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UNITED NATIONS



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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 OCTOBER-31 DECEMBER 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. 37-51	1, 2, 8, 18 and 22 October, 1, 5, 15, 19 and 26 November, 6, 11, 21, 27 and 31 December 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/16680/Add.1	31 October 1984		Election of five members of the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of candidates nominated by national groups	Circulated under the double symbol A/39/357/Add.1-S/16680/Add.1. Replaced by A/39/357/Rev.1-S/16680/Rev.1 of 2 November 1984	
S/16680/Rev.1 and Add.1	2 and 6 November 1984	<i>Idem</i>		Circulated under the double symbol A/39/357/Rev.1 and Add.1-S/16680/Rev.1 and Add.1 (see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15 (c)</i>)	
S/16681 and Add.1	3 October and 2 November 1984		Election of five members of the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups	Circulated under the double symbol A/39/358-A/16681 and Add.1	
S/16761	2 October 1984	a	Letter dated 25 September 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General		1
S/16762	3 October 1984	b	Letter dated 2 October 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General		1
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S/16764	3 October 1984	d	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting General Assembly resolution 39/2 and drawing attention to paragraph 8 of that resolution	For the text of the resolution, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51</i>	
S/16765	3 October 1984	a	Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council		2
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S/16773	9 October 1984		Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984	Circulated under the double symbol A/39/560-S/16773	
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S/16775	9 October 1984	e	Report of the Secretary-General		9
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S/16779	12 October 1984	b	Draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution 555 (1984)	
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S/16781	12 October 1984	e	Letter dated 12 October 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council		23
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to matters discussed by the Security Council or brought before it during the period covered in this Supplement

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DOCUMENT S/16761*

**Letter dated 25 September 1984 from the representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General**

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

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two copies in English and French of a White Book entitled "The Truth about Thai-Lao Relations" which was published in September 1984 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have this White Book¹ 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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/540-S/16761.

DOCUMENT S/16762*

Letter dated 2 October 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 October 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your urgent attention the most recent acts of PLO outrage against the civilian population of Israel. These terrorist acts are the latest additions to the PLO's abysmal ledger of indiscriminate murder and destruction.

1. On 17 September 1984, at 7.45 p.m., local time, terrorists raked with automatic fire a bus carrying civilians from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba. Five passengers were wounded and two people in a car behind the bus were injured in the mêlée. Spokesmen for both Al-Fatah and the Popular Front claimed responsibility.

2. On 23 September, Israel Defence Forces apprehended five terrorists making their way to Israel in a motorized rubber dinghy. The Israel Defence Forces found rocket launchers, five sub-machine-guns and a number of grenades aboard. Al-Fatah claimed responsibility the same day, and announced that the terrorists "were ordered to carry out the operation on the direct orders of Yasser Arafat".

3. On 24 September, a large explosive device was discovered in a supermarket in the Jerusalem suburb of Ramat Eshkol. Alerted by a shopper, police sappers successfully dismantled the bomb, set to explode soon thereafter. Al-Fatah and the Popular Front again claimed responsibility.

4. On 25 September, another large explosive device weighing 3 kilograms was found in a building in the centre of Jerusalem. An alert passerby notified police sappers who succeeded in dismantling the bomb before it exploded. Once again, Al-Fatah and the Popular Front claimed responsibility.

5. On 30 September, at 5.00 a.m., local time, an explosive device was discovered under a bench at a bus-stop near the city of Netanya. The bomb, weighing 8.3 kilograms, contained 12 slabs of RDX explosives and 8 slabs of TNT. The same day, the so-called "General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces" claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

As my delegation has repeatedly pointed out, these criminal actions are the manifestation of a deliberate strategy of terror by the PLO—to kill and maim as many innocent Israeli civilians as possible. They are the most recent reminder of the character of the PLO, an organization committed to spreading terror, fear, murder and destruction. No amount of political camouflage, such as the appropriation of the banner of a "national liberation movement" by the PLO in the United Nations, can hide this basic truth.

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

(Signed) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/542-S/16762.

DOCUMENT S/16763*

Letter dated 28 September 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 October 1984]

Further to my letter dated 18 September 1984 [S/16748], I have the honour to report to you a grave violation of Pakistan's territory from the Afghanistan side that took place on 27 September.

The details of the incident are as follows: On 27 September, at 1940 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, an Afghan aircraft bombed Teri Mangal market-place, causing 80 casualties of which 32 were fatal. Most of the wounded have sustained critical injuries. In addition to the tragic loss of life, the bombing caused extensive damage to buildings, shops and a health centre. Nearly 50 head of cattle were also killed. Rescue teams were sent to the area immediately after the bombing in order to clear the debris and to provide urgent medical assistance to the injured and temporary shelter for those who have been rendered homeless.

