Sandinist people and the international community that, notwithstanding the aggression, deaths and destruction suffered by our people as a result of the undeclared war which the United States Administration has waged against our country for almost four years, it has made many overtures for peace and will continue to seek peace until it has guaranteed the permanent security of our people, which is a vital prerequisite if we are to be able to devote all our energy to national reconstruction tasks.

Accordingly, our Government, despite the renewed outbreak of aggression, today received Mr. George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State. Mr. Shultz, as the representative of President Ronald Reagan, had a meeting with the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution, at the Augusto César Sandino international airport. This demonstrates Nicaragua's inexhaustible desire for peace.

The atmosphere of the talks was respectful and frank. In the course of the talks, Commander Ortega made the following points.

1. Nicaragua was at all times ready to embark on serious, respectful and systematic talks with the United States Administration with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries.

2. Commander Ortega stressed the importance of observing the principles and norms of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, including non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States, respect for self-determination and the need to refrain from the threat or use of force, as the basis for peace and coexistence among States. The above-mentioned principles should be the framework of reference of any process of negotiation for normalizing relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

3. Commander Ortega recalled that on 15 October 1983 Nicaragua had formally submitted serious and detailed proposals for a political solution to the Government of the United States and that our Government was still awaiting a reply to these.

4. Commander Ortega stressed that Nicaragua was ready to discuss the security concerns of the United States and the security problems of Nicaragua with a view to guaranteeing through formal agreements a stable solution to the problems posed.

5. Commander Ortega also stressed that verbal expressions of willingness to negotiate must be supported by practical actions, such as the cessation of military manoeuvres, the cessation of air and naval attacks and the mining of harbours, an end to the installation of military bases in the Central American region and an end to the covert war.

6. In the course of the talks, when the subject of the Central American crisis was raised, Commander Ortega stressed the need for a negotiated political settlement of the internal conflict in the sister Republic of El Salvador, which had been aggravated by United States interference in that country.

7. Commander Ortega repeated that Nicaragua is not and will not be a threat to any country of the region and emphasized that Nicaragua stood ready at any time to conclude serious agreements with all the Central American States, and with the United States itself, for the purpose of guaranteeing peace and security in the region.

8. Commander Ortega stressed the need for the United States Administration to lend real and effective support to the Contadora negotiation process.

9. In accordance with the norms and principles of international law, Nicaragua made it quite clear that neither internal matters nor any other matter which fell within the sphere of its sovereignty and self-determination were subject to negotiation.

The Government of Nicaragua, in reporting on this meeting to the Nicaraguan people and the international community, expresses the hope that Mr. Shultz's visit constitutes a serious step that will indeed initiate a search for political solutions to the problems arising in the relations between the United States and Central America.

Accordingly, the Government of Nicaragua agrees that further talks should be held between representatives of the two Governments and for this purpose has designated Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Deputy Minister for External Relations.

In entering into this agreement, Nicaragua stressed the need for the participation in the talks of a mutually acceptable third country, the nature of such participation to be worked out in the course of the first discussion of the designated representatives.

With a view to pursuing further a frank and constructive dialogue, Commander Ortega finally expressed to Mr. Shultz his willingness to visit the United States in the immediate future for a personal meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

## DOCUMENT S/16600\*

## Letter dated 1 June 1984 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

[5 June 1984]

I have the honour to send you the text of a statement made by the Soviet Government in connection with the

Joint Declaration of the heads of State and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania [S/16587, annex], in which they addressed themselves to all the nuclear Powers.

I request you to circulate this statement as an official

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/285-S/16600.



document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY  
*Permanent Representative of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

##### Statement by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The dangerous development of events in the world is a legitimate ground for concern and alarm on the part of its peoples. The spiralling arms race and the distinct danger that it might spread to new areas and go out of control sharply increase the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. There is a growing awareness in the world of the need to take urgent steps in order to halt the slide towards the fatal brink.

The consciousness that it is the responsibility of all States to protect the world from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe permeates the Joint Declaration of the heads of State and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, in which they address themselves to all nuclear Powers. The core of this message is an appeal to desist from any further buildup of nuclear arms, to freeze nuclear arsenals and to initiate promptly a substantial reduction of those arsenals.

Halting the arms race, directing it into a downward spiral, saving mankind from the threat of war—these are issues on which all States must now concentrate their energies, irrespective of their social, political and military positions. This is the crux of the matter.

Accordingly, the Soviet Union has put forward a specific programme of measures for a nuclear-arms freeze. The programme includes a whole series of effective and mutually complementary steps. The point is to reach immediate agreement on a halt to the quantitative buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all types of nuclear-weapon delivery systems and missiles for them, to refrain from developing new types of nuclear weapons, to establish a moratorium on all nuclear-missile testing and to terminate the production of fissionable material for manufacturing nuclear missiles. The majority of the States Members of the United Nations are sympathetic to the Soviet proposals, which they support.

The ideas contained in the Joint Declaration of the six States, which represent different regions of the world, follow the very same trend. All this suggests that the time for taking such measures has arrived and that the need for them is clearly perceived by all.

Clearly, the Soviet Union, like the countries which issued the Declaration, does not regard a nuclear-arms freeze as an end in itself. A freeze is merely the first step towards the reduction of nuclear weapons, and eventually their complete elimination. The Soviet Union has made far-reaching and specific proposals for a radical reduction of nuclear confrontation, both at the global level and in Europe, in strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security. These proposals are well known. They can be rapidly translated into practical arrangements as soon as the obstacles to their discussion—deliberately planted by Washington, which is deploying its nuclear first-strike systems in Western Europe in order to gain military superiority—have been cleared away.

The Soviet leadership unreservedly holds the same view as the authors of the Declaration: there is no form of nuclear war that can be tolerated. This is the basis of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and military doctrine. The prevention of war must be the principal goal and an obligatory norm of the conduct of all nuclear Powers, irrespective of the size of their nuclear arsenals.

All nuclear-weapon States must refrain from the first use of these weapons. The Soviet Union has already made this commitment.

The nuclear-weapon States must guarantee that they will not use nuclear weapons against States which have no such weapons in their territory. The Soviet Union has also made this commitment and is prepared to confirm it in treaty form by concluding multilateral and bilateral agreements.

It is important to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to nuclear-weapon-free regions and to set in motion the process of denuclearizing the regions in which such weapons are currently deployed. In so far as it is concerned, the Soviet Union decisively favours the creation and extension of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

It goes without saying that nuclear weapons of all types must be banned from outer space. On this subject, too, the Soviet Union has made very specific proposals.

The Soviet Union is firmly persuaded that it is possible to diminish, and then to eliminate, the risk of war. To this end it has done and will continue to do everything in its power. It is prepared to co-operate in this matter with all who want to promote a genuine reduction of tension and the elimination of the threat of war. It is possible, and it is necessary, to improve the present abnormal state of international affairs and to restore détente. Those who obstruct such a course are acting contrary to the interests of all peoples. Overcoming the resistance of those forces is the task and duty of all who cherish peace and value the future of mankind. It is necessary for all States, nuclear and non-nuclear, large and small, to unite their efforts for the purpose of attaining this vitally important goal. The genius and material resources of mankind must be devoted to creative work and people's progress and well-being.

#### DOCUMENT S/16602\*

##### Letter dated 1 June 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[5 June 1984]

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 March 1984 concerning the preparation and convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

May I recall that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan participated in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983 and, was actively involved with the drafting of the Declaration on Palestine<sup>14</sup> adopted by that Conference.

The call for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East contained in that Declaration was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C, which was co-sponsored by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It has always been the approach of my Government to explore avenues for collective efforts towards establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Based on that approach, it has condemned all partial and collusive deals that did not take full account of the question of Palestine, which constitutes the core of the Middle East crisis.

An international peace conference on the Middle East, in our view, should provide for a forum where all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, participate on an equal basis and endeavour to achieve the objectives of the conference set out in the guidelines which were adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at Geneva.

It has become evident that the forces which have obstructed the achievement of a peaceful solution to the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/287-S/16602.

Middle East problem are once again trying to create artificial barriers for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. That negative attitude is vividly demonstrated in the letter of 13 January 1984 from the representative of the United States [S/16409 of 13 March 1984, annex III, appendix] and the letter of 26 April from the representative of Israel [S/16507].

It is our hope that these obstacles will be eliminated through your efforts, and that practical steps will be

taken towards the convening of the conference at the earliest possible time.

I have the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16603\*

Letter dated 4 June 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[6 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the memorandum dated 4 June 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on China's escalation of war and aggravation of tension along the Viet Nam-China border.

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

Memorandum issued on 4 June 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on China's escalation of war and aggravation of tension along the Viet Nam-China border

Since early April 1984 to the present, the Chinese authorities have been launching a campaign of shelling and land-grabbing attacks on a large scale in the northern border area of Viet Nam.

This is a new step of war escalation which was planned well in advance and is being carried out by the Chinese authorities on a scale unprecedented in the armed provocations and land-grabbing attacks over the past five years, since their war of aggression against Viet Nam in February 1979 which ended in defeat. This serious act of war has flagrantly violated the territorial sovereignty of Viet Nam, undermined the security and disrupted the normal working life of the Vietnamese people in border areas. It has all the more exposed the wicked attempt of aggression of the hegemonists and expansionists within the Beijing ruling circles and multiplied their crimes against the Vietnamese people. This also constitutes an insolent challenge to peace- and justice-loving forces in the world.

The situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border is becoming very tense and is in danger of becoming more explosive. Beijing has ceaselessly been making slanders and distortions with a view to covering up the fact that it is escalating the war against the Vietnamese people.

#### A. FACTS

##### 1. Slanders and preparations for the escalation of war

In a slander campaign against Viet Nam in February 1984, in the border region of Quangxi, the Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang said: "Our border is not yet tranquil and is still subjected to serious provocations by Viet Nam" and China "will resolutely strike back".

In the same tone as Hu Yaobang's allegations, the Chinese propaganda machine raised a hue and cry, slanderously charging Viet Nam with "building fortifications, laying barbed wires" and "seizing many points in Chinese territory".

On 26 April, in Guangzhou, Chinese air force commander Zhang Tingfa said: "China is facing serious provocations by Viet Nam's regional hegemonism". Recently, the Chinese representative at the United Nations, Ling Qing, stated: "China reserves its right to teach Viet Nam a second lesson".

On 3 April the "Voice of America" reported that "China is using the same words as before 17 February 1979".

Along with acts of slanderous propaganda and threats, the Chinese authorities have frenziedly intensified their military forces in preparation for a new step of war escalation against Viet Nam.

They have sent many more divisions of the strategic reserve force belonging to the two great military zones of Guangzhou and Kunming to areas bordering on Viet Nam for reinforcement to the 15 divisions permanently stationed there.

They have transferred various types of long-range artillery, rockets, tanks and other sophisticated instruments of war to key areas, heights and border gates opposite to the six northern border provinces of Viet Nam. They have put the Chinese forces in the border areas, including air force units, on a "state of alert", and continually staged combined military exercises with the participation of different arms and services such as tanks, artillery and the air force with a view to intimidating the security of Viet Nam.

On 1 May 1984, UPI revealed that "Chinese forces along the Sino-Vietnamese border have been put on full combat alert" and "China has sent fighter aircraft down to the southern area bordering on Viet Nam to support its infantry forces".

##### 2. Wanton shelling in a new stage of war escalation

Having suffered defeat in the war of aggression in February 1979, in pursuing a hostile policy against Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities have frequently carried out armed provocations in Viet Nam's border area, considering such provocations the principal means to weaken Viet Nam and thereby to subjugate it.

Over the past five years the Chinese authorities have launched long bouts of shelling and bombardment, at scores of places along the Sino-Vietnamese border, each lasting days and thousands of mortar shells being fired. The following are typical cases:

(a) In July 1980, for a two-week period, China fired more than 5,000 mortar shells on nearly 10 points in Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son provinces.

(b) In May 1981, for a 10-day period, China fired more than 4,000 mortar shells of various types on the hill range 400, in Lang Son province.

(c) In April 1983, for a two-week period, China fired more than 4,500 shells of various types on 13 points of 6 Vietnamese border provinces.

Since 2 April 1984, on the whole northern border of Viet Nam, the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/288-S/16603.

Chinese have used heavy artillery and mortars of various types such as 130-mm D74, 122-mm howitzers and H.12 rockets, wantonly firing more than 120,000 shells on more than 100 points in 26 districts of 6 provinces along the northern border of Viet Nam. On 2 and 3 April, they fired more than 10,000 shells on 50 points and on 16 and 17 April, nearly 10,000 shells on more than 40 points. In some areas belonging to Ha Tuyen and Lang Son provinces, they have repeatedly carried out the shelling and bombardment with increasing density.

The following are typical cases in a number of the provinces on the northern border of Viet Nam:

(a) In Ha Tuyen: from 28 April to 1 May, Chinese authorities fired 60,000 artillery and mortar shells on 28 out of 33 villages in 7 districts bordering on China, particularly on the areas of Vi Xuyen, Thanh Thuy and Yen Minh.

(b) Most seriously, on 22 May, Chinese authorities wantonly fired on numerous residential quarters in Ha Giang township (formerly the provincial capital of Ha Giang), which is deep inside Vietnamese territory, nearly 20 kilometres from the border.

(c) In Quang Ninh: throughout 30 days and nights of April, Chinese authorities fired 10,000 mortar shells of various types on many points in nine villages in the three districts of Hai Ninh, Quang Ha and Binh Lieu bordering on Guangxi province of China.

(d) In Cao Bang: from 2 April to 15 May, Chinese authorities carried out 266 artillery raids, firing more than 10,000 artillery and mortar shells of various types on 74 points in 34 villages, among which 31 are adjacent to the borderline and 3 deep inside the territory of 8 border districts.

(e) In Lang Son: from 1 April to 15 May, Chinese authorities carried out the shelling and bombardment on the whole border region of Lang Son province, from Trang Dinh district to Dinh Lap district; they fired nearly 40,000 artillery shells on most of the villages of 5 districts bordering on Guangxi province in China, among which the districts of Trang Dinh, Cao Loc and Dinh Lap were most fiercely and protractedly bombarded.

The shelling and bombardment carried out by the Chinese authorities this time have inflicted numerous losses in lives and property to the people of the six provinces in the border region, disrupting their production and normal life, multiplying the crimes of the Chinese authorities against the Vietnamese people. Chinese artillery shells have killed and injured a great number of civilians, including many old people, children, women, teachers and schoolchildren, destroying hundreds of dwelling-houses, scores of stores of food, commodities, materials and a number of local factories. Hundreds of hectares of rice, maize, tobacco fields and tea plantations were destroyed and left uncultivated, and many precious timber forests and medicinal herb gardens were levelled.

### 3. *Carrying out land-grabbing attacks on Vietnamese territory, preparing for new steps of war escalation*

Having suffered defeat in the war of aggression in February 1979, and thus having been compelled to pull out their troops, the Chinese authorities continued their illegal occupation of scores of heights and groups of heights along the borderline, including more than 10 heights deep inside Vietnamese territory.

Since the war in February 1979, with the motto "ride on the borderline, root out the heights", the Chinese authorities have seized an additional number of heights in the border region of Viet Nam.

(a) In 1980, a regiment-sized infantry force was used under artillery support to attack and seize height 1992, belonging to Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen province.

(b) In 1981, many infantry battalions were mobilized with artillery support to carry out the land-grabbing attacks on hill range 400 in Cao Loc district, and heights 1800A, 1800B and 1688 in Vi Xuyen district.

Since the end of April 1984, within only one month, besides carrying out fierce artillery shelling on the border areas of Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities have mobilized division-sized infantry forces frenziedly and massively to attack and seize a number of heights in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen provinces.

(a) On 6 April, the Chinese authorities massed several battalions to attack heights 820 and 636 in Trang Dinh district. The local armed forces and people fought bravely, annihilating many enemy troops, pushing the rest back to the other side of the border.

(b) On 18 April, they used several infantry battalions to attack the area surrounding height 1250 belonging to Yen Minh district. Suffering heavy losses, the Chinese troops had to pull back to their side of the border.