This latest bombing raid from the Afghanistan side on a populated commercial centre in Teri Mangal, immediately following repeated violations of Pakistan airspace and territory in the same area during the latter half of August 1984, represents a fresh escalation of aggressive acts against Pakistan's territory. The Government of Pakistan takes an extremely serious view of this unprovoked attack, which has caused heavy loss of life and damage to property, and warns against the grave consequences for which the responsibility would rest solely with the authorities in Kabul.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/543-S/16763.

DOCUMENT S/16765

Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[3 October 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene as a matter of urgency a meeting of the Security Council to consider the most recent developments in the situation created in the Lao-Thai border region following the attack on and occupation of three Lao villages in Paklay district, Sayaboury province, by the troops of the ultra-rightist Thai reactionaries on 6 June 1984. I would also venture to remind you that the relevant documents concerning this matter have already been circulated as Security Council documents from June to September 1984 [S/16626, S/16684, S/16727 and S/16736]. The convincing reasons which prompt the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council are the following:

1. The occupation of this part of Lao territory by the regular forces of Thailand under the cover of armoured vehicles and artillery clearly constitutes aggression against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In addition to being a serious infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, this reprehensible act is totally incompatible with the principles and norms of international law and flagrantly

violates the lofty purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The situation in these localities, in the surrounding areas and in the entire border area between the two countries has currently become tense once again, thus posing a very serious threat to the peace, stability and security of South-East Asia. The population of the occupied villages continues to be subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment by the occupation forces and their administration which, as you know, have altered the physical, geographical, administrative, cultural and demographic structures of the localities concerned. The statement made on 2 October 1984 to the United Nations General Assembly by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand,² to the effect that the Royal Thai Government has decided to withdraw its troops from the three villages, is primarily a propaganda ploy and is therefore not likely to lead to a substantive settlement of the problem.

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

Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[4 October 1984]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, to request that the attached letter, addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and its annex be 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

Letter dated 3 October 1984 from Zehdi Labib Terzi, observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to transmit to you the attached appeal from the Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Zionist prisons and detention camps.

Appeal by the prisoners in the central prison of Nablus to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations

Greeting from the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution in Zionist prisons.

We the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution address you in order to make clear the detrimental and inhumane conditions of our detention in Zionist prisons, in the hope that you will support our just and legitimate struggles for the provision of living conditions appropriate to the humanity of man. For 17 years, in our Palestinian national movement held prisoner in Israeli jails, we have been struggling for the provision of living conditions appropriate to the humanity of man as regards treatment, food, newspapers and magazines, alleviation of intolerable overcrowding in the prisons and non-retention in small overcrowded cells for 22 hours a day (the daily recreation period in the prison yard does not exceed two hours a day), extension of the prison visiting hours for our relatives to more than half an hour, an increase in the permitted frequency of visits and the provision of a dining room, instead of our being obliged to eat in small overcrowded residential cells; for the lifting of the cultural blockade and the information black-out imposed upon us and the removal of the ban on the acquisition of transistor radios and on watching television programmes; and for an end to be put to the savage acts committed by the prison authorities against defenceless prisoners, such as striking with clubs and spraying with gas, sometimes for the most trivial reasons and at other times in response to our legitimate demands and our claim to humane conditions during the term of our sentences. We are struggling to have the occupation authorities desist from persecuting us with deliberate provocations and, in particular, from attacking the manifestations of our collective life and trying to disrupt it through the policy of isolation and imposed segregation among prisoners in the same jail. We are struggling against the performance of intelligence functions by Zionist prison administrations, in defence of our national and human identity and for tolerable detention conditions. Our struggle has been waged unceasingly for more than 17 years. We have tried all legitimate and legal means in our struggles to press our claims, but there is no life for anyone who cries out, and we have paid with our blood and our nerves and have kept silent, amid immeasurable sufferings for the great abiding cause. The number of hunger-strike days in Israeli prisons in protest against the inhumane living conditions of Palestinian prisoners has totalled more than 600 dur-

ing the past 17 years. For a number of years, we have refused visits from our relatives in protest against the intolerable conditions in the prisons. Throughout the years of detention, we have been presenting our demands to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), appealing to international institutions and the international community to fulfil our legitimate humanitarian demands, but there is no life for anyone who cries out.

The struggles of our nation and our people and its national institutions in support of our demands have met with disregard and derision on the part of the competent authorities and the Israeli general administration of prisons. During our hunger-strikes, three prisoners met martyrdom in the Ashkelon and Nafha prisons in 1970 and 1980. The prisoner Omar Al-Shilbi met martyrdom through chastisement and torture at the hands of the Director of the Ashkelon prison, named Westfeller, in 1973. Many prisoners have met martyrdom during interrogation, as a result of torture, and more than 50 Palestinian prisoners in Zionist prisons have met martyrdom as a result of the intolerable living conditions and deliberate medical neglect on the part of the repressive authorities. There are hundreds of prisoners suffering from severe and chronic ailments such as ulcers, diabetes, haemorrhoids, diseases of the eye, partial paralysis and unextracted splinters, as well as widespread emaciation, low resistance to contagious diseases and more than 20 cases of incurable nervous breakdown resulting from deliberate neglect of treatment. We find ourselves called upon to set forth the names of some Palestinian militants whose cases correspond to those which we have mentioned:

- Hasan Abdullah Dahshan—Amputation of one hand and one foot; injuries to parts of the body.
- Muhammad Al-Hazzi—Amputation of one hand and injuries to all parts of the body.
- Jamal Mahmud Daraghimah—Paralysis of the right leg; a back injury.
- Mahmud Abd Al-Latif Al-Dik—Injury to the pelvis and one hand; splinters in the body.
- Jamal Muhammad Al-Huzaimi—Head injury; paralysis of both legs.
- Fawzi Shanar—Injury to and paralysis of right leg.
- Ali Abd Al-Fattah Kawawisa—Pain in the spinal column; paralysis of the legs.
- Yusuf Al-Awawida—Loss of memory.
- Muhammad Abdullah Abu Daar—General emaciation; sensitivity of the stomach.
- Abdullah Ayyash—Loss of consciousness and paralysis of the extremities as a result of interrogation.
- Abd Al-Qadir Alawiyah—Nervous debility; psychological tension.
- Muhammad Mahmud Samakirah—Nervous debility; psychological tension.
- Sami Yusuf Qatair—Nervous state, loss of ability to speak and swelling in the right breast as a result of injuries sustained during interrogation.
- Ibrahim Tawfiq Yusuf—Heart ailment; severe pains in the spinal column (discs).
- Omar Ahmad Qawasimah—High blood pressure; pains in the back of the neck.
- Ziyad Arif Rostam—Severe inflammation of the bones.
- Abdel-Halim Yusuf—Diabetic.
- Ali Hamdan Halayiqah—Heart and abdominal problems.
- Badi Saninah—Heart.
- Azmi Al-Atrash—Heart.
- Ahmad Ibrahim Abu Hudbah—Psychological and mental illness.
- Atiyah Muhammad Jawabirah—One kidney removed; paralysis of the other.
- Ismail Mahmud—Stomach and intestinal ailments; anaemia.
- Shuaib Ibrahim Al-Hayik—Stomach ailments; intestinal inflammation.
- Mahmud Hazzah al-Mawasi—Foot injury; anaemia.

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Muhammad Farid Matar—Nervous tension; psychological illness.
Sulaiman Ubaydah—Nervous tension; psychological illness.
Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Uzzah—Nervous tension; psychological illness.
Mustafa Mahmud Abu Jayyab—Nervous tension; psychological illness.

This is a mere sample of the cases of ill and injured Palestinian prisoners. This is in addition to the fact that 80 per cent of the prisoners suffer from various ailments and conditions of neglect. However, the arrogance of the Zionist military institution does not lead us to despair. On the contrary, it increases our resolve and determination to continue our struggle to procure the constituents of our national and human life. The silence of the international community in the face of this tragedy and its lack of serious support for our struggles to press our claims have perhaps led the Zionist military institution to derive encouragement from this position, since it further consolidates the poor living conditions in its prisons, thus redoubling the inhuman sufferings of the Palestinian prisoners.

What we hope for is life amid humane conditions, at a time when approximately 1,000 prisoners have just been transferred from the various Israeli prisons to the Nablus central prison on the West Bank. However, we have been assailed by the chronic problems from which we have so long suffered while awaiting the new prison, which the Zionist information organs and major officials such as the Minister of the Interior, Yosef Burg, and Prisons Commissioner Wertheimer have tried to depict as finally providing the solution to the chronic problems existing in Israeli prisons since the time of the British Mandate. The truth, however, was the very opposite of that in so far as relates to our living conditions. The Minister of the Interior of the Zionist entity boasted greatly as he reviewed the repressive televisory and electronic control apparatus in the new prison and expatiated on the high-security facilities which are unparalleled in any prison in the world, while the prisoners have been accorded only savage treatment inconsistent with contemporary humanity and international instruments on the treatment of prisoners and men. The development of which Burg spoke is nothing but a combination of conventional and electronic means of repression for use against the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution in a desperate attempt on his part to kill our militant human spirit.