(c) From 28 April to 1 May, having suffered telling blows in the previous land-grabbing attacks, the Chinese rulers mobilized units belonging to Army Corps 14 and independent divisions of the Kunming great military zone under the support of scores of artillery positions on the Chinese side of the border frantically and massively to attack heights 1545, 1509, 772 and 233 in Vi Xuyen district and height cluster 1250 in Yen Minh district, among them height 233, which is more than 1,000 metres inside Vietnamese territory. The local armed forces and people annihilated a large part of the invasion force, capturing a number of enemy troops.

(d) On 15 May, while the Chinese premier was rhetorically speaking of "good will for peace" at the Chinese National People's Congress session, the Chinese ruling circles mobilized one infantry regiment belonging to Kunming military zone to attack and seize height 1030 in Vi Xuyen district.

The above-mentioned facts have demonstrated that since early April 1984 to the present, by carrying out fierce artillery shelling and land-grabbing attacks on an unprecedented scale, bombarding villages adjacent to the borderline and shelling residential quarters deep inside Vietnamese territory, the Chinese authorities have taken new and serious steps of war escalation against Viet Nam, committing numerous crimes against the Vietnamese people.

At present, there still exists tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese authorities are repeatedly and continuously firing artillery and mortar shells on Vietnamese territory. They are mobilizing more air and infantry forces to reinforce the two great military zones of Kunming and Guangzhou, intensifying the transportation of war materials to the border region, digging trenches, building fortifications and frenziedly preparing for new steps of war escalation.

### B. BEIJING'S LONG-TERM SCHEME

1. The Chinese authorities' escalation of war against Viet Nam, which has been going on since 2 April 1984, is an early calculated act and is part of Beijing's scheme to wage an anti-Vietnamese multifaceted war of sabotage aimed at "bleeding Viet Nam" and conquering the country.

It is well known that having suffered the shameful defeat in their war of aggression in February 1979, the rulers in Beijing still refuse to abandon their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions with regard to Viet Nam. Beijing has ceaselessly used the ploy of military pressure on the northern border area of Viet Nam, colluded with United States imperialism and other international reactionaries in the economic blockade and isolation of Viet Nam, attempted to sabotage the peaceful reconstruction of Viet Nam following 30 continuous years of war, thus exerting pressure on Viet Nam from all sides, compelling it to deviate from its independent and sovereign line and eventually attempting to annex it.

In order to realize this scheme, over the past five years, the Chinese authorities have created a tense situation along the border between the two countries, driving Viet Nam into a permanent state of war in which it has enjoyed no peace and stability for national reconstruction. The large-scale artillery shelling and land-grabbing attacks going on since 2 April 1984 constitute a more serious continuation of the armed provocations staged by Beijing against Viet Nam throughout the past five years.

These new and serious steps of war escalation taken by the Beijing rulers are obviously aimed at realizing their long-term scheme to eat away at Vietnamese territory, change the historical borderline between the two countries and create military advantages for armed activities against Viet Nam.

Just as in the past when the United States escalated its war of aggression, China started the invasion of Viet Nam only after having held consultations with the United States in advance. In 1972, after Nixon visited China, the United States staged the blockade of Hai Phong harbour and resumed the bombing of Hanoi. In early 1979, Deng Xiaoping went to the United States to consult with President Carter on launching a war of aggression against Viet Nam. This time, Beijing has chosen the occasion when it was receiving President Reagan to bring its land-grabbing operation against Viet Nam to a culmination. In fact, Wu Xueqian has discussed the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border with United States Secretary of State Shultz in order to seek United States support. Clearly, the recent Chinese war escalation is a calculated act within the framework of China's overall strategy of maintaining collusion with the United States and other international reactionary forces against Viet Nam and against the three Indo-Chinese countries as a whole, causing tension in this region and in the rest of the world. Intensifying war escalation and causing explosive situations



in the Sino-Vietnamese border area are also a way for Beijing to bolster the sagging morale of the remnants of Pol Pot's clique and their accomplices, flaunt its support to Thailand and undermine the tendency developing among the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations to abandon Pol Pot and normalize relations with Viet Nam.

2. In order to cover up their schemes and acts of war escalation against Viet Nam and mislead world public opinion, the Chinese authorities have resorted to vicious means in their brazen slanders against Viet Nam. While frenziedly preparing for a new military adventure against Viet Nam, and threatening to invade Viet Nam once again, they slanderously charged Viet Nam with "increasing war activities and waiting for an opportunity to invade China". While encroaching upon Vietnamese territory and brazenly violating Viet Nam's sovereignty, they made a hue and cry about Viet Nam "building fortifications, seizing China's heights", thus "compelling China to put up self-defence retaliation". This is the familiar thief-shouting-stop-thief trick that Beijing has been playing for five years now whenever the Chinese have increased armed provocations and encroachments upon Vietnamese territory.

Beijing's contention about the so-called self-defence retaliation cannot hold water. In February 1979, Beijing spread the same argument when the Chinese mobilized 600,000 troops to invade Viet Nam, and, during the past five years, they have ceaselessly repeated this old song.

Beijing has repeatedly said that "after February 1979, Viet Nam used its troops to seize many of China's heights", thus "compelling China to retaliate in defence of its territory". This deceitful Chinese contention has been exposed by public opinion. Even analysts in the United States really believe that the four heights attacked by China are on Vietnamese territory. Public opinion in the United States also acknowledged that China seized Viet Nam's heights and shelled Vietnamese territory even when the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border had returned to tranquillity.

Along with spreading the above-mentioned deceptive contention, Beijing has been doing its best to embellish an extremely "moderate" face, repeatedly saying that "China does not want to get involved in military conflicts", "China needs a peaceful international background to fulfil its four modernizations", and uttering time and again the same old words which it has been using for a long time now: "if you do not touch me, I will not touch you; if you touch me, I will inevitably touch you".

Beijing even said shamelessly that "China is sincerely desirous to improve its relations with Viet Nam" and that "if Viet Nam ceases its armed provocations, the Sino-Vietnamese border will return to tranquillity".

The whole world knows clearly that during the past 40 years China has always used the deceitful "peace" and "self-defence" signboards to conceal its acts of aggressive war against neighbouring countries. China did the same thing when launching the border war against India in 1962, occupying 370,000 square kilometres of Indian territory. It resorted to the same pretext when starting the border conflict with the Soviet Union in April 1969 and when staging the war of aggression against Viet Nam in February 1979. The policy followed by the Beijing rulers during the last decades is one of pitting countries against each other and seeking every possible way to create "great chaos" in other countries, especially in its neighbours, in order to weaken and then to conquer or to rival with them for influence. The February 1979 invasion of Viet Nam and the land-grabbing campaign against

Viet Nam which has been going on since early April to the present are conspicuous manifestations of this vicious Chinese policy. What should also be pointed out is that, during the past five years, the Chinese authorities have rejected all constructive and reasonable proposals put forth by Viet Nam on ceasing acts of armed conflict along the border between the two countries, on resuming negotiations as well as on signing treaties of peaceful co-existence and non-aggression between China and Viet Nam and between China and the other Indo-Chinese countries, respectively.

The above-mentioned developments prove that Beijing's rhetoric on China's "good will" or its "sincere desire" to improve relations with Viet Nam are but empty words aimed at misleading world public opinion. The truth is that Beijing wants to avoid being tied up by peace agreements with Viet Nam so that it can have a free hand to create tension along the border and bestow on itself the right to "teach a second lesson" to Viet Nam, and at the same time to stop Viet Nam from retaliating against China's acts of aggression.

Viet Nam, more than anyone else and having gone through 30 years of war, is earnest of peace. While pointing to Viet Nam's desire to preserve peace and stability along the border the above-mentioned facts prove that Beijing considers it a need to cause tension along the border between the two countries to maintain a state of war, thus compelling Viet Nam to cope with it in the long run.

Viet Nam and China are neighbouring countries sharing a common border. The peoples of the two countries enjoy age-old friendly relations. The worsening of the Sino-Vietnamese relations to the present level is completely due to the Chinese authorities' hegemonist and expansionist policy against Viet Nam.

The recent grave war escalation by the Chinese authorities shows that they have not resigned themselves to defeat and that they have not given up the scheme of subjugating Viet Nam.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam sternly denounces the Chinese authorities' criminal acts and brazen stand; it calls upon the peace- and justice-loving people in the world strongly to condemn the Chinese authorities' criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and demand that they put an end to them.

The Government and people of Viet Nam call upon the people of China to put up a vigorous struggle, demanding the Chinese authorities to give up their hostile policy against Viet Nam so that the blood of the Chinese people's sons will stop being shed while crimes are being committed in service to the hegemonist and expansionist scheme of the Chinese authorities.

The Government and people of Viet Nam are always sincerely desirous to solve, through peaceful negotiations, the problems existing between Viet Nam and China, thus proceeding to the normalization of relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, in the interest of the Vietnamese people, of the peoples of other countries in the region, and of the Chinese people themselves; but, at the same time, they have enough determination to defend and to build their fatherland, resolutely punishing the crimes committed by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists against the Vietnamese people.

The Chinese authorities must immediately put an end to all acts of war aimed at seizing Vietnamese territory and to threats against Viet Nam, withdraw their armed forces from Vietnamese territory that they have seized and respect Viet Nam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their adventurous military acts against Viet Nam.

## DOCUMENT S/16604

Letter dated 6 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)  
[6 June 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and in protest to the license of further aggression awarded to Iraq by the Security Council in its recent resolution 552 (1984), I have the honour to bring to your attention the tragic news that on Tuesday, 5 June 1984, at 10.30 a.m., local time, the Iraqi war planes bombarded four different parts

of the city of Baneh. The bombardments were launched against a rally of the innocent civilians who were demonstrating in the streets in celebration of the anniversary of the Fifteenth of Khordad. The exact number of casualties is not yet known, but latest reports speak of more than 400 civilian martyrs and more than 200 injured.



Due to the magnitude of this horrible Iraqi crime, today, 6 June, is declared as a day of mourning all over the country by the Government.

Crimes of more or less equal magnitude have been repeatedly committed by the Baathist rulers of Iraq against the civilian population of Iran in the past, and, as you are well aware, the reaction of the Security Council has been one of irresponsible silence, encouraging acquiescence and deplorable one-sided resolutions which provided the aggressor enemy with the means to cover up past aggressions and crimes and to justify further crimes and aggressions. This apathetic stance of the Security Council is due to the fact that the same agents of global arrogance who have been pouring their abundant military, financial and intelligence assistance into the war machinery of President Saddam have also paralyzed the international Organization so severely that it has remained absolutely impotent in fulfilling any of its constitutional obligations *vis-à-vis* the Iraqi invasion of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the war crimes perpetrated against our people in the past almost four years.

In the face of the irresponsible callousness of the Security Council, its abetting acquiescence to Iraqi

crimes against the Muslim people of Iran and its deplorable resolutions, the recent massacre of innocent civilians of Baneh by the Baathist rulers of Iraq may not embarrass the international Organization at all. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is left with no other option than to take the necessary measures in order not to leave the Baathist rulers of Baghdad unpunished for the heinous crimes they have perpetrated against the innocent civilians of Baneh.

However, if the Security Council does not take immediate action to fulfil its obligations regarding the bombardment of Baneh, then it must once again share the responsibility for the crimes that the Baathist rulers of Iraq have perpetrated under the patronage of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16605\* \*\*

Letter dated 6 June 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[7 June 1984]

I have the honour to forward the text of the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, held in New York on 6 June 1984, with the request that it 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 the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries on 6 June 1984, on the visit by the Prime Minister of the racist régime of South Africa to some Western European countries**

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries met in New York on 6 June 1984 to express its grave concern at the current official visits by the Prime Minister of the racist régime of South Africa, P. W. Botha, to several Western European countries, which include Portugal, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Austria and Italy and a private visit to France.

The Bureau noted that the Prime Minister of the racist régime of South Africa is utilizing these visits to undermine the international call

and campaign to isolate the *apartheid* régime. It further noted that he is attempting to obtain the stamp of approval for the régime's declared policies of entrenching *apartheid*, destabilizing the front-line and neighbouring States militarily, politically and economically, continuing its illegal occupation and exploitation of Namibia and systematically liquidating the just struggle of the people of South Africa for a non-racial society based on majority rule.

The Bureau expressed its conviction that these visits would not deceive the international community into believing that the current political manoeuvres by the régime are aimed at a peaceful solution of the problems brought about by the policies and practices of *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Bureau considered that the current visits are not only inimical to the just aspirations of the struggling people of southern Africa and to peace-loving peoples the world over, but constitute a flagrant violation of the declarations and resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which call for the total isolation of the *apartheid* régime. In this context, the Bureau recalled that the heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting at New Delhi in March 1983, had "urged all Governments and international organizations to sever contacts with the racist régime of South Africa", and reiterated this call.

The Bureau condemned the current visits. It expressed appreciation that the peoples in these Western European countries had already joined in the international campaign to rid the world of the abhorrent system of *apartheid*, which has been universally condemned as a crime against humanity and a threat to world peace, and called on the Governments of these Western European countries to retract from their present position and to abide by the United Nations resolutions and actively to join in this campaign. The Bureau called upon the Governments of the countries not yet visited by the racist Prime Minister to cancel the visits. The Bureau further called upon the Governments of the Western European countries not to accept any invitation to visit racist South Africa.

\* Incorporating document S/16605/Corr.1 of 18 June 1984.

\*\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/294-S/16605 and Corr.1.

Letter dated 6 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[7 June 1984]

Further to my letter of 21 May 1984 [S/16580], and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith information consisting of excerpts from official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 16 and 30 May concerning the shelling by the Iranian forces of civilian targets in Iraqi territory, which resulted in casualties among the civilian population, and damage to residential areas and civilian installations.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm the request made by my Government in the letter of 21 February addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country [S/16361], in which you were urged to take immediate action to develop effective arrangements to ensure such international supervision as would guarantee that towns, villages and civilians were not exposed to shelling, since the United Nations is the organization which can ensure such arrangements. Otherwise, the Iranian régime will be able to pursue its aggressive policy by brutally shelling towns, villages and the civilian population inside Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be issued as a document of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

Excerpts of official Iraqi military communiqués  
issued between 16 and 30 May 1984

On 16 May 1984, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Mandali and Al-Shihabi and their suburbs. The enemy shelling caused damage to a civilian vehicle in Al-Shihabi and to a number of civilian properties in Mandali.

\* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/38/817 of 8 June 1984.

On 19 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and their suburbs. As a result of the shelling, one civilian died, six others were injured, one civilian vehicle was damaged in Basra; one woman was injured, three houses were destroyed, and 14 other houses, one civilian vehicle and a number of orchards were damaged in Khanaqin; and four houses, one primary school and one orchard were damaged in Mandali.

On 20 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Mandali, Darbandkhan and their suburbs. The shelling caused damage to a house in Basra, a commercial store and another house in Mandali, and a number of civilian structures in Darbandkhan.

On 21 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and its suburbs. The shelling caused damage to a mosque and two houses.

On 22 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling caused the death of three civilians, injured six others, and damaged two houses, one primary school, three civilian vehicles in Basra and damaged a number of civilian properties in Mandali.

On 23 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Qora Tou, Mandali and their suburbs. The shelling injured one child and one woman, and damaged five residential buildings in Basra, injured one civilian and destroyed three residential buildings in Qora Tou and damaged two houses in Mandali.

On 25 May, the cities of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and their suburbs were shelled by the artillery of the Iranian régime. The shelling caused the death of two civilians and injury to four children in Basra, injury to two civilians, the destruction of two residential buildings and damage to five other residential buildings and to the city's hospital in Khanaqin, and a fire in one of the orchards in Mandali.

On 26 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali and the district of Shirwan. The shelling caused the death of two children, injury to five other children, and damage to three stores in Basra, the destruction of two houses in Mandali, the death of five children and injury to another in the district of Shirwan.

On 27 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the cities of Basra, Khurmali and their suburbs. The shelling caused damage to a number of civilian installations in the two cities.

On 29 May, the artillery of the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and its environs. The shelling caused damage to a number of the city's civilian properties.

On 30 May, Zurbatiyah and its environs were shelled by the artillery of the Iranian régime, causing damage to a number of its civilian installations.

Ba'quba, Ali Al-Gharbi, El-Saadia and Zurbatiyah.

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

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

## DOCUMENT S/16607

Letter dated 7 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[7 June 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made by the official Iraqi military spokesman on 5 June 1984.

That official statement was made by Iraq in reply to the statement issued by the Iranian régime on 5 June 1984 in which it threatened to launch an air and ground attack on a number of Iraqi towns, namely, Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Karkouk, Al-Mousel, Al-Emara, Alkut,

## ANNEX

### Statement by the Iraqi military spokesman on 5 June 1984

The Iranian enemy announced this evening its intention of launching an air and ground attack on a number of our towns. If it carries out its threat, we shall be forced to reciprocate. We shall strike back very

forcefully by attacking the following Iranian towns: Dezful, Ahwaz, Kermanshah, Behbahan, Andimeshk, Ramhormoz, Hamadan, Masjid-Soleiman, Elam, Shoush, Tabriz, Khorrambad, Mashaheer, Nahavand and Abadan.

We call upon the people of the above-mentioned Iranian towns to leave those towns quickly for the sake of their safety. Any casualties and losses they may incur will be the full responsibility of the rulers of Iran. Let this be a warning.

## DOCUMENT S/16608

### Letter dated 7 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[8 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you 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 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, since the beginning of the Iraqi adventurism in the Persian Gulf aimed at internationalizing the war and inviting foreign troops to intervene in the region, the Islamic Republic of Iran has constantly tried patiently and calmly to prevent such Iraqi acts and, within its possibilities, to ensure the security of this important international waterway and free navigation therein.

In spite of all such efforts made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to eliminate tension in the region, we have been informed that several fighters of the air force of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have attacked an F-4 fighter of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran which was supporting an Iranian patrol airplane flying above international waters for the safeguard of the Persian Gulf security, after it was threatened by a United States carrier.

On the basis of the information received, the Iranian F-4 fighter has been shot down and its pilot has been taken away by a helicopter of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In addition, as was openly expressed by high-ranking officials of the United States, the attack on the above-mentioned patrol plane has taken place with the intervention of United States forces present in the region, which is deemed a positive response to the Iraqi invitation to internationalize the war and to clear the way for further escalations of tension in the whole Persian Gulf region.

This recent act, which is undoubtedly taken in order further to intensify insecurity in the Persian Gulf, and consequently to launch a blow to international peace and security, as well as effectively to encourage the eventual intervention of foreign troops in the region, once again confirms the warning that the Islamic Republic of Iran has already given to international organizations, especially the United Nations, and shows that Iraq and its supporters are more insistent than ever on further escalating the tension in the region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again reiterates its firm determination to defend its interests and reminds the United Nations of its obligations according to the Charter in this regard.

I wish you success in fulfilling your duties to this effect and at this juncture.

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

## DOCUMENT S/16609

### Letter dated 10 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[10 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the message of Mr. Seyed Ali Khamenei'i, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in response to your message dated 9 June 1984.<sup>28</sup>

It would be highly appreciated if the content of this

message 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



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC  
REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-  
GENERAL

I acknowledge the receipt of your message about ending attacks on civilian areas in the course of war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran by Iraq.

I have the feeling that such a measure should have been taken long ago, about 44 months earlier.

In the course of more than three and a half years since the beginning of this war, Iraq has repeatedly attacked our residential areas in contravention of all international and humanitarian principles. In spite of heavy human losses and material damages, in the beginning we did not embark on retaliatory acts, because we insisted on adhering to our Islamic principles.

Although international organizations, especially the United Nations, did not react in any way to this matter, we requested the United Nations to dispatch a mission to Iran to visit residential areas in cities ruined by bombardments, missile attacks and high explosives. Unfortunately, no attention was paid to the report prepared by the mission [S/15834 of 20 June 1983]. Finally, only in the last few months, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been obliged to embark on retaliation only as the last resort in order to defend the lives and properties of its citizens.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its

statement, also confirms that the recent retaliatory attacks of the Islamic Republic of Iran have begun only after the aerial attack on the civilian population in Baneh on 5 June 1984.

This is very similar to what has happened in the Persian Gulf. Repeated Iraqi aggressions on neutral vessels sailing to and from our ports in the Persian Gulf, to which the international forums reacted in an irresponsible manner, paved the way for the present tension in this waterway.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, in order to show its good faith, responds positively to your proposal on ending attacks on residential areas, which is made through inspiration from the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

Of course, our past experience has proved that optimism about promises given by the aggressive régime of Iraq is mistaken.

I deem it necessary to underline that the good will shown by the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to your proposal to stop attacks on civilian areas is conditional on the total ending of the Iraqi régime's criminal acts of bombarding Iranian cities.

Besides, we believe that your proposal will be useful only when it is adequately sanctioned by measures to identify violations of such commitments through the immediate dispatch of missions to determine the violator.

DOCUMENT S/16610

Letter dated 10 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[10 June 1984]

I enclose herewith the text of the reply of Mr. Saddam Hussein, the President of the Republic of Iraq, to your message of yesterday.

I should be grateful if the text of this communication could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1984 FROM THE PRESIDENT  
OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to your cable dated 9 June 1984, I wish to remind you, first of all, that, since the armed conflict began, the Iranian side has continually resorted to the bombing of our frontier towns and villages and other civilian targets and for a long time has persisted in denying it even after the facts had been verified by the United Nations mission [S/15834 of 20 June 1983]. Only a few months ago, after it had been obliged to admit to its shameful acts, the Iranian régime began to fabricate excuses and justifications for them. You must have read dozens of Security Council documents containing detailed proof of these acts. The indiscriminate

Iranian bombardment of civilian targets crowded with inhabitants is a major aspect of its ceaseless aggression against Iraq. The Iranian régime's attempts to justify its recent escalation of these crimes on the grounds that it is retaliating for the bombing of Baneh constitutes another example of falsification and a new propaganda attempt which should not be easily accepted by the international community. Our aircraft did not bomb civilian targets in Baneh during the raid of 5 June; they bombed a camp in which a large body of Iranian forces was concentrated. As you know, these forces had been preparing for some time to wage further aggression against Iraq.

I would also like to remind you that, in June 1983, on behalf of Iraq, I took the initiative of proposing the conclusion under international auspices of an agreement between Iran and Iraq under which the two parties would refrain from bombing civilian targets. Iran rejected that proposal. I also wish to draw your attention to Security Council resolution 540 (1983), paragraph 2 of which concerns civilian targets. Whereas Iraq accepted that resolution, Iran formally rejected it.

I therefore have the pleasure to inform you that the Iraqi Government accepts your proposal on condition that Iran is committed thereby, and that you make effective arrangements as soon as possible to supervise the implementation by the two parties of their commitments, since



bitter experience has proved the futility of believing the allegations of the Iranian Government, especially with regard to the bombing of defenceless inhabitants and towns. We also affirm that it is essential for both parties to refrain from concentrating their military forces in or

near towns, so that the two are kept separate during military operations.

(Signed) Saddam HUSSEIN  
President of the Republic of Iraq

#### DOCUMENT S/16611

Message dated 9 June 1984 from the Secretary-General to the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq

[Original: English]  
[11 June 1984]

I was profoundly distressed on learning of the heavy civilian casualties caused by the aerial attack on the town of Baneh on 5 June 1984, which has now been confirmed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the retaliatory and counter-retaliatory attacks that followed on towns in Iran and Iraq.

Deliberate military attacks on civilian areas cannot be condoned by the international community. The initiation of such attacks in the past, and the reprisals and counter-reprisals they provoke, have resulted in mounting loss of life and suffering to innocent and defenceless civilian populations. It is imperative that this should cease immediately.

Therefore, I 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 that each undertakes a solemn commitment to end, and in the future refrain from initiating, deliberate military attacks,

by aerial bombardment, missiles, shelling or other means, on purely civilian population centres. May I suggest, with respect, that the holy month of Ramadan is a particularly appropriate time for both Governments to undertake this humanitarian pledge.

The Secretary-General expects that such solemn commitments will be scrupulously observed by both parties. Once the respective declarations requested have been received, communicated to the other party and entered into effect, I would be prepared, if this were to prove necessary, to initiate steps to introduce such measures as might be essential to verify that the commitments are adhered to.

I appeal, in the name of the international community, to both Governments to respond by 1200 hours Greenwich mean time on 11 June 1984 by furnishing the declarations I have requested, to be made effective at 0001 hours on 12 June.

#### DOCUMENT S/16612\*

Letter dated 8 June 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[11 June 1984]

I have the honour to draw once again your urgent attention to the systematic process of colonization of Varosha which is relentlessly carried out by the Turkish occupation forces in furtherance of Ankara's sinister objectives of partition and annexation of the occupied part of Cyprus to the mainland of Turkey.

As is factually known, additional areas of Varosha have been opened to Turkish settlement. It is estimated that at least 20 houses in those areas have been settled by persons other than their rightful owners and this disgraceful process of usurpation and colonization is continuing unabated.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government the above-mentioned illegal actions which are carried out in flagrant violation of the recently adopted Security Council resolution 550 (1984), I have the honour to reiterate

my Government's serious concern, elaborated upon in previous communications on the subject and more recently in my letter of 11 May [S/16561].

These new Turkish aggressive actions, taking place right after the adoption of resolution 550 (1984), constitute a contemptuous provocation and a challenge to the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole. Turkey blatantly violated paragraph 5 of the resolution which stipulates that the Security Council "considers attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations".

My Government strongly holds the view that the continuation of this unacceptable situation cannot be further tolerated without the most serious implications and repercussions for peace and security in the area. It is therefore imperative and indeed urgent for the United Nations to undertake immediate measures to arrest this process

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/818-S/16612.

through the effective implementation of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the subject.

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/16613

Letter dated 11 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[11 June 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 7 and 10 June 1984 concerning the shelling, by the Iranian forces of aggression, of civilian targets in Iraqi territory, as a result of which numerous Iraqis were killed and others wounded, and extensive damage was caused to civilian installations and residential centres.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be issued as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

##### Official Iraqi military communiqués issued between 7 and 10 June 1984

1. *Communiqué of 7 June 1984*—Last evening and this morning the Iranian régime directed heavy artillery fire against the towns of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah. The loss of human life and damage to property caused by the savage shelling by the enemy are as follows:

*Basra*: 27 dead and 81 wounded, 3 dwellings and 2 schools destroyed, and 41 dwellings, 14 civilian vehicles and 8 business premises damaged;

*Zurbatiyah*: two dwellings destroyed;

*Mandali and Khanaqin*: civilian installations and property damaged.

In addition, today at 1324 hours, four enemy fighter-planes attacked residential neighbourhoods in the towns of Jalula and Kufra in the district of Diali. Our anti-aircraft defences repulsed the fighters and succeeded in hitting one of the aircraft, which was seen to crash in flames in Iranian territory. In the course of the enemy attack, 8 civilians died and 42 others were wounded, 11 dwellings were destroyed, 32 others damaged, and 8 civilian vehicles at Jalula and civilian installations at Kufra were damaged.

2. *Communiqué of 8 June*—Last evening and today, heavy artillery

of the Iranian régime continued to shell the towns of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah. The loss of human life and damage to property caused by the shelling are as follows:

*Basra*: 10 dead and 52 wounded, 2 dwellings destroyed and 25 other dwellings, 1 hotel, 12 civilian vehicles and civilian installations and property damaged;

*Khanaqin*: 1 wounded, 6 dwellings destroyed and 30 other dwellings and the town hospital damaged, 2 schools destroyed, one primary and the other secondary, the public library, 6 vehicles and other civilian property damaged;

*Mandali and Zurbatiyah*: Orchards set on fire and civilian installations damaged.

3. *Communiqué of 9 June*—Heavy artillery of the Iranian régime continued yesterday evening and today to shell the towns of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Darbandkhan, Sayyid Sadiq, Shandari and their environs. The loss of human life and damage to property caused by the savage shelling by the enemy are as follows:

*Basra*: 8 dead, 23 wounded, 2 dwellings, 2 commercial premises, 1 school and 1 hotel destroyed and 33 dwellings, a mosque, a hospital and other civilian installations damaged;

*Zurbatiyah*: five dwellings destroyed.

The enemy shelling damaged civilian installations in the towns of Khanaqin, Mandali, Darbandkhan, Sayyid Sadiq and Shandari.

In addition, today at 1756 hours, two enemy fighter-planes attempted to attack residential neighbourhoods in the town of Ali Al-Gharbi. Our anti-aircraft defences forced the fighter-planes to turn back after jettisoning their fuel outside the town. In the course of the attack, four civilians were wounded.

4. *Communiqué of 10 June*—Heavy artillery of the Iranian régime continued yesterday evening and today to shell the towns of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, Darbandkhan, Halbaja and their environs. The loss of human life and the damage to property caused by the savage shelling are as follows:

*Basra*: 5 dead, 23 wounded, including 1 child, 3 dwellings destroyed and 18 other dwellings, 5 civilian vehicles, 3 commercial premises, 1 mosque, and civilian property damaged;

*Mandali*: two dwellings and one shop damaged;

*Khanaqin*: two dwellings destroyed, another dwelling and three shops damaged;

*Zurbatiyah*: three dwellings destroyed;

*Darbandkhan*: one wounded and nine dwellings destroyed;

*Halbaja*: civilian installations damaged.

#### DOCUMENT S/16614

Message dated 11 June 1984 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

[Original: English]  
[12 June 1984]

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your message of 10 June 1984 [S/16609] in reply to my proposal, dispatched on 9 June [S/16611], appealing to the Governments of Iran and Iraq to end military attacks on purely civilian population centres in both countries.

I note with deep appreciation your acceptance, which responds to the humanitarian principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq also has communicated to me on 10

June its acceptance of my proposal [S/16610], the full text of which will be transmitted to you by your Permanent Representative to the United Nations. I am also informing the Government of Iraq of your acceptance on the same lines.

Consequently, it is now understood that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Republic of Iraq have given undertakings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that all deliberate military attacks by any means on purely civilian population centres in either country will cease, effective 0001 GMT on 12 June 1984.

As I stated in my message of 9 June, I trust that these

undertakings are scrupulously implemented. I am therefore confident that your Government will issue the necessary orders urgently to your military commanders in the field. In the light, however, of the reference in your response to the need for verification of such commitments, I am immediately issuing instructions to Mr. Diego Cordovez to contact the Permanent Representatives of the two Governments, with a view to considering the measures that might be essential to verify that the commitments are adhered to.

Your early and positive response to the humanitarian proposal will, I am sure, be welcomed with gratitude by the international community and will serve to mitigate the effects on innocent civilians of this tragic conflict.

#### DOCUMENT S/16615

Message dated 11 June 1984 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Republic of Iraq

[Original: English]  
[12 June 1984]

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your message of 10 June 1984 [S/16610] in reply to my proposal, dispatched on 9 June [S/16611], appealing to the Governments of Iran and Iraq to end military attacks on purely civilian population centres in both countries.

I note with deep appreciation your acceptance, which responds to the humanitarian principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran also has communicated to me on 10 June its acceptance of my proposal [S/16609], the full text of which will be transmitted to you by your Permanent Representative to the United Nations. I am also informing the Government of Iran of your acceptance on the same lines.

Consequently, it is now understood that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Republic of Iraq have given undertakings to the

Secretary-General of the United Nations that all deliberate military attacks by any means on purely civilian population centres in either country will cease, effective 0001 GMT on 12 June 1984.

As I stated in my message of 9 June, I trust that these undertakings are scrupulously implemented. I am therefore confident that your Government will issue the necessary orders urgently to your military commanders in the field. In the light, however, of the reference in your response to the need for verification of such commitments, I am immediately issuing instructions to Mr. Diego Cordovez to contact the Permanent Representatives of the two Governments, with a view to considering the measures that might be essential to verify that the commitments are adhered to.

Your early and positive response to the humanitarian proposal will, I am sure, be welcomed with gratitude by the international community and will serve to mitigate the effects on innocent civilians of this tragic conflict.