Leaving aside the problems of the sick, which have been mentioned in this document and which no longer exist in the new prison, it is appropriate for us to use the language of figures and statistics to give an account of our poor conditions in the new prison, in refutation of the claims of the Zionist authorities and in order to show the extent of the injustice inflicted on the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution.

1. *The problem of overcrowding in the prisons and in the cells*

It is clear that the problem of overcrowding in Israeli prisons has been resolved at the expense of Palestinian political prisoners for the benefit of Israeli terrorist and criminal prisoners. The cells in the new prison mostly have an area of 4 x 6 metres, which include sanitary facilities, bath and wash-basin. The prison authorities have proceeded to cram 14 or 18 Palestinian prisoners into each such cell by force, and in such cases, it is difficult for the inmates to sit on the ground to eat their poor and deficient meal, and it is difficult to move about in the cells, because of the confined space and the fact that they are crowded with inmates for 22 hours a day. The cells in sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, where 145 prisoners are confined in each section, have the windows sealed with asbestos sheets, which deprives us of natural ventilation in the tiny cells and also of natural light. Most frequently, the inmates of these sections are confused about the time, for it should be noted that the asbestos-sealed windows are the only windows in the cells, which requires that the electric light be kept on throughout the day; otherwise the cells would be submerged in darkness.

2. *Recreation yard*

There are three yards in the prison—one yard for every three sections—and each section is taken to walk around the yard for two hours a day, no mingling among the prisoners or moving between sections being permitted. Even the exchange of greetings and books or a meeting between two brothers from different sections is forbidden, so that the one prison becomes nine prisons and the recreation time becomes tantamount to punishment and a source of psychological tension because of the poor and inhumane conditions imposed in the recreation yards. The main yard measures 24 x 12 metres. It has a sunken floor around which 145 prisoners walk and which is surrounded by walls 5 metres high. It has no courts for basketball, tennis or volleyball, as is the case in the other prisons, although such an area would

be insufficient for 140 prisoners in addition to the courts. It appears that the repressive authorities designed the yard in such a way as to render the practice of sports impossible. This malevolent purpose appears more clearly in two yards designed in the form of a triangle with equal sides of 20 metres each and an area of 200 square metres each. One hundred and forty-five prisoners are assigned to each recreation period. These two yards have a sloping surface. The yards have no seats for the sick and elderly to rest on or anything to provide shade from the burning rays of the sun or from rain. What is more, the prison administration harasses us with loudspeakers during the recreation period, exactly as the Nazis did with their prisoners during the Second World War.

3. *Medical treatment*

Clearly, there are the adverse conditions of detention and their accumulated effects over 17 years, and there is brutal treatment, including premeditated murder, the infliction of serious injury through the use of clubs, tear-gas and means of psychological torture and murder. This is to say nothing of the intentional neglect of pathological cases on the part of clinics and medical staff, for instead of performing their humanitarian duties they exploit our pain, sickness and suffering in a horrifying manner, resorting to blackmail by treating patients with contempt and telling prisoners that they must either collaborate with the authorities or remain untreated. All of this has led to the death of about 50 prisoners through the aggravation of pathological and mental cases which it would have been possible to treat at the right time, but which have today become chronic. In the West Bank central prison, there are more than 30 such cases in addition to dozens of other chronic pathological cases which require treatment but which are neglected. Additional factors are the speed with which contagious diseases spread in conditions of overcrowding, little exposure to the sun, malnutrition and the lack of periodic medical examinations of prisoners.

4. *Cultural needs*

Throughout the years of detention we suffer a cultural blockade and an information black-out. The restrictions imposed by the repressive authorities on books are numerous. They withhold from us newspapers, books and magazines published in the occupied areas and refuse to let us own transistor radios or to watch television programmes, as do criminal prisoners and the terrorist followers of the racist Meir Kahane. We have a right to know of the events going on around us in the world and, consequently, to develop our potentialities so that we may contribute to the advance of civilization. Man, even in prison, does not live by bread alone. We demand the removal of the restrictions, the lifting of the blockade imposed on nationalistic, cultural and humanistic books and on newspapers and magazines, and that we be allowed to own transistor radios and to watch television programmes.

5. *Food*

The kitchen, doubtless, is the belly of the prison, and any defects or shortcomings in quantity, quality or preparation have acute repercussions on the prisoners three times a day. Clearly, the quantities of bread, meat, rice and sugar allocated to prisoners are low and do not meet their minimum basic needs. We are not, moreover, permitted to prepare our own food in the prison kitchen in order to make it palatable. The quantities of fruit and vegetables allocated to us are also small, we receive them rarely, and they are of poor quality, especially vegetables. For 17 years in the Zionist prisons, there have been numerous varieties of vegetables which are plentiful in our country and which we have not seen. The terroristic prison authorities impose upon us a diet in keeping with their Jewish religious practices, particularly on their holidays when, for example, they provide us with matzo instead of bread at Passover. Likewise, they impose upon us disgusting meals on the Sabbath on the grounds that their custom does not allow them to light fire. This is in addition to the fact that there is no assurance that suitable food will be provided to those suffering from ulcers or diabetes. The necessities of human life, which are at a minimum in prison, require that a dining-room be provided for prisoners, since we are obliged to eat on the floor of rooms in which we sleep, eat and perform our bodily functions around the clock and for long years, packed into rooms resembling sardine cans.

6. *Visiting*

The visiting time allocated to each prisoner has been half an hour a month throughout the prisoner's term, recently increased to half an hour every two weeks. This, combined with visiting conditions in rooms where space is confined and where a steel mesh separates the prisoner from his kin, is insupportable. This is in addition to the lack of ventilation in the cramped visiting rooms where asbestos sheets block off the

only windows and prevent the circulation of air. As against that, we note that the members of the Jewish terrorist organization in Tel Mond prison and the Kahane group of racists in their prisons enjoy privileges which have no counterpart in other prisons. The report of the Knesset members who visited the Tel Mond prison on 30 August 1984 indicates that the Zionist terrorists there enjoy freedom of movement and are provided with means of relaxation and entertainment. Their living conditions are such that they have spacious rooms and they can spend hours with their relatives who supply them with all their needs, to the extent of luxury. These privileges exceed those granted to Jewish criminal prisoners, although the latter enjoy a standard of life and conditions of detention which are much better than those granted to the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution. Further, the Palestinian revolution treats Zionist prisoners in accordance with the international conventions and even provides them with conditions of detention which are such that it is difficult to distinguish between them and the living conditions in a hotel, as Zionist prisoners have themselves acknowledged and as ICRC has confirmed. In spite of our repeated demands over more than 17 years for equality between our conditions of detention and the living conditions granted to Jewish criminal prisoners, we meet with a response which is represented by special treatment of the seventh degree in order to satisfy the sadistic propensity of Zionism and its savage spirit of vengeance. Perhaps the clearest proof of that is to be found in the traces of beatings and the wounds seen by officials of ICRC, during their visit to our place of detention, on the bodies of the prisoners, our freedom fighters, and that after more than 17 years of detention in Zionist prisons. It is such bloody and terroristic treatment, basically beatings and brutal murder, that characterizes the manner in which Zionist prisons are administered, and we have, from the beginning, been combating this murderous policy for more than a decade and a half. Nevertheless, we see it embodied in the new prison in all its brutal dimensions. We are today entering the eighteenth year of our detention, and the Zionist authorities have inaugurated that year by

beating us with clubs and spraying us with gas, and many of the prisoners, our freedom fighters, have been afflicted with chronic disabilities, wounds and fractures because of the savage beatings. The response of the prison administration to our just demands has been, and continues to be, to increase the savage repression, to constrict our internal movement in order to prevent our associating with each other, to conduct provocative searches on grounds of security and to proceed to restrict the water-supply to prisoners, on a regular basis, to four hours a day in order to save it for their settlements. Furthermore, in less than two months, the prison authorities have twice used gas and clubs in collective repression operations which have caused the wounding of a number of prisoners and seizures of choking and an inability to breathe. The Zionist authorities place the Palestinian prisoner against the wall and set about killing him in accordance with their criminal policy and, if he shows resistance—and he does in fact show resistance to the policy of material and moral murder—the response of the criminal authority comes in terms of abuse and insults against the national and human dignity of the prisoner.

In submitting to you this document setting forth the living conditions in Zionist places of detention in general and conditions in the central prison in Nablus in particular, we hope, Mr. Secretary-General of the United Nations and distinguished Members of the General Assembly, that you will lend your weight to our legitimate, just and lawful demands, as stipulated in international instruments, in order to preserve the humanity of man and dispel the nightmare of the inequities suffered by prisoners of the Palestinian revolution at the hands of the executioners of our people. We hope that you will make use of the great material and moral power that you enjoy in the international community in favour of the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution. We look to you with hope and trust that you will not disappoint that hope.

Long live the struggle for the just and legitimate demands of the Palestinian prisoners in the Zionist prisons. Greetings to you from the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution in the Zionist prisons.