#### DOCUMENT S/16616

Letter dated 11 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you 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 11 JUNE 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Subsequent to adoption of Security Council resolution 552 (1984), the Iraqi régime made another score in the field of blatant aggression, and, on 5 and 6 June 1984, the purely civilian cities of Baneh, Nahavand, Dezful and Masjid-Soleiman of the Islamic Republic of Iran came under a series of vicious and inhuman Iraqi air attacks. The tragic news of attacks on Baneh, in which more than



600 innocent civilians were massacred, was reported in our letter dated 6 June [S/16604].

The heinous attacks of 6 June resulted in the martyrdom and injury of more than 300 people, total destruction of 70 residential units and 40 shops, and partial destruction of 20 residential units in the city of Nahavand, and the martyrdom and injury of more than 30 people in Dezful.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, notwithstanding the indifference of the international community, especially that of the General Assembly and the Security Council, with regard to the repeated Iraqi attacks on purely civilian residential areas of the Islamic Republic, attacks on Iran's oil-wells in the Persian Gulf, deployment of chemical weapons against innocent civilians and attacks on commercial ships in the Persian Gulf, once again draws the attention of the world forums to the recent desperate criminal acts of Iraq, which are the

very extension of their attempt to internationalize their imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and calls on all international forums, especially the General Assembly and the Security Council, to put an end, in accordance with the Charter, to these acts of criminal Iraqi savagery.

It may be noted that these notorious acts, which are in flagrant violation of all humanitarian principles and international law, will only further escalate the tension in the region and endanger international peace and security. However, this will cause no hesitation whatsoever on the part of the people and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue their legitimate defence against the aggressor.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16617\*

#### Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 June 1984]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the appeal by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations.

Upon instructions from my Government, I hereby request you to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pál RÁCZ  
Permanent Representative of Hungary  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX

#### Appeal by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations

In the current tense international situation, which is characterized, especially in Europe, by mounting tension among States and growing dangers of war, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance—the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—appeal to all member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to make joint efforts to reduce tension, improve the political atmosphere of mutual relations, increase trust and strengthen peace for the benefit of all peoples.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that this goal would be served by a joint consideration of the proposal presented by them in their political declaration, made at Prague on 5 January 1983 [see S/15556], concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renuncia-

tion of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The core of that proposal is well known. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty propose to the NATO member States a mutual commitment, in the form of a treaty, not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and therefore not to be the first to use any military force at all against each other. Such commitment would apply to the territory of all the States parties to the treaty, and also to their military and civil personnel, sea-going, air- and space-craft and other installations belonging to them, wherever they may be located.

It would seem possible to provide in the treaty for a similar commitment on the non-use of force by the member States of both alliances against third countries, whether those have bilateral relations of alliance with them or are non-aligned or neutral countries.

Another important aspect of the treaty could be a commitment by the States parties not to jeopardize the safety of international sea, air and space communications passing through areas outside any national jurisdiction.

The treaty could also provide for a commitment by the States parties to strive for ending the arms race, limiting and reducing armaments and promoting disarmament, such commitment to apply to both nuclear and conventional weapons. Similarly, the treaty could include a commitment jointly to examine practical measures to avert the danger of a surprise attack. It would be useful for the treaty to express readiness to co-operate in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of the Charter.

A treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations would not, of course, limit the inalienable rights of the States parties to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The treaty would be open from the outset for any other States wishing to join it.

These and other questions relating to the proposal for the conclusion of such a treaty ranked high on the agenda of bilateral consultations held between the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, several NATO member States and some other countries over the past period.

Those consultations contributed to a better understanding of the proposal of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty. Nevertheless, those States take into account that there are different views and ideas expressed about the proposal as a whole and on some of its aspects, which deserve serious study. All this is indicative of a need to deepen

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/300-S/16617.



the dialogue about the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations. The Warsaw Treaty member States are ready to do so.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty call for a new step to be made in the consideration of the proposal for such a treaty, namely for the starting of multilateral consultations. They are convinced that it is precisely a multilateral forum that is best capable of undertaking a profound analysis and a joint consideration of the positions of all participants, their ideas and approaches regarding the treaty as a whole and its various aspects, as has been borne out by the experience of several multilateral forums that have discussed or are discussing the complex issues of European security.

The participants in such consultations could include the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO member States, as well as all other interested States in Europe. The consultations could take up the idea of the proposed treaty and its main aspects.

The consultations could be concerned with, among other things, the substance and scope of possible treaty obligations, their relationship to commitments arising out of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and other bilateral and multilateral treaties and agree-

ments, and co-operation in ensuring compliance with the obligations undertaken in the treaty.

Concerning the character of multilateral consultations, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty are of the view that the future parties to the treaty could set about considering substantive issues immediately or, should the NATO member States prefer gradual progress, clarifying the scope and manner of discussing such issues at a later stage.

As regards the manner of holding multilateral consultations, including their venue, they could, in the opinion of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, be agreed upon without any particular difficulty.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty are naturally prepared to conduct exchanges of views on their proposal with any interested States at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe or on a bilateral basis.

The peoples of Europe and the world expect genuine steps to be taken towards maintaining peace and security and averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. It is precisely in this spirit that the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty address this appeal to the NATO member States and hope to receive a positive response.

## DOCUMENT S/16618

### Letter dated 11 June 1984 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Arabic/English]  
[12 June 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of Kuwait.

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

*(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN  
Permanent Representative of Kuwait  
to the United Nations*

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to Security Council resolution 552 (1984) concerning attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian tankers, we should like to inform you that the adoption of that resolution gave new impetus to the determined efforts which we have unceasingly been making to halt the Iraq-Iran war and resolve by peaceful and just means the outstanding problems between Iran and Iraq, in the

interest of peace and security in this sensitive area and in the entire world.

We had hoped that the deliberations of the Security Council regarding this matter, as well as the balanced and constructive resolution adopted by the Council, would put an end to the tension affecting our relations with neighbouring Iran. Regrettably, this was not the case with Iran. On Sunday, 10 June 1984, at 1.55 p.m., an Iranian air force aircraft attacked the Kuwaiti tanker *Kazimah* at the entrance to the Gulf as it was sailing to Kuwait. The vessel was far from the military-operations zone as defined by both Iran and Iraq.

We bring this matter to your attention and should be most grateful if you would immediately apprise the Security Council of it. We should also greatly appreciate any effort you might make to put an end to these dangerous attacks, which can only heighten tension in the area, to the extent that it may become difficult to control the situation.

*(Signed) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber AL-SABAH  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
and Information of Kuwait*

## DOCUMENT S/16619\*

### Note verbale dated 7 June 1984 from the Mission of Peru to the Secretariat

*[Original: Spanish]  
[12 June 1984]*

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secre-

tariat and has the honour to bring to its attention the text of the reply sent by Mr. Sandro Mariátegui Chiappe, Foreign Minister of Peru, to his Mexican counterpart endorsing the Joint Declaration of the heads of State or

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/296-S/16619.

of Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania [S/16587, annex], and urging all nuclear-weapon States to reduce their arsenals of such weapons.

The Permanent Mission of Peru would be grateful if the Secretariat would arrange to have the Peruvian reply circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 31 May 1984 from the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for External Relations of Peru to the Secretary for External Relations of Mexico

I have the pleasure to write to you in reference to your communication concerning the important Declaration issued on 22 May of this year by the heads of State or of Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, which contains an appeal to the nuclear Powers to halt and reverse the arms race.

In the United Nations General Assembly, the Disarmament Commis-

sion, the Conference on Disarmament and other international forums, Peru has constantly reaffirmed its deep concern at the growing tensions in the world and the serious threat posed by nuclear weapons, which increase daily in number and sophistication as a result of the lavish expenditure on such weapons and the pursuit of their technical improvement, draining resources which could well be used to meet the pressing needs of mankind.

My country has fully shouldered its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security as a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>29</sup> and the Treaty of Tlatelolco,<sup>30</sup> realizing full well the necessity of an effort on the part of the entire international community to avert the present danger of nuclear war.

I therefore view as of the greatest importance the appeal which has just been made to the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and China to suspend the testing, production and emplacement of nuclear weapons and of systems for the launching of such weapons with the aim of achieving a substantial reduction in nuclear forces.

The danger of a nuclear war, which would engulf all mankind, makes it essential to promote joint action to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race, for which a radical change in attitude is needed.

In that connection, I am gratified to communicate to you, on behalf of the Government of Peru, the latter's strongest support for the initiative embodied in the Declaration which you have transmitted to me.

#### DOCUMENT S/16620

Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[12 June 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made on 11 June 1984 by an official military spokesman on the subject of the shelling by the Iranian régime of civilian targets situated within Iraqi territory.

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

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

#### ANNEX

##### Text of the statement

Although the Secretary-General of the United Nations has set 0001 hours GMT on 12 June 1984 for the entry into force of the commitment envisaged in the proposal communicated to Iran and Iraq in his

message of 9 June 1984 [S/16611], the Iraqi armed forces received yesterday, immediately after Iraq had announced that it agreed to the proposals put forward by the Secretary-General, the order to cease shelling Iranian targets in order to demonstrate Iraq's good faith and its position of principle that the use of arms is not an end in itself but a means of self-defence. We thought that the Iranian side would act in like manner and in the same spirit. However, the heinous and treacherous Iranian régime has once again shown its thirst for blood and its scorn for human values by continuing throughout last night and this morning its shelling of Iraqi villages:

1. Heavy artillery of the Iranian enemy shelled the town of Basra. During the night of 10/11 June, at midnight, and on 11 June at 1.40 a.m., six rockets were fired on the town. Two civilian vehicles were damaged;

2. Between 8 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. on 11 June, the heavy artillery of the Iranian enemy shelled the town of Khanaqin. During the shelling, one civilian was killed and six others wounded, four dwellings were destroyed, and six other dwellings and a civilian vehicle were damaged. On that same day, at 9.55 a.m. and 11.05 a.m., the Iranian enemy fired 24 heavy rockets on the town of Mandali.

Confronted with such actions, which betray the hatred and immorality of the Iranian régime, Iraq is constrained to exercise its legitimate right to act in like manner and hence to shell selected Iranian objectives until the time set by the Secretary-General.

#### DOCUMENT S/16621

Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you 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 11 JUNE 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With a great deal of sorrow, we are informed that the resistant city of Dezful, once again, was hit by four Iraqi missiles at 6.45 p.m., local time, on Monday, 11 June 1984, and a large number of our innocent civilian countrymen, among them old men, women and infants, weltered in their own blood, and large parts of the city, including residential houses, shops, mosques, schools and hospitals, were either totally or largely destroyed. These criminal attacks were madly carried out while the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his positive reply to your letter proposing a halt on attacks on non-

military areas, had explicitly pointed out that optimism concerning the promises of Saddam Hussein were in vain.

The Iraqi savage missile attack on the city of Dezful gives evidence of the fact that the Iraqi régime, under no conditions, has any respect whatsoever for international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations by which the whole international community is bound to abide.

Three and a half years have elapsed since the beginning of these kinds of aggression and Iraq, in the absence of any form of international reaction, is expanding the realms of its aggression every day.

The Islamic Republic of Iran considers the long silence of the United Nations the primary patron of the expansion of aggression by Iraq.

The free nations of the world are waiting to witness your measures concerning the obligation of the United Nations to condemn these kinds of crimes.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16623\*

Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[13 June 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement on the Iran-Iraq conflict made by the participants at the London Economic Summit, held from 7 to 9 June 1984.

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

*(Signed) J. A. THOMSON  
Permanent Representative of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

Statement on the Iran-Iraq conflict made by the participants at the London Economic Summit, held from 7 to 9 June 1984

We discussed the Iraq-Iran conflict in all its various aspects.

We expressed our deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.

The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other States. The principle of freedom of navigation must be respected. We are concerned that the conflict should not spread further, and we shall do what we can to encourage stability in the region.

We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honourable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the will and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/819-S/16623.

#### DOCUMENT S/16624

Letter dated 13 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]  
[13 June 1984]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime's heavy

artillery continued to shell the towns indicated below between 0040 hours and 0400 hours local time today:

**Basra:** 22 shells fell on the town, wounding three civilians;

**Khanaqin:** 40 shells fell on the town, wounding one civilian, destroying four dwellings and damaging six others;

**Mandali:** 350 shells fell on the town, causing damage to dwellings and civilian installations.

I must point out in this connection that, on 11 June 1984, Agence France Presse carried reports of statements made on Iranian television by Rafsanjani, Khomeini's representative on the Supreme Defence Council, at the conclusion of that body's meeting, to the effect that Iran would continue to strike back until the last moment before the entry into force of the agreement to cease shelling towns and that Iranian artillery had been ordered

in recent days to fire a thousand rockets daily on the town of Basra in southern Iraq.

You can see from this how important it is to take effective measures to monitor compliance by the two sides with the undertaking envisaged in your proposal [S/16609] concerning the cessation of attacks against civilian targets.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16625\*

#### Letter dated 13 June 1984 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[14 June 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus on 8 June 1984.

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

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

#### ANNEX

#### Resolution adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus on 8 June 1984

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus,

In light of the evidence of the already commenced gradual colonization of Famagusta which has compelled the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make strong representations to the Turkish Cypriot side for the termination of the new *faits accomplis*,

Considering that this action would have been impossible without the consent of Turkey and the co-operation of the Turkish occupation troops,

Denouncing this action as aiming at the torpedoing of any future ini-

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/820-S/16625.

tiative for the solution of the Cyprus problem,

Realizing that it flagrantly violates both point 5 of the Kyprianou-Denktaş high-level agreement of May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51] and the relevant provision of resolution 550 (1984) of the Security Council of the United Nations of May 1984 as well as Denktaş's own proposals on Famagusta,

1. Condemns most strongly the tactics of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership for the creation of new *faits accomplis*;
2. Declares our attachment to and persistence in peaceful procedures which will permit the reaching of a solution of the Cyprus problem based on the high-level agreements and the resolutions of the United Nations;
3. Demands the immediate termination of the commenced colonization of Famagusta which constitutes a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and is in direct contradiction with the commitments undertaken by the Turkish Cypriot side;
4. Calls on the Turkish Cypriot leadership to order the immediate evacuation of the occupied properties;
5. Calls on all Parliaments and Governments to make strong representations to Turkey so that the colonization of Famagusta is terminated;
6. Calls on all members of the Security Council to act according to the provision of its resolution 550 (1984), and to take drastic measures for the implementation of the resolution;
7. Calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use the authority of his position and to take all necessary action for the termination of the colonization of any part of Famagusta;
8. Calls on the Turkish Government and Turkish Cypriot leadership to put an end without delay to the colonization of Famagusta and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of the United Nations for resettlement by its legitimate inhabitants.

#### DOCUMENT S/16626\*

#### Letter dated 14 June 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]  
[15 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued on 13 June 1984 by the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic concerning the attack on and occupation of Lao territory by Thai troops.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/310-S/16626.



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 13 June 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic concerning the attack on and occupation of Lao territory by Thai troops**

On 24 May 1984, Thai troops numbering some 100 men crossed the border and advanced into the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the localities of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang, Taseng Muong Thong, Paklay district, Sayaboury province. Subsequently, on 25 May, another contingent of approximately 70 men renewed the attack on those three localities. On both occasions, the Lao armed forces forced them to return to Thai territory.

On 30 May, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Bangkok lodged a protest against these actions with the Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs. On 5 June, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic summoned the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand in Vientiane and demanded that the Thai side end such attacks. During the two meetings, the Thai officials were in complete agreement that the scope of the incidents should be contained and that the incidents should be settled at the regional level. The situation in the field, however, is not moving in the same direction. What is more, on the same day, i.e. 5 June, the Thai side sent an L19 aircraft on a spy mission violating Lao airspace in the vicinity of Paklay. On 6 June, at around 9 a.m., Thai infantry troops, supported by artillery fire from Thai territory, attacked and occupied the three villages mentioned above, causing damages and suffering to the local population. On 7 June, they secretly removed the boundary-marker and moved it to another place. Subsequently, on 8 June, Thai troops once again made an incursion around Bane Na Fay, situated more than 2 kilometres inside Lao territory. These troops raised the Thai flag in the occupied villages and abducted a number of Lao civilians.

On 9 June, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic sent an official note to the Thai ambassador protesting against these violations by the Thai side and calling upon the latter immediately to withdraw its troops from the three occupied villages. However, the Thai side has turned a deaf ear to these justified protests from the Lao People's Democratic Republic. At the present time, Thai troops continue to occupy the three Lao villages.

These acts constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a breach of the joint Thai-Lao declarations signed by the Prime Ministers of the two countries in 1979, and a blow to the relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness between the Thai and Lao peoples, which undermines the interests of both peoples, whose only wish is for the establishment of peace and understanding.

These premeditated actions of the extreme right-wing reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle are part and parcel of their hostile manoeuvres directed against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

As everyone knows, in past years the extreme right-wing reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, in collusion with reactionary Chinese ruling circles, have committed various acts of sabotage against the Lao People's Democratic Republic in several areas, and Thai territory is being used as a sanctuary, a staging ground, and a place of organization and command for Lao reactionaries in exile in their activities against the Lao people.

These recent territorial encroachments are by no means accidental, especially since they follow on the heels of General Athit Kamlang Ek's visit to China. Rather, they are intimately connected with the assistance being given by the extreme right-wing reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle to the Pol Pot genocide clique against the Kampuchean people and the escalation of attacks along the northern border of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam by the reactionaries of the Chinese ruling circle with the aim of making the region more explosive.

In order to justify their aggression and deceive both domestic and international opinion, the extreme right-wing reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle have fabricated the excuse that the villages are in Thai territory so as to conceal their aim of encroachment. Such wild assertions can do nothing to alter the facts, which are that the villages in question have always been under Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity, and there has never been any territorial dispute in this region between the two countries. The inhabitants of the places in question are subject to the authority of the Lao Administration.

The press and well-intentioned Thais have recognized these facts and have clearly pointed out that the inhabitants of the villages are not included in the Thai population register.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic vigorously denounces and firmly condemns these acts of encroachment by the extreme right-wing reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, and demands that they immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from the occupied areas, pay compensation to the local population for the loss to human life and property which they have caused, return the villagers whom they abducted and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

It is the desire of the Lao People's Democratic Republic constantly to develop relations of good-neighbourliness between the two countries and strictly to apply the two joint Lao-Thai declarations of 1979. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has always respected and continues to respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, but it is also firmly resolved to exercise its legitimate rights to preserve its own independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic appeals to the Thai people and to all those in Thailand who love justice, and to the Governments and peoples of fraternal and friendly countries throughout the world, to condemn the criminal acts committed by the extreme right-wing reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, which have violated the sovereignty of the Lao people and destroyed their villages and property; at the same time, it calls upon them to support its just stand and its well-intentioned position aimed at peaceful coexistence with its neighbours.

#### DOCUMENT S/16629\*

**Letter dated 14 June 1984 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General**

*(Original: English)  
[15 June 1984]*

I have the honour to send you the text of a statement made by my Government in connection with the Joint

Declaration of the heads of State and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania [S/16587, annex], in which they addressed themselves to all the nuclear Powers.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/311-S/16629.

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

(Signed) J. A. THOMSON  
*Permanent Representative of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

##### Statement by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

We join the signatories of the appeal in restating our conviction that there must never be another world war. The objective must remain to do everything in our power to prevent all war. Since 1945 so-called conventional war has killed up to 10 million people in different parts of the world. During this period there has been peace in Europe, that is to say, throughout the lifetime of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact. Nuclear deterrence has played an important part in this.

We are fully aware that a nuclear holocaust, if it were allowed to

occur, would be an unprecedented disaster for mankind. But it serves no useful purpose to induce a misplaced sense of panic or fear about the likelihood of this happening. As the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom told the United Nations special session on disarmament,<sup>31</sup> the fundamental risk to peace is not the existence of weapons of particular types. The springs of war lie in a readiness to resort to force to impose change on others. The leaders of the North Atlantic Alliance have stated clearly, "none of our weapons will ever be used except in response to attack". We do not challenge the right of any sovereign State to self-defence. Equally, we do not believe that anyone is in danger of misunderstanding Western firmness and unity in collective self-defence, which is the basis of a stable East-West balance.

The greatest contribution to preserving stability at lower levels of military force would be through the negotiating of balanced reductions in the levels of United States and Soviet nuclear weapons. This is a more urgent and worthwhile task than freezes or bans which we cannot be sure of being able to verify, and which would therefore not increase mutual confidence. But this requires both sides at the negotiating table. It was not the United States which walked away from Geneva last year. The Americans have said they remain ready to resume negotiations at any time without pre-conditions.

We should like to see all nations which are seriously interested in a responsible approach to nuclear and arms control issues, including all of those which have made or endorsed this appeal, follow the example of the very large number of States which are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>29</sup>

#### DOCUMENT S/16630\*

##### Letter dated 15 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[15 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 14 June 1984, addressed to you by Mr. Seyed Ali Khamenei'i, President 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 14 JUNE 1984 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Your letter [S/16614] acknowledging the receipt of my message of 10 June 1984 [S/16609] has been received. Your humanitarian efforts to forestall extensive loss and destruction resulting from military attacks on residential and civilian areas, the bulk of which has been shouldered by the Muslim people of Iran, are highly appreciated. It appears that, in continuation of its policy of attacks on residential and civilian areas, the Iraqi régime's positive

response to your appeal is simply geared towards political and propaganda purposes, and not the termination of such attacks; the Iraqi claim that its aircraft did not bomb civilian targets in Baneh on 5 June 1984 is merely an attempt to justify one of its most devastating attacks on our residential and civilian areas. In its response to your appeal of 9 June [S/16611], the Iraqi régime makes cessation of attacks on residential areas contingent upon their not being areas of military concentration. We consider this to be merely an excuse to evade implementing Iraq's commitments and to renew attacks on our civilian areas. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the United Nations to commit the Iraqi régime to the unconditional implementation of your humanitarian appeal.

We believe that it is essential that the United Nations should do its utmost to provide for the fulfilment of the commitments and, in case of possible violations, to undertake an investigation within the framework of previous fact-finding missions like the two missions dispatched by you to investigate attacks on civilian areas and use of chemical weapons. We are of the opinion, however, that your humanitarian initiative would succeed provided that reports on possible violations would not meet the same destiny as befell the previous two reports.

(Signed) Seyed Ali KHAMENEI'I  
*President of the  
Islamic Republic of Iran*

\* Incorporating document S/16630/Corr.1 of 18 June 1984.

DOCUMENT S/16631

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

[Original: Arabic]  
[17 June 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the official Iraqi military communiqué of 11 June 1984 concerning the shelling of civilian centres within Iraqi territory by forces of the Iranian régime, as a result of which a number of citizens were killed or wounded and civilian installations and dwelling-houses in the Iraqi towns exposed to the Iranian artillery bombardment were destroyed or damaged.

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

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

ANNEX

Text of the official Iraqi military communiqué  
of 11 June 1984

Last night and this morning the Iranian régime continued directing heavy artillery fire against the city of Basra and the towns of Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah and Darbandkhan and its environs. This brutal and hostile shelling caused the following civilian casualties and damage to civilian property in those towns:

*Basra*: one person killed, four wounded, two dwelling-houses damaged;

*Khanaqin*: one person killed, six wounded, four dwelling-houses destroyed, six other dwelling-houses damaged and three orchards and one civilian motor vehicle damaged;

*Zurbatiyah*: three dwelling-houses destroyed, one mosque and two orchards damaged;

*Darbandkhan*: two people wounded, four dwelling-houses destroyed.

*Mandali*: a number of civilian installations damaged.

DOCUMENT S/16632

Letter dated 16 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[17 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the letter dated 16 June 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violation by the Iranian régime of the agreement concerning abstention from deliberate attacks on purely civilian targets.

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

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

LETTER DATED 16 JUNE 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to my letter of 15 June 1984 [S/16631], I wish to inform you that, despite the agreement reached

through you concerning abstention from deliberate attacks on purely civilian centres, the Iranian régime, which has constantly failed to honour its commitments, shelled the town of Sayyid Sadiq this morning from 9.50 hours to 11.45 hours, local time. It fired 15 artillery shells at the centre of the town, wounding one citizen and seriously damaging two dwelling-houses.

I would request you to bring the Iranian violation of the agreement to the attention of the members of the Security Council. I also wish to reiterate my request for the speedy dispatch to Iraq of the team delegated to verify the continuation of the shelling of civilian centres by the Iranian régime. We warn that the continued violation of the agreement by the Iranian régime would force us to respond in the same way.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/16633

The situation in Central America: note by the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[21 June 1984]

1. On 15 June 1984, the Ministers for External Relations of Panama and Venezuela, accompanied by the

representatives of those countries and of Colombia and Mexico, visited me within the framework of the activity



of the Contadora Group and in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983).

2. During the visit, they handed me a copy of the communication dated 9 June with which, as they informed me, the Ministers for External Relations of the countries composing the Contadora Group transmitted personally to the heads of State of the five Central American countries the draft comprehensive agreement known as the "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America", a document which is confidential in nature. The text of the above-mentioned communication is annexed to this note. The communication outlines the content of the draft agreement and explains its legal and political implications. The purpose of the communication is to ascertain the views of the Central American countries with regard to the draft agreement.

3. At the meeting, I was also informed of developments in Central America and of the headway made in the peace efforts being undertaken by the Contadora Group.

4. I wish to express my satisfaction at the information given to me regarding the progress achieved through the diplomatic approaches of the Contadora Group to the Central American Governments. I believe that the diplomatic process in the region has entered a decisive phase, in which the most determined support of the international community is more than ever necessary. For my part, I told the Ministers that, as always, I shall be prepared to co-operate with the Group and with the parties whenever this is considered advisable.

5. I also consider that every encouragement should be given to the decision announced by the United States of America and Nicaragua, on the occasion of their recent high-level meeting, to initiate a dialogue designed to contribute to the reduction of tension in the region.

6. I felt it appropriate to draw the foregoing to the attention of the members of the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 530 (1983).

## ANNEX

### Text of the communication

On behalf of our respective Governments, we respectfully inform you of the advances made in the process of diplomatic negotiations being promoted by the countries which make up the Contadora Group. The purpose of our communication is to submit for your consideration a draft comprehensive agreement entitled "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America", which is aimed at summing up the important contributions that the five Central American Governments and the four Governments of the Contadora Group, working together, have made.

As you know, at the last joint meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group, held 30 April 1984, we agreed to carry out the task of ordering, systematizing and integrating the available materials and elements in order to prepare drafts which could become agreements for peace in the region. Our fundamental point of departure consisted of the reports submitted by the Security Affairs Commission, the Political Affairs Commission and the Commission on Economic and Social Questions, whose activities were carried out during the first four months of this year, with the participation of the nine Governments.

The texts of the commitments and recommendations adopted by consensus in the Working Commissions were faithfully adhered to in preparing the draft Act. Where absolutely necessary, the texts were amended to correct grammatical points or to harmonize the wording of

the instrument as a whole. Where final agreement could not be reached, the wording used was one which attempted to reconcile the different existing views in order to reflect as closely as possible the opinions expressed during the entire process.

The legal implications of the Act deserve special comment. One striking feature of the negotiations between our nine countries is the effort to ensure that the agreements reached would establish a normative framework which would reflect the diversity and complexity of the problems and matters at issue. Thus, we took account of the positive experience we had accumulated, and we endeavoured to prepare a draft text appropriate to the specific circumstances and characteristics of the conflicts in the region. We are well aware that no norm of international law prevents States from determining the form they wish to give the international instruments in which they express their political willingness to reach agreement. What gives these instruments a legal nature in the strict sense is the express willingness of the parties to determine the scope of their obligations. We arrived at the conclusion that the form of the Act is satisfactory for the purposes we are aiming at, given the fact that we are dealing with a flexible instrument which is capable of incorporating both declaratory and recommendatory elements and which, in addition, includes commitments of a legal nature that are legally binding on the parties.

The draft Act is subdivided according to the subjects dealt with by the three Working Commissions. First of all, it contains a preamble which includes the preambular paragraphs elaborated by the Commissions themselves. Part I contains the legal commitments, both those of a general nature and those pertaining to particular subjects of a political, security, and economic and social character. Part II refers to the general and specific recommendations for each of the subjects dealt with.

Part III of the draft contains the aspects relating to the verification and control commission, which, in our view, owing to its importance as a means for ensuring compliance with the Act in its various aspects, should be an integral part of it.

The nature of the legal commitments and the formulas for the settlement of disputes will be found in the final provisions, which constitute Part IV of the document. This part contains the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed in settling disputes which arise in connection with the application, execution or interpretation of the legal commitments and with respect to the adoption of the recommendations. It also states the role to be played in the process both by the Ministers for External Relations of the Central American countries and by those of the member countries of the Contadora Group.

Also a part of the Act is an annex relating to concepts in security matters which were approved in the work of the Security Affairs Commission. Further, it is accompanied by an additional protocol, which would be open for signature by other States of the international community having ties and interests in the region and through which they would undertake to respect the commitments made by the signatories to the Act.

We are certain that the Central American countries' points of view will be reflected in this draft text. In some questions, of course, gaps had to be filled. Our greatest concern was to achieve a just balance that would satisfy the various and often conflicting interests in the complex panorama of the region. This hypothesis and the political determination of the Central American countries to find viable solutions for the grave crisis in the region and the constant threats that it may spread constitute the premise we started from. An effort was made at all times to bear in mind the essential objective of the process, which is specifically negotiation, a term that implies an effort for conciliation and harmonizing of interests.

In conclusion, we believe we have reached a crucial moment in our endeavour to bring about agreement and promote peace in the region. We share a similar view of the responsibilities incumbent on each of our countries. We therefore have no doubt that this draft agreement will receive favourable consideration from your Government, since, taken all in all, it is the result of a collective effort in which we have all participated. The Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America is based on our conviction that finding an effective solution to the grave problems which the Central American region is experiencing at present is an inescapable imperative and that there is a genuine willingness to find such a solution.

We await the valuable opinions which you would be willing to express to us, in the certainty that the contents of the Act will be enriched by having the benefit of your comments.



We thank you for the interest and attention you have always shown us, and we take this opportunity to extend to you the renewed assurances of our highest consideration.

(Signed) Rodrigo LLOREDA CAICEDO  
Minister for External Relations of Colombia

(Signed) Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR  
Secretary for External Relations of Mexico

(Signed) Oyden ORTEGA DURÁN  
Minister for External Relations of Panama

(Signed) Isidro MORALES PAUL  
Minister for External Relations of Venezuela

#### DOCUMENT S/16634\*

Letter dated 18 June 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 June 1984]

I have the honour to forward a letter addressed to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, from Mr. Alfred Nzo, Secretary-General of the African National Congress of South Africa. It is requested that the letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

Text of the letter from the Secretary-General of the African National Congress of South Africa to the Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

We have the honour to bring to your attention our organization's grave concern at the invitation extended by the United Kingdom

Government and a number of other European countries to the South African racist Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, to pay official visits to their countries at the beginning of next month.

In its struggle to bring about a non-racial democratic society for all the South African people, regardless of race, colour or creed, the African National Congress of South Africa has always drawn inspiration from numerous resolutions of the United Nations and Commonwealth Countries, in particular, those of the Delhi Summit Meeting last year.

In this connection, the extension of the invitation to the racist Prime Minister constitutes an act of embracing the South African régime and a demeaning of world public opinion.

It will also be tantamount to an endorsement of the Pretoria régime's strategy of destabilization and aggression against the front-line and neighbouring States, which is calculated to coerce them into capitulation and to facilitate the isolation and liquidation of the liberation forces and the rehabilitation of its evil system of *apartheid*.

We are equally convinced that such a visit would also embolden the Pretoria régime to pursue with impunity its aggressive designs against the independent African countries in the region and to continue its brutal and oppressive system of *apartheid* against the black population in the country.

It is for this reason that we appeal to you, in your capacity as Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement, to use your good offices to prevail on the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Portugal and Switzerland to halt the tour by cancelling these invitations.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/315-S/16634.