DOCUMENT S/16767*

Letter dated 4 October 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 October 1984]

With reference to my letter dated 26 September 1984 regarding the Thai-Lao border incidents [S/16757], I have the honour to convey to you an excerpt from the statement on this matter made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand at the 17th plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 2 October 1984.²

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

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

ANNEX

Excerpt from the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand to the General Assembly on 2 October 1984 concerning incidents near the border between Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic

With reference to the incidents near the Thai-Lao border, my Government regards them as minor border incidents which can unfortunately occur in any part of the world. The issue itself concerns only three small remote villages covering an area of 19 kilometres and a population of 1,100 people. The matter arose when Lao troops began harassing a Thai work crew building a road some distance from those villages and well inside our border. Once military actions had taken place, it became difficult for either side to yield for fear of giving advantage to the other side.

This bilateral issue was further complicated by undue interference from a third country, which has seized upon the opportunity to divert world attention from its military occupation of Kampuchea, and to introduce an extraneous factor in the form of linkage to the Kampuchean question.

It has long been the policy of the Royal Thai Government to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The issue of the three villages should not be permitted to stand in the way of improved relations between the two peoples, who speak the same language and have relatives on both sides of the border. Therefore, despite efforts of the other side to impede progress towards a peaceful settlement, the Royal Thai Government has decided to remove the Thai military presence from the three villages in order to defuse the situation and to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/550-S/16767.

DOCUMENT S/16768

Letter dated 15 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[16 October 1984]

Further to my letter dated 3 October 1984 [S/16765] concerning the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the most recent developments in the situation created in the Lao-Thai border region, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 14 October by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 October 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Tension has been on the rise in recent days in the situation in the three Lao villages of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang. Thailand's occupation troops have by no means withdrawn from the three localities. On the contrary, they have been reinforced, their fortifications have been improved, and day and night they continue indiscriminately to pound the neighbouring Lao villages with artillery fire. At the same time, the Thais have massed their troops and those of the Lao reactionaries in exile along the border of the Lao province of Sayaboury, while attempting to infiltrate at various points to carry out their subversive activities.

The most serious development, however, is the forcible removal to Thailand, hurriedly carried out by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, of nearly all the inhabitants of the three villages, which have been plundered and left in ruins. In connection with this event, the reactionaries have been levelling accusations or disseminating such news stories as: "Lao troops fired shells on the three villages", "a major battle is about to take place" and "the Lao population has left of its own accord to seek refuge in Thailand". The fact that some 50 individuals managed to escape this deportation carried out by Thailand's occupation troops has given the lie to such false assertions.

This act is the most barbaric committed by the Thai reactionaries since they embarked upon their aggression. It is part and parcel of their treacherous manoeuvres, in collusion with the reactionaries of Beijing's ruling circle, aimed at using Lao nationals to fight against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The reality totally contradicts the statement by Thailand's Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three villages and demonstrates with utmost clarity that the aim of the statement was to deceive public opinion and conceal the dark designs behind the Thai reactionaries' efforts to undermine the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic strongly denounces and condemns these criminal acts committed by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, and demands the unconditional and total withdrawal of Thai troops, military officers and civilians from the localities in question, the return of all the Lao inhabitants who were forcibly removed to their villages or origin, compensation for the loss of life and damage to the property of the local population caused by the Thais, and the cessation of all hostile acts against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle alone must accept full responsibility for their criminal acts.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic solemnly appeals to all countries, to the Thai people and to all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples throughout the world to restrain the criminal hands of the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle.

DOCUMENT S/16769*

Letter dated 4 October 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 October 1984]

In reference to the letter dated 28 September 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to you [S/16763], I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 1 October and a note verbale, the text of which follows, was handed over to him:

"The Pakistani authorities have recently claimed that Afghan aircraft have launched attacks on the Teri Mangal area on 27 September 1984.

"According to the reports of the relevant authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, no air or ground attack has taken place on the aforesaid area by

the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the allegation of the Pakistani authorities is completely void of reality.

"The facts have shown that this is not the first time that the Pakistani rulers are resorting to lies and fabrications against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. After more than six years of armed aggressions, mostly from the territory of Pakistan, against revolutionary Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan can no longer cover up, through dissemination of falsehood and baseless charges, the well-known facts that Pakistan has long since been transformed into the main base of hostility and armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, into the military training centre of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, into a major depot of armaments that are put at the disposal

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/552-S/16769.

of the enemies of Afghanistan and into the main organizer of the undeclared war against our country.