#### DOCUMENT S/16635\*

Letter dated 18 June 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[19 June 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your attention a serious violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side which took place on 16 June 1984 and resulted in loss of life. Details of the incident are as follows:

"On 16 June 1984, at 0605 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), two military aircraft with Afghan markings violated Pakistan airspace over a frontier post north of Landikotal in Khyber Agency and dropped seven bombs, of which four exploded about 300 yards inside Pakistan territory. As a result of the bombardment, six Afghan Powindah children under 10 years of age were killed and one woman was injured. These persons belonged to a Powindah camp located just inside Pakistan territory."

While expressing concern over this latest violation of Pakistan airspace and territory, the Government of Paki-

stan has warned against the dangerous consequences inherent in such violations for which the authorities at Kabul will be solely responsible.

The incident of 16 June was the twenty-eighth violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side during the current year.

During the year 1983, there were a total of 108 air and ground border violations from the Afghanistan side, the most serious of which were reported to you in my earlier letters of 26 July [S/15892], 2 September [S/15960], 21 September [S/16001], 5 October [S/16023] and 7 October 1983 [S/16028] and of 2 February 1984 [S/16313].

I request you to circulate this letter 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/39/316-S/16635.

DOCUMENT S/16636

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

[Original: English]  
[20 June 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention that, subsequent to the agreement of the two parties with your proposal regarding the cessation of attacks on residential areas, the Iraqi régime, in spite of its commitment, shelled the city of Abadan on 14 and 17 June 1984, which resulted in considerable damage to civilian installations and residential units.

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

DOCUMENT S/16637\*

Letter dated 20 June 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[21 June 1984]

In reference to the letter dated 18 June 1984 from the representative of Pakistan addressed to you [S/16635], I have the honour to inform you that today, 20 June, the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the following statement was made to him by the officer-in-charge of the First Political Division:

"After study and investigation of the recent claim by Pakistani authorities that Afghan aircraft have allegedly violated Pakistan airspace on 16 June 1984, the relevant authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan report that no violation of Pakistan airspace occurred on that date, and they reject the Pakistani authorities' claim, which is, as in the past, totally devoid of any reality.

"It must be stated on the basis of past experience that, whenever the dates of negotiations between the two countries through the representative of the Secretary-General or of the convening of the General Assembly sessions approach, the Pakistani authorities,

in order to confuse Pakistani and world public opinion and to score propagandistic gains, launch such false and baseless allegations.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a peace-loving country and, although it has been a victim of wild aggression from the territory of Pakistan, it has never violated the territory of any State.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while condemning these false and provocative claims of the Pakistani authorities, which are in total contradiction with the peaceful policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, emphatically and categorically rejects them and points out that resorting to such lies and fabrications will bear no result but to create further obstacles in the way of future negotiations between the two countries."

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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/318-S/16637.

DOCUMENT S/16638

Letter dated 21 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[21 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter : Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of  
dated 21 June 1984, addressed to you by Mr. Tariq : Iraq, concerning the Iranian régime's violation of the

agreement to abstain from deliberate attacks on purely civilian targets.

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

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

LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I refer to the letter of 10 June 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq [S/16610], in reply to your invitation of 9 June to Iraq and Iran [S/16611] to abstain from bombarding residential areas. The President of the Republic of Iraq stated that his Government accepted your proposal on condition that Iran was committed thereby and that effective steps were taken as soon as possible to supervise the implementation by the two parties of their commitments. He also stated that one of the measures necessary for achieving that end was to prohibit both sides from stationing military forces in or near civilian centres, so as to prevent incursions into those centres during military operations.

Since 12 June, Iraq has been strictly complying with its commitments and has agreed to receive a United Nations observer group, which is already in Iraq. This demonstrates its good faith and its concern for scrupulous compliance with the agreement. However, the Iranian side has violated the agreement three times in

less than 10 days. I wish to refer at this point to my letter of 16 June [S/16632], in which I informed you of the premeditated shelling of the town of Sayyid Sadiq. Yesterday the Iranian régime twice bombarded the Basra sector. At 9.50 p.m. on 20 June, Iran shelled one of the residential areas in the province of Basra. On that occasion, three heavy-artillery shells were fired and wounded one civilian man and one child. Between 10.40 and 11 p.m. the same night, three heavy-artillery shells were fired into another residential area in the Basra sector. Furthermore, the Iranian régime has refused to receive the United Nations observer group in its territory. That refusal demonstrates Iran's intention to use the towns near its frontier with Iraq as centres for building up its forces and for launching attacks against the territories and towns of Iraq, as we have been warning from the outset. We are certain that the Iranian régime has in fact begun to use the towns of Abadan and Al-Mahmara as centres for building up its forces, taking advantage of the agreement in order to achieve its treacherous and perfidious ends and disregarding the appeal in your message of 9 June to stop bombarding.

We ask that immediate steps should be taken to verify the facts indicated above, and we reaffirm our sincere concern that the agreement should be implemented and that the agencies of the United Nations should carry out their obligation to implement the agreement properly, in order that Iran may not use it as a cover for its aggressive and expansionist intentions.

*(Signed) Tariq AZIZ  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Iraq*

#### DOCUMENT S/16639\*

Letter dated 20 June 1984 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]  
[22 June 1984]*

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 19 June 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) A. Coşkun KIRCA  
Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations*

#### ANNEX

Letter dated 19 June 1984 from Mr. Reşat Çağlar to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 19 June 1984

addressed to you by Mr. Necati Münir Ertekin, 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 19 JUNE 1984 FROM MR. NECATI MÜNİR ERTEKİN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am writing to draw your attention to the recent flagrant violations by the Greek Cypriot side of point 6 of the 10-point agreement of 19 May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51], which show the way in which the Greek Cypriot side has constantly been defying the agreed principle "to promote goodwill" and "mutual confidence". The following are some of the more glaring examples of those violations.

1. Despite the long-standing practice of 19 years, the Greek Cypriots took steps in April 1983 to change the well-established practice regarding the representation of Cyprus in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and at the recent session of the Assembly, held from 7 to 11 May 1984, succeeded in obtaining unilateral representation by a delegation composed only of Greek Cypriots, to the exclusion of all Turkish Cypriot representation.

2. At the Third Conference of the Labour Ministers of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, from 10 to 12 May, the Greek Cypriot side resorted to obtaining, in the absence of the Turkish Cypriots, a one-sided resolution reflecting only the Greek

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/38/821-S/16639.

Cypriot position. A significant feature of this resolution is that the resolution originally contained the following paragraph:

"Urges also the prompt renewal of significant and constructive intercommunal talks in order to promote a rapid and mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions, the decisions and declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the high-level agreements of 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and 1979."

When, at the close of that conference on 12 May, the Greek Cypriot side learned of the passing of resolution 550 (1984) by the Security Council on 11 May, they immediately requested, and succeeded in, the removal of the above-quoted paragraph from the resolution, even though that paragraph had earlier been approved by the Conference. The Greek Cypriot side argued, in support of the removal of this paragraph, that, as a result of Security Council resolution 550 (1984), there was no longer any need to refer to the resumption of talks or to the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979. This shows the present attitude of the Greek Cypriot side, and the extent to which they will go, following upon the encouragement which their intransigence has received by Security Council resolution 550 (1984).

3. According to the *Cyprus Mail* of 1 June 1984, this unconstructive approach to the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979, and the Greek Cypriot attitude that they no longer propose to honour those agreements, is also reflected in an editorial in the issue of the Greek

Cypriot newspaper *Simerini* of 31 May 1984, where it is stated "that the same divergence is evident on the question of the 'high-level' agreements (Makarios-Denktaş and Kyprianou-Denktaş) which AKEL defends but Lissarides and President Kyprianou consider as having been scuttled by Denktaş".

4. The Greek Cypriot side again displayed an overt implementation of their inhuman and merciless economic embargo and blockade, which they have imposed on the Turkish Cypriots since 1963, in gross violation of all basic human rights and fundamental liberties, when, according to the *Cyprus Mail* of 29 May, on 28 May, a Dutch captain, Lambertus Theodorus Slakter of the vessel *Ann Danielson*, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for doing nothing more than being the captain of a ship which had called at the port of Famagusta on 28 September 1983.

This incident was taken up with your Acting Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. James Holger, at our meeting on 29 May 1984, when a verbal complaint was lodged.

5. It is reported in the Greek Cypriot newspaper *Apoyevmatini* of 30 May that at the sixth congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, recently held at Algiers, the usual one-sided and unrealistic resolution was adopted, again in the absence of the Turkish Cypriot side, reflecting only the Greek Cypriot position.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16640\*

#### Letter dated 21 June 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[22 June 1984]

I wish to refer to the letter dated 1 June 1984 addressed to you by the representative of Jordan [S/16598].

In the Jordanian letter under reply, yet another attempt has been made to revive the by now totally discredited canard about the "imminent" collapse of Temple Mount in Jerusalem, this attempt being apparently a periodic rehash of one of the staples in Jordan's anti-Israel propaganda arsenal. Thus, for example, in his letter of 8 September 1981 addressed to the Secretary-General [S/14684], the then representative of Jordan made one of those periodic assertions about the "imminent" collapse of Temple Mount and repeated it also in his statement of 26 October 1981 in the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly.

The true state of affairs was fully set out in my letter to the Secretary-General dated 24 September 1981 [S/14708], as well as in the statement of 26 October of the representative of Israel in the Special Political Committee.<sup>32</sup> This, of course, did not prevent the Special Political Committee from recommending to the General Assembly on the same day—and the Assembly from adopting on 28 October—resolution 36/15 which incorporated Jordan's false allegations.

As is well known, Jordan considers itself as being in a state of war with Israel. The Jordanian letter under reply and the false allegations contained in it must thus be viewed as yet another attempt to exploit the United

Nations and its machinery in the relentless campaign of vilification against Israel conducted by certain Member States, including Jordan. It is certainly regrettable that, in promoting these obsessions, the Jordanian letter should have exhibited once again a total lack of compunction in fanning the flames of religious incitement.

Israel's record in safeguarding the holy shrines of all faiths finds expression not only in the Protection of Holy Places law, 5727-1967, which stipulates that the Holy Places "shall be protected from desecration and any other violation and from anything likely to violate the freedom of access of the members of different religions to the places sacred to them or their feelings with regard to those places", and which also provides for imprisonment of up to seven years for the violation of the law; it is also evidenced in the scrupulous adherence to these provisions in Israel's practice over the years. This stands in stark contrast to the dismal record of Jordan during the 19 years of Jordanian occupation of the Walled City of Jerusalem between 1948 and 1967. The recapitulation of that record is hardly necessary in view of the notoriety of Jordan's behaviour (see my letter dated 12 February 1980 [S/13793], and my statements in the Security Council of 24 June 1980 [see 2234th meeting]).

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/39/319-S/16640.



Letter dated 21 June 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[22 June 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following clarification of the Royal Thai Government on the Thai-Lao border incident to your attention:

1. To extend development to every village in the Kingdom, the Thai Government has set up a project to build roads to all remote areas of Thailand, particularly those villages along the border. The road from Nan to Uttaradit province, which is projected to run through Ban Na Sia, Ban Haad Rai, Ban Nam Moab and Ban Bo Bia, and running by Ban Sawang, Ban Klang and Ban Mai, is one such road within the framework of the existing five-year project. Its construction has been going on for more than two years now.

2. Following a survey of the area, it was confirmed that the three villages are clearly within Thai territory, as shown in the Thai-Lao boundary map. In this area, the treaty clearly sets the watershed dividing the Mekong and the Chao Phraya Valleys as the boundary line.

3. In March 1984, Lao troops obstructed the construction of this road at a point about 6 kilometres inside Thai territory, claiming that the Thais had entered Lao territory.

4. In April, Lao troops along the border were strengthened. On 15 April, they attacked our volunteers and a base of Thai border patrol police in an area about 2 kilometres north of Ban Bo Bia, well inside Thailand.

5. The Thai Government wishes to continue the construction of this road and has sent volunteers to provide protection. On 24 and 25 May, a group of Thai volunteers clashed with the Lao troops who had entered Thai territory, which resulted in minor injuries but no deaths. On 6 and 7 June, Thai troops were dispatched to provide security to the area inside Thailand and to ensure that this road project is successfully implemented within the set period. There have been no further clashes.

6. Since the incident in May, the Thai Government has tried to avoid the use of force. The Thai authorities have met with the Lao side, asking them not to send forces into the area. We have also asked them to hold discussions at the local level to clear up any possible misunderstanding. If there is any contention as to the borderline, it is felt that the matter should be discussed by the two sides. Initially, the Lao side agreed to have a discussion.

7. Since 9 June, the Lao side began to mount propaganda attacks against us through the mass media. This was followed by demonstrations and protest rallies. Moreover, they have set up as pre-conditions that the Thai forces should be withdrawn from the three villages before any discussion could be held. The Thai Govern-

ment, in contrast, has chosen to adopt a quiet attitude to defuse the tension.

8. To prevent the worsening of that incident, the Thai authorities have tried to settle the matter in a peaceful manner. On 15, 18 and 20 June, through the Lao Ambassador in Bangkok, the Thai Government conveyed the Thai wish to solve the problem and its readiness to talk at all levels, local or national, with the Lao authorities. Meanwhile, it suggested that consultation should be undertaken through diplomatic channels in order not to heighten the tension. The Lao side was also asked to avoid any armed clash as it would worsen the situation, and not to have demonstrations, protest rallies, or further propaganda attacks through the media.

9. Thailand has always had good relations with Laos. At present, we have the Thai-Lao border committees at both regional and national levels. They are the mechanism to help solve border problems which occur from time to time. Both sides have agreed that those committees will contribute to the maintenance and further strengthening of the existing bond of friendship between the two countries.

10. With reference to the letter dated 18 June 1984 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General,<sup>33</sup> the Thai Government regards Thai-Lao border problems as bilateral issues in which Viet Nam should not interfere. The Vietnamese attitude and activities in connection with Thai-Lao border problems clearly demonstrate Vietnamese interference in the bilateral relations between the two neighbouring countries as well as in the internal affairs of Thailand. It is also a blatant twist of the factual situation, aiming at obfuscating the root cause of the Kampuchean problem which is the Vietnamese military invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. Therefore, it is certain that Viet Nam maintains a clear policy of creating permanent instability and conflict in South-East Asia. Viet Nam is thus trying to dominate Laos and Kampuchea completely while sabotaging the good relations between Thailand and Laos at the same time.

11. The Thai Government reaffirms its standing policy of maintaining good relations with all countries, particularly those sharing common borders with Thailand. The Thai Government reiterates its consistent policy of respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other States. The Thai Government also reaffirms its readiness to solve Thai-Lao border problems peacefully and as soon as possible, without interference from a third country.

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/39/320-S/16641.

## Letter dated 22 June 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[25 June 1984]

I am sending you the most recent information sent by Mr. Shawkaf Mahmud, Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs, on Israel's settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the month of May 1984. This activity, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907<sup>18</sup> and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>19</sup> includes the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

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

(Signed) Farouk KASRAWI  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Jordan  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

## Israeli settlement activity during the month of May 1984

During the month of May 1984, the occupation authorities established two settlements, namely:

1. *Jih'at Radar*: established on 28 May 1984 on land belonging to the villages of Beit Surik and Badu, in the Ramallah district.

2. *Tel Tefo'im*: established on 29 May in the Beisan region.

During this month, the Israeli authorities also confiscated 1,585 dunums of West Bank land, the breakdown of which is as follows:

1. Ten dunums of the land of Al-Jib, in the Jerusalem district, belonging to the citizen Abdullah Sulaiman Khalayah, confiscated on 15 May.

2. Seventy-five dunums of the land of Dura, in the Hebron district, belonging to the citizen Abd Al-Fattah Husayn and his brothers, confiscated on 14 May.

3. One thousand five hundred dunums situated on the south side of the Gate of the Pillar in Jerusalem, confiscated on 22 May, of which 750 dunums belonged to the Baptist Church and 750 dunums to the Al-Hussayni family.

News of settlement activity reported this month includes the following:

1. The Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* of 15 May reported that, on 14 May, the Ministerial Settlement Committee decided to establish three new settlements: Meshd Alyum (near Nablus), Makhilili (in the southern part of the West Bank) and Adam (near the settlement of Ji'von in the Jerusalem area).