"It is also obvious to everybody that imperialism and international reaction headed by the United States of America, which pursues a policy aimed at supremacy in the region, are behind these anti-Afghan activities of the Pakistani authorities.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has reminded time and again that the hostile policy which the Pakistani authorities have adopted *vis-à-vis* the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in no way in the interest of the people of Pakistan and in the interest of peace and tranquillity in the region and can only serve the strategic designs and expansionist policies of United States imperialism.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan totally rejects the groundless allegations of the Pakistani authorities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and strongly protests the irresponsible levelling of such charges and reminds that if any explosion may have occurred in the arms depots belonging to the Afghan counter-

revolutionaries based in Teri Mangal, it is not only due to the internal conflicts of the bands of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, but is also a result of the incorrect policy of the military régime of Pakistan, namely, the stationing, training and arming of these bands in the vicinity of Afghanistan, and the Pakistani authorities must obviously accept its consequences.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the conviction that the policy of the Pakistani authorities based on lies and falsification is an incorrect approach and cannot hide the peace-loving policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is always desirous of a peaceful solution of problems."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16770*

Letter dated 4 October 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group by Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica, and to request you to have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO
*Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Letter from the Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group

On instructions from Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, President of the Republic, I am writing to you in reply to the note which you addressed to him on 7 September 1984 [S/16742, annex I], accompanying the revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

Before referring to this important document, I wish to express, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, the deep gratitude of Costa Rica for the immense efforts that you have made to seek a stable and lasting peace in the region. Your concern to find effective solutions to the Central American crisis, reflected in a task which has been difficult, prolonged and not always fully understood, merits our gratitude, and we are sure that similar gratitude will be expressed by the other Central American peoples.

The revised version of the Act reflects the keen attention with which the Contadora Group has studied the problems facing Central America

and sought to reconcile the various views. The Government of Costa Rica considers that this version constitutes one of the most comprehensive efforts that could have been made to ensure equilibrium and political stability. It also shows that the Contadora process continues to be the most viable option for overcoming differences, and that the confidence placed in it by the international community is fully justified.

We have studied the Act carefully and note with satisfaction that the observations, objections and comments of Costa Rica concerning the original document have been taken into account in this text. After analyzing the revised version, we conclude that if the obligations proposed for adoption therein are fulfilled in an effective and genuine manner, they will contribute decisively to the pacification of the region.

This conviction leads the Government of Costa Rica to express its intention of signing the Act. This intention reflects the devotion of the Costa Rican people to peace and their desire to find an effective solution to the serious problems of Central America.

With regard to the political, security, economic and social commitments, Costa Rica wishes to point out not only that it is prepared to fulfil the substantive obligations contained in the Act, but that, as the international community is well aware, it is already fulfilling them, for they are inherent in the peaceful and democratic tradition of the Costa Rican people.

The Act provides for a number of operative mechanisms that will take effect immediately. In the case of Costa Rica, the approval of the Legislature will be necessary for their entry into force. However, the Government of Costa Rica has no internal legal difficulties as regards acceptance of the entry into force of these operative measures on the date mentioned in the Act, for it considers that, by their very nature, the measures required by these mechanisms in no case exceed the constitutional powers of the Executive.

Nevertheless, we deem it necessary to express our view that the system of verification and control contained in part II of the Act could and should be improved.

I wish to reiterate the view expressed on 16 July in the observations of the Government of Costa Rica on the original version of the Act to the effect that the system of verification and control should be mandatory and binding in order that it may function properly and ensure compliance with the stipulated commitments.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/555-S/16770.

DOCUMENT S/16768

Letter dated 15 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the President-of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[16 October 1984]

Further to my letter dated 3 October 1984 [S/16765] concerning the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the most recent developments in the situation created in the Lao-Thai border region, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 14 October by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 October 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign
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The most serious development, however, is the forcible removal to Thailand, hurriedly carried out by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, of nearly all the inhabitants of the three villages, which have been plundered and left in ruins. In connection with this event, the reactionaries have been levelling accusations or disseminating such news stories as: "Lao troops fired shells on the three villages", "a major battle is about to take place" and "the Lao population has left of its own accord to seek refuge in Thailand". The fact that some 50 individuals managed to escape this deportation carried out by Thailand's occupation troops has given the lie to such false assertions.

This act is the most barbaric committed by the Thai reactionaries since they embarked upon their aggression. It is part and parcel of their treacherous manoeuvres, in collusion with the reactionaries of Beijing's ruling circle, aimed at using Lao nationals to fight against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The reality totally contradicts the statement by Thailand's Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three villages and demonstrates with utmost clarity that the aim of the statement was to deceive public opinion and conceal the dark designs behind the Thai reactionaries' efforts to undermine the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic strongly denounces and condemns these criminal acts committed by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle, and demands the unconditional and total withdrawal of Thai troops, military officers and civilians from the localities in question, the return of all the Lao inhabitants who were forcibly removed to their villages or origin, compensation for the loss of life and damage to the property of the local population caused by the Thais, and the cessation of all hostile acts against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle alone must accept full responsibility for their criminal acts.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic solemnly appeals to all countries, to the Thai people and to all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples throughout the world to restrain the criminal hands of the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circle.

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"According to the reports of the relevant authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, no air or ground attack has taken place on the aforesaid area by

the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the allegation of the Pakistani authorities is completely void of reality.

"The facts have shown that this is not the first time that the Pakistani rulers are resorting to lies and fabrications against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. After more than six years of armed aggressions, mostly from the territory of Pakistan, against revolutionary Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan can no longer cover up, through dissemination of falsehood and baseless charges, the well-known facts that Pakistan has long since been transformed into the main base of hostility and armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, into the military training centre of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, into a major depot of armaments that are put at the disposal

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/552-S/16769.

of the enemies of Afghanistan and into the main organizer of the undeclared war against our country.

"It is also obvious to everybody that imperialism and international reaction headed by the United States of America, which pursues a policy aimed at supremacy in the region, are behind these anti-Afghan activities of the Pakistani authorities.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has reminded time and again that the hostile policy which the Pakistani authorities have adopted *vis-à-vis* the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in no way in the interest of the people of Pakistan and in the interest of peace and tranquillity in the region and can only serve the strategic designs and expansionist policies of United States imperialism.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan totally rejects the groundless allegations of the Pakistani authorities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and strongly protests the irresponsible levelling of such charges and reminds that if any explosion may have occurred in the arms depots belonging to the Afghan counter-

revolutionaries based in Teri Mangal, it is not only due to the internal conflicts of the bands of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, but is also a result of the incorrect policy of the military régime of Pakistan, namely, the stationing, training and arming of these bands in the vicinity of Afghanistan, and the Pakistani authorities must obviously accept its consequences.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the conviction that the policy of the Pakistani authorities based on lies and falsification is an incorrect approach and cannot hide the peace-loving policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is always desirous of a peaceful solution of problems."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16770*

Letter dated 4 October 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group by Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica, and to request you to have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO
*Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Letter from the Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group

On instructions from Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, President of the Republic, I am writing to you in reply to the note which you addressed to him on 7 September 1984 [S/16742, annex I], accompanying the revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

Before referring to this important document, I wish to express, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, the deep gratitude of Costa Rica for the immense efforts that you have made to seek a stable and lasting peace in the region. Your concern to find effective solutions to the Central American crisis, reflected in a task which has been difficult, prolonged and not always fully understood, merits our gratitude, and we are sure that similar gratitude will be expressed by the other Central American peoples.

The revised version of the Act reflects the keen attention with which the Contadora Group has studied the problems facing Central America

and sought to reconcile the various views. The Government of Costa Rica considers that this version constitutes one of the most comprehensive efforts that could have been made to ensure equilibrium and political stability. It also shows that the Contadora process continues to be the most viable option for overcoming differences, and that the confidence placed in it by the international community is fully justified.

We have studied the Act carefully and note with satisfaction that the observations, objections and comments of Costa Rica concerning the original document have been taken into account in this text. After analyzing the revised version, we conclude that if the obligations proposed for adoption therein are fulfilled in an effective and genuine manner, they will contribute decisively to the pacification of the region.

This conviction leads the Government of Costa Rica to express its intention of signing the Act. This intention reflects the devotion of the Costa Rican people to peace and their desire to find an effective solution to the serious problems of Central America.

With regard to the political, security, economic and social commitments, Costa Rica wishes to point out not only that it is prepared to fulfil the substantive obligations contained in the Act, but that, as the international community is well aware, it is already fulfilling them, for they are inherent in the peaceful and democratic tradition of the Costa Rican people.

The Act provides for a number of operative mechanisms that will take effect immediately. In the case of Costa Rica, the approval of the Legislature will be necessary for their entry into force. However, the Government of Costa Rica has no internal legal difficulties as regards acceptance of the entry into force of these operative measures on the date mentioned in the Act, for it considers that, by their very nature, the measures required by these mechanisms in no case exceed the constitutional powers of the Executive.

Nevertheless, we deem it necessary to express our view that the system of verification and control contained in part II of the Act could and should be improved.

I wish to reiterate the view expressed on 16 July in the observations of the Government of Costa Rica on the original version of the Act to the effect that the system of verification and control should be mandatory and binding in order that it may function properly and ensure compliance with the stipulated commitments.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/555-S/16770.

Costa Rica is particularly interested in the democratization process, and therefore feels it necessary to point out that the Act does not grant to the *Ad Hoc* Committee mentioned in part II, paragraph 1, the