2. The Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* of 16 May reported that the Israeli authorities intend to build a new street 40 metres wide linking up the village of Badu with the street of Nabi Samwil, which extends to the city of Jerusalem, in order to make a link-up with the new settlement of Makhilili.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/321-S/16642.

## DOCUMENT S/16643\*

## Letter dated 22 June 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[25 June 1984]

The General Assembly, at its last session, adopted resolution 38/180 E of 19 December 1983, under the item "The situation in the Middle East". In the fifth preambular paragraph of that resolution, the view is expressed that the recent reported agreement following the memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel will increase Israel's intransigence and its war potential and escalate its expansionist and annexationist policies in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, at a time when it is defying United Nations resolutions.

In paragraph 3 of that resolution, the General Assembly demands that all States, particularly the United States

of America, in the light of the said agreements, refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts, whether in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 or against countries in the region.

In the light of that resolution, I wish to draw your attention to recent news agency reports concerning the commencement of joint United States-Israel military manoeuvres under the strategic alliance agreement.

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for this month and on its behalf, I wish to express deep concern at these manoeuvres, which will, unquestionably, increase Israel's military capability and contribute to its aggressive policy against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in the Middle East.

In view of the foregoing, and because of the gravity of the situation resulting from these practices, I wish to

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/322-S/16643.

draw your attention to the violation by the United States of the letter and the spirit of this General Assembly resolution, as a whole and in detail, and, consequently, the non-compliance by that country with the will of the international community.

I request that this letter be circulated as an official

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16644\*

Letter dated 22 June 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]  
[26 June 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to reproduce below a note of 21 June 1984 sent by Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua. The note reads as follows:

"I am writing to you in order to inform you of the following. On 19 June 1984, in the latter part of the day, approximately 100 members of the Sandinist People's Army entered Honduran territory at the places known as Cerro Peña Grande de Gualiqueme, Cerro El Variador and Minas de Cacamuya, in the Municipality of Concepción de María, Choluteca department. Also on 19 June, a contingent of the Sandinist People's Army advanced 3 kilometres into Honduran territory, entering by the border sector of Suyusupo, Choluteca department, at a point corresponding to map co-ordinates 2 371, sheet 2855, Cinco Pinos-San Marcos de Colón, Honduras. The contingent tried to attack the Honduran military post situated there, but was intercepted by a patrol of the Eleventh Infantry Battalion. There was an engagement which lasted from 1000 hours to 1800 hours, as a

result of which three Sandinist soldiers died in Honduran territory and Marvin Pinel Barquero, a soldier belonging to the frontier guard, and Basilio Casco Vallejos, a militiaman from the Sandinist reserves, were taken prisoner. All of those men were equipped with AK-47 rifles. My Government wishes to lodge a most vehement protest at the further acts of aggression on the part of the Government of Nicaragua and to issue a warning that, should such acts recur, it will again repulse them in exercise of the inherent right of self-defence. Despite the delinquent and provocative nature of the above-mentioned acts, the Government of Honduras, prompted by the humanitarian philosophy on which its conduct is based and as a further proof of its peace-loving attitude, is prepared to return the bodies and prisoners forthwith, at the Fraternidad frontier post, according to a schedule which is being drawn up by the armed forces command."

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

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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/324-S/16644.

#### DOCUMENT S/16645\*

Letter dated 26 June 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 June 1984]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 29 May 1984 from the representative of Lebanon and addressed to you [S/16597], which contains a series of unfounded allegations against Israel.

Given the existing relationship between Syria and Lebanon, the Lebanese letter in question must clearly be viewed as reflecting Syria's domination of the policies of the present Lebanese Government and as yet another expression of the relentless Syrian efforts to exploit

Lebanon and its Government for Syria's bellicose policies against Israel.

The Lebanese letter under reply also makes reference to the Israel-Lebanon General Armistice Agreement of 1949<sup>24</sup>—defunct since 1967. As has been stated by the Government of Israel on numerous occasions (see, e.g., my statements in the Security Council of 12 June 1979 [see 2147th meeting] and 6 June 1982 [see 2375th meeting], as well as my letter addressed to you dated 27 May 1982 [S/15132]), that Agreement was terminated in 1967 as a result of Lebanon's participation in the June 1967 Arab-Israeli hostilities. Subsequent to June 1967, the Government of Lebanon also repeatedly demonstrated

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/328-S/16645.

that it no longer considered the General Armistice Agreement in force by concluding a series of agreements with the terrorist PLO that were totally incompatible with its basic obligations under the Agreement.

In this connection, it is also pertinent to mention the Israel-Lebanon Agreement signed on 17 May 1983. As is well known, that Agreement, too, was not permitted to enter into force because of the political blackmail and

blatant abuse by Syria of Lebanon, its Government, its Parliament and its people.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16646\*

Letter dated 25 June 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[27 June 1984]

It is my obligation to bring to your attention still further action being taken by the Government of Israel in its continuing process of annexing the occupied territories of the West Bank.

It has come to the attention of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People that the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Settlements decided on 10 June 1984 to approve the establishment of three new settlements on the West Bank. The source for this information is *Ha'aretz* of 11 June, where it is reported that one settlement will be called Eli-Shemaa on the land of the Arab village of Haris and the other two will be called Nirya and Yaarit.

It is of interest that the Israeli Minister for Justice, Moshe Nissim, objected to the establishment of these new settlements as the land was private and belonged to Palestinians in the occupied territory. Furthermore, the Israeli Attorney General himself requested the delay of the establishment of the settlements until proper ownership of the land would be determined by the Court.

Despite the intervention of the Minister for Justice and the Attorney General, the Ministerial Committee for Set-

tlements under the direction of Yuval Niaman, Minister for Science and Development, decided to proceed with its plans.

In this connection, may I also bring to your attention that the daily newspaper *Ma'ariv* reported on 8 June that the Israeli Minister for Finance had approved an additional budget of 1.5 billion shekels to be invested in new settlements in Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip on lands belonging to Arabs.

As on previous occasions, this information is being communicated to you in order that you may be kept aware of the persistent activity taken against the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation and to express the concern of the Committee regarding constant violations of Palestinian rights, United Nations resolutions and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

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

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ  
Chairman of the Committee on the  
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/329-S/16646.

#### DOCUMENT S/16648

Note verbale dated 26 June 1984 from the Secretary-General to the Member States and Observer States that are States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949

[Original: English/French/Spanish]  
[26 June 1984]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to . . . and has the honour to refer to the tragic conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq, which in its fourth year continues to exact a heavy and mounting toll in human life and material resources of both countries. The Secretary-General has made unremitting efforts to facilitate a just and honourable settlement of the issues of the conflict and to prevent or alleviate the suffering of the people of the two countries, particularly affected civilian populations.

The Secretary-General is deeply gratified at the prompt acceptance by the Governments of Iran and Iraq of his appeal [S/16611] to them for undertakings to end all deliberate attacks and counter-attacks by any means on purely civilian areas. The good faith in which both sides are honouring these humanitarian commitments deserves high commendation from the international community.

Another humanitarian issue which has been of special concern to the Secretary-General is the question of treatment of prisoners of war, which is governed by the third Geneva Convention of 1949.<sup>34</sup> The four Geneva Conven-



tions of 1949, to which 155 countries are parties, assign specific responsibilities to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which, through its activities, has developed recognized expertise and earned universal regard. In view of this special status, the United Nations has consistently relied on ICRC in these areas, and ICRC has kept the Secretary-General informed of those of its activities which are of concern to the Organization.

On 7 May 1983, ICRC addressed an appeal concerning the conflict between Iran and Iraq to all the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and informed them of the circumstances which had prompted the International Committee to do so. The International Committee reminded the States parties of their responsibility, under the identical first article of each of the four Conventions, to ensure respect for those Conventions not only by States involved in conflicts but also by all States parties to the Conventions.

On 10 February 1984, ICRC addressed a second appeal, pointing out that, in relation to the treatment of prisoners of war and of civilian refugees and deportees in the conduct of this conflict, the principles of humanitarian law codified in the Geneva Conventions were still being violated. The International Committee also noted that at that time it was still being prevented from satis-

factorily discharging its humanitarian tasks.

The Secretary-General has now been informed that ICRC is being enabled to resume visits to prisoners-of-war camps. While this development is gratifying and encouraging, the Secretary-General remains deeply concerned that serious infringements of the terms of the Geneva Conventions may bring into discredit those rules of law and universal principles.

The Secretary-General is therefore addressing this note to all Member and Observer States that are States parties to the Geneva Conventions in order to underscore the vital importance of ensuring the observance of the principles embodied in the Geneva Conventions and, in particular, to urge those States to give serious consideration to the call by ICRC to serve as Protecting Powers, who are vested with a crucial role in the mechanism for ensuring such observance under the terms of those Conventions. The Secretary-General has been assured that ICRC will continue to discharge its humanitarian mandate under the Geneva Conventions in close co-operation with such Protecting Powers.

It is the Secretary-General's earnest hope that Governments will renew their determination to ensure respect for the Geneva Conventions, which are indispensable instruments in the task of mitigating the effects of war.

#### DOCUMENT S/16649

##### Letter dated 28 June 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[28 June 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the concentration by the Iranian authorities of a large number of military units in certain Iranian towns close to the Iraqi frontier.

I request you to be so kind as to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhair I. MOHAMMAD  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
of Iraq to the United Nations

##### LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer once again to what was stated in the letter from Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, which he addressed to you on 10 June 1984 [S/16610] in reply to your appeal addressed to both Iraq and Iran to end the bombardment of purely civilian centres and in which he affirmed that it was essential for both sides to refrain from concentrating their military forces in or near civilian centres, so that there would be no intermingling during military operations. I wish also to refer to my letter addressed to you on 21 June [S/16638], in which I explained to you that the Iranian side was using the towns near the Iraqi frontier as centres for

concentrating its forces and making them a point of departure for the attack which it intended to launch against Iraqi territory and towns.

I wish to refer also to the note sent to you by the representative of Iraq on 23 June. We have ascertained that the Iranian authorities have actually assembled numerous military units in the following Iranian cities: Abadan, Mohammarah, Khosrowabad, Ahwaz, Hoveyzeh, Bisitin, and Andimeshk. The Iranian authorities' use of purely civilian centres for military purposes in order to prepare fresh aggression against Iraq is a clear violation of the agreement reached through you to avoid the bombardment of civilian centres, as well as being a violation of article 28 of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,<sup>19</sup> which prohibits the use of the presence of protected persons to render certain points or areas immune from military operations and to turn such towns into military centres. This prohibition was reaffirmed clearly in Protocol I,<sup>2</sup> signed at Geneva in 1977. Article 58, paragraph (b), of the Protocol states the necessity of avoiding the establishment of military targets in or near densely populated areas. In stressing once again the necessity of taking swift and appropriate measures to verify that and the necessity of the Iranian side's abiding by its commitments, we confirm what we warned of at the start, namely, that the Iranian régime intends to use the agreement to conceal its aggressive, expansionist intentions for

the purpose of low duplicity, which places such situations outside the scope of what was stated in your letter of 9 June 1984 [S/16611] concerning the avoidance of the bombardment of purely population centres.

We emphasize our strong desire for faithful implementation of the agreement and for United Nations bodies to perform their duties well. We enclose a list containing information about the Iranian military forces present in the above-mentioned towns.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

#### ANNEX

List of the names of cities in Iran where military forces are stationed, and information on such forces

##### 1. Abadan

- (a) Abadan Operational Headquarters;
- (b) Abadan Gendarmerie Brigade;

- (c) Guard units.
- 2. *Mohammarah*
  - (a) Units of the 77th Infantry Division together with their artillery;
  - (b) Units of the 55th Paratroop Brigade;
  - (c) The 5th (Nasir) and 14th (Husayn) units of the Guard Division.
- 3. *Khosrowabad*  
707th Gendarmerie Battalion.
- 4. *Ahwaz*
  - (a) Camps for the assembly and training of volunteers;
  - (b) The independent Ghadir Brigade (Guard).
- 5. *Hoveyzeh*
  - (a) Units of the Imam Hasan Brigade (Guard);
  - (b) 515th (Ayyinah) Battalion.
- 6. *Bistun*  
Headquarters, 2nd Armoured Brigade of the 16th Armoured Division.
- 7. *Andimeshk*  
A training camp (Dekveh) is there, and the following units are stationed there:
  - (a) 27th (Muhammad Rasul Allah) Division;
  - (b) 10th (Sayyid al-Shuhada') Brigade;
  - (c) 20th (Ramadan) Armoured Brigade.

#### DOCUMENT S/16650\*

Letter dated 28 June 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]  
[28 June 1984]

Further to our letters concerning Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 27 June 1984, the Israeli air force carried out two raids on the island of Aranib, 6 kilometres off Tripoli. These raids caused many casualties, killing 15 residents of a scout camp and wounding 30 others.

That same night, Israeli fighters bombed the aforementioned island and the area of the port of Tripoli in order to hinder rescue operations organized for the victims of the air raids.

2. As part of Israel's operations in southern Lebanon, western Bekaa and Rachaya, Israeli occupation forces laid siege to the village of Bidyas, Tyre district, at 9 a.m. on 27 June. In that attack, they used 35 vehicles, including heavily armoured vehicles, half-tracks and

other military vehicles. The occupation forces rounded up all the villagers between the ages of 13 and 50, and arrested 17 persons. They ordered the population to assemble in the village square and warned them that the siege of the village would continue until a number of villagers were delivered.

The Israeli occupation forces have also closed the ports of Sidon and Tyre to commercial traffic and the movement of passengers and fishermen, thus causing substantial losses to nearly 500 fishermen who have been unable to go about their business. In addition, following those measures, eleven vessels were immobilized and have had to delay unloading.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this 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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/330-S/16650.

#### DOCUMENT S/16651

Letter dated 28 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 June 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you 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 28 JUNE 1984 FROM THE MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to the past record of Iraq atrocities, has anticipated, the Baathist régime of Iraq once again did not honour its own commitment and proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, to be totally untrustworthy. The Iraqi régime, after the effective date of the moratorium regarding the cessation of attacks on residential areas, has disgracefully violated the agreement in many instances, some of which have already been reported. I would like to bring to your attention a list of all such Iraqi attacks up until 26 June 1984, for your consideration.

1. Attack on the city of Abadan on 14 June, at 2140 hours, local time, with RPG 7, which damaged and set ablaze the Imam Khomeini Hospital.

2. Attack on Khosrowabad on the same day with mortars which injured seven civilians.

3. Attack on Khorramshahr on the same day, at 1130 and 1900 hours, which damaged a number of residential units.

4. Attacks on Abadan on 17 June, at 1000 and 1100 hours, which destroyed and set ablaze many residential units.

5. Attack on Abadan on 18 June, which injured one civilian and damaged a school and many residential units.

6. Attacks on Khorramshahr on 18 June, at 1932, 1943, 2125, 2240 and 2400 hours, which damaged the Jami Mosque, the Governorate building and a service station.

7. Attack on Abadan on 21 June, between 1800 to 1900 hours, which ruined the city's hospital and some residential units and set ablaze four sections of the city.

8. Attack on Abadan on 22 June, setting ablaze three sections of the city.

9. Attack on Abadan on 24 June, which damaged 18 residential units and shops, setting ablaze 8 sections of the city.

10. Attack on Sardasht on 26 June, at 1400 hours, which injured one civilian and ruined one residential unit.

11. Attack on Abadan on 26 June, between 1700 to 1900 hours, local time, which ruined eight residential units and set ablaze two sections of the city.

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

#### DOCUMENT S/16652\*

Letter dated 28 June 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[29 June 1984]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 12 April 1984 [S/16481], I have the honour to present the table of chemical attacks carried out by the Iraq army against the Islamic Republic of Iran until 29 May 1984.

As the table clearly shows, since the circulation of your report [S/16433 and A/39/210], there have been 20 instances of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq.

This bitter fact indicates how the inadequacy of the Security Council encouraged the rulers of Iraq to continue to resort to the use of chemical weapons.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex could 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

\*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/333-S/16652.

# ANNEX

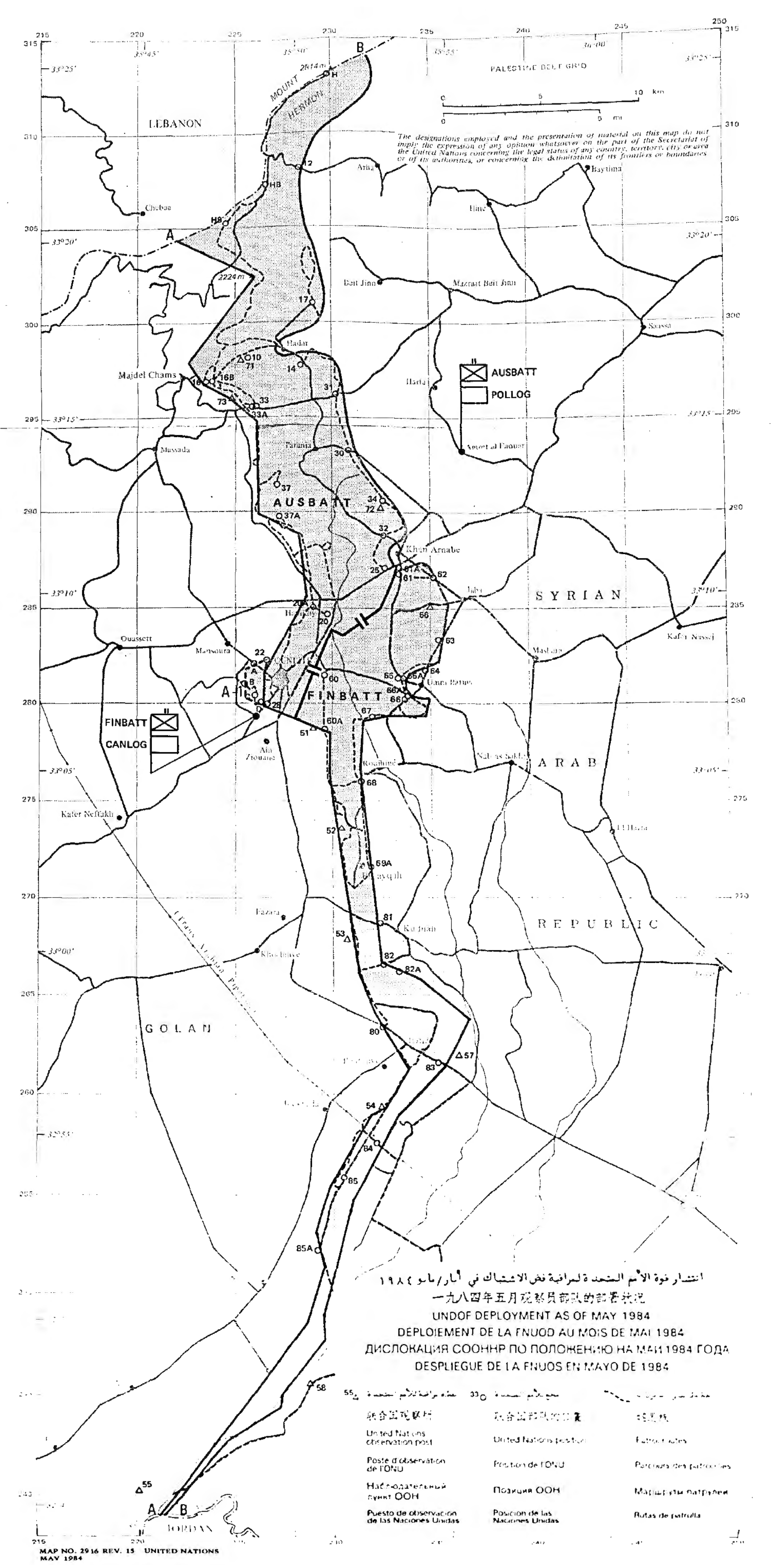
## Chemical weapons attacks carried out by the Iraqi army against civilian and military targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran

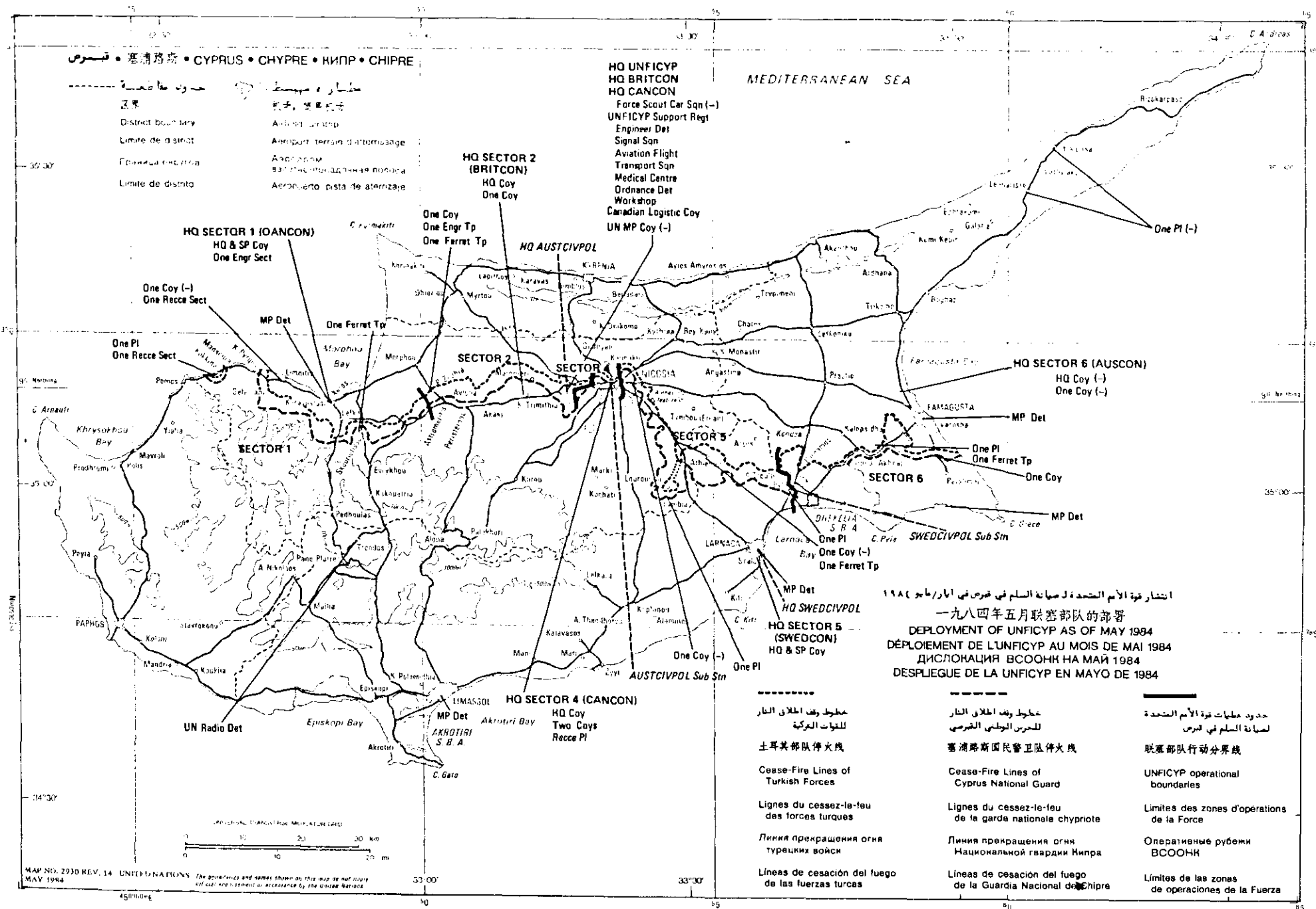
<i>Date and hour of attacks</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of shells</i>	<i>Mode of delivery</i>	<i>Casualties</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1. 12 March 1984 - 2300 hours .....	Area of the west of Jofair	1	Artillery shell		
2. 15 March - 1900 hours .....	Country of Islamia in Mehran	1	Artillery shell	Unspecified	Victims suffering from dizziness
3. 15 March - 1830 and 2015 hours..	Hill No. 175, Area of Nahre Anbar	2	Artillery shell	Unspecified	10 victims suffering from nausea, decrease in blood pressure, bradycardia
4. 19 March - 2000 hours .....	Area of Kharatna	1	Artillery shell		
5. 26 March .....	Majnoon Island	1	Artillery shell	Unspecified	14 engineers of Gihade Sazandagi suffered from nausea and eye irritation
6. 29 March - 1300 and 1150 hours..	Area of Jofair	2	Aerial bomb	Unspecified	23 people suffered from dizziness, nausea, and tearing of the eyes
7. 29 March - 1300 hours .....	Area of Sait Hakepiroozy	1	Aerial bomb	15 persons were poisoned	
8. 1 April - 1500 hours .....	East of Hoor	1	Aerial bomb	20 injured	
9. 1 April - 1600 hours .....	Area west of Jofair	1	Aerial bomb	20 injured	
10. 1 April - 1030 hours .....	Katamol-Anbia Headquarters	1	Aerial bomb	4 combatants martyred, 40 injured	
11. 3 April - 1730 hours .....	Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb	Unspecified	
12. 6 April .....	Chazzabeh	1	Artillery shell	2 persons were poisoned	
13. 9 April - 1810 hours .....	Northern part of Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb	Several people were poisoned	Contamination of area
14. 19 April - 1800 and 1810 hours ...	Northern and southern parts of Majnoon Island	2	Aerial bomb	Several people were poisoned	
15. 11 April - 1020 hours .....	Northern part of Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb		Contamination of water at Hoor
16. 11 April - 1000 and 2040 hours ...	Northern part of Majnoon Island	2	Aerial bomb		
17. 14 April - 1800 and 1810 hours ...	Northern part of Majnoon Island	2	Aerial bomb		
18. 15 April - 0830 hours .....	Northern part of Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb		
19. 15 April - 1215 hours .....	Northern and southern parts of Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb		
20. 24 April .....	Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb		
21. 25 April .....	Majnoon Island	1	Aerial bomb	Several people were martyred and injured	
22. 1 May - 1830 hours .....	Marivan	1	Artillery shell		Victims suffering from skin irritation
23. 20 May .....	Majnoon Island	1	Artillery shell	Several people were poisoned	
24. 29 May - 2220 hours .....	Area of Chazzabeh	1	Shelling, some can-sized bullets		Contamination of area

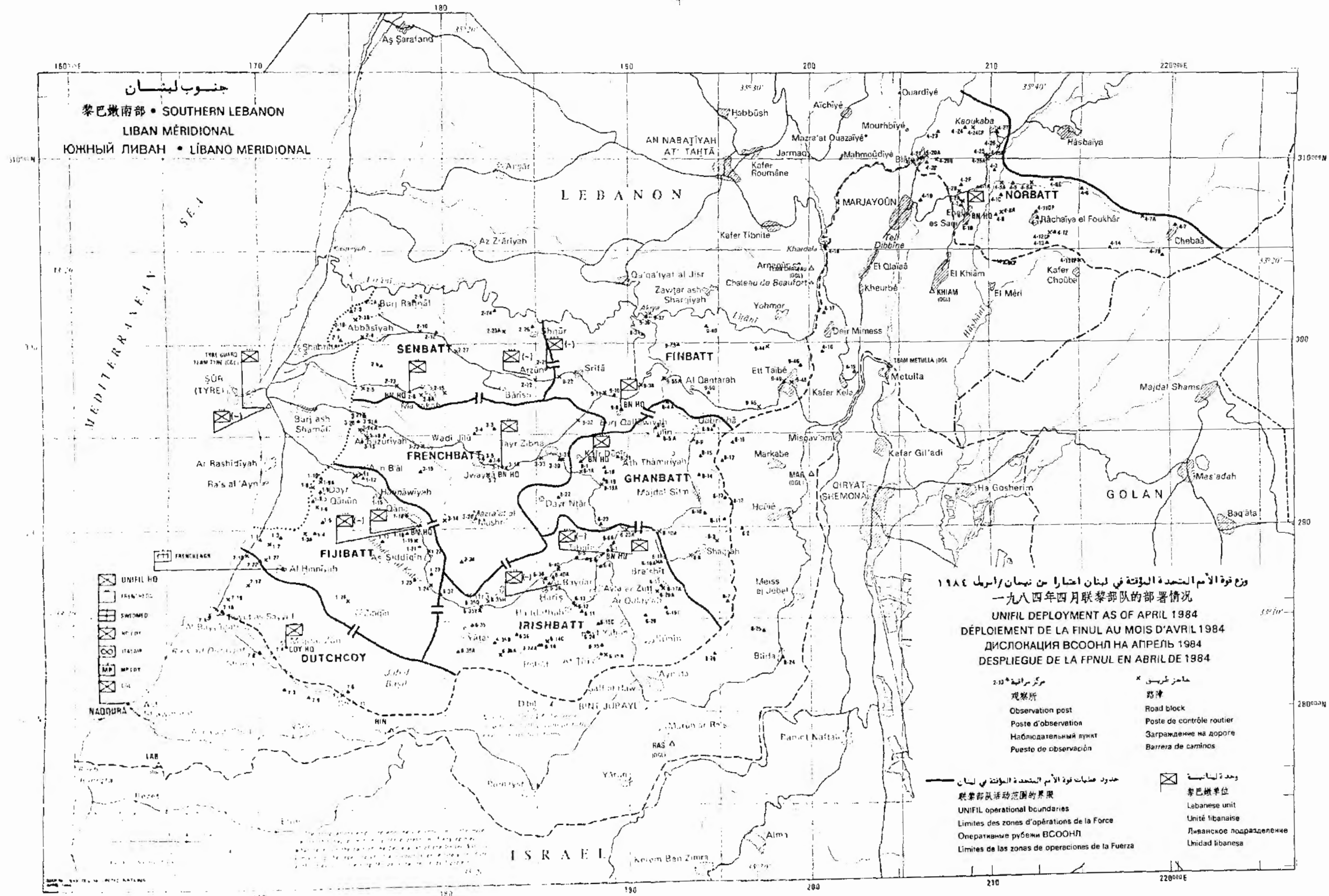


## NOTES

1. *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1982, vol. 18, No. 35, p. 3.
2. International Committee of the Red Cross, *Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949*, Geneva, 1977, p. 3.
3. The annex contained a photocopy of article 35 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I).
4. 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).
5. A/39/166.
6. The material attached to the letter is not reproduced in the present Supplement. It may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.
7. General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
8. A/37/102, A/37/157, A/37/234 and Corr.1, A/C.1/37/10, A/37/308 and A/37/326 and Add.1.
9. *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.
10. From 7 February 1984, the date of commencement of its annual session, the Committee on Disarmament is to be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/38/27 and Corr.1), para. 21).
11. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.
12. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 95th meeting.
13. A/39/210.
14. *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, Sect. A.
15. *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.
16. A/34/620, para. 17.
17. Annex II contained the text entitled "The massacre of Deir Yassin" by Jacques de Reynier; annex III contained excerpts from the book *The Gun and the Olive Branch—the Roots of Violence in the Middle East* by David Hirst; annex IV contained excerpts from the book *The Zionist Connection II—What Price Peace?* by Alfred M. Lilienthal; annex V contained excerpts from the book *The Fateful Triangle—The United States, Israel and the Palestinians* by Noam Chomsky; annex VI contained excerpts from the book *The Longest War—Israel in Lebanon* by Jacobo Timerman. These annexes are not reproduced in the present Supplement; they may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.
18. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1915.
19. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
20. Issued subsequently as document S/16540.
21. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 397, No. 5712, p. 289.
22. Issued subsequently as document S/16560.
23. *Case concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)* (International Court of Justice publication No. 499.)
24. *Official Records of the Security Council, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4*.
25. Published in June 1984.
26. See Conventions II of 1899 and IV of 1907 respecting the laws 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).
27. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511, p. 240.
28. Issued subsequently as document S/16611.
29. General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
30. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, signed at Mexico City on 14 February 1967 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326).
31. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 24th meeting, para. 14.
32. See *Official Records of the Thirty-sixth Session, Special Political Committee*, 13th meeting; and *ibid.*, *Special Political Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.
33. A/39/313.
34. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.











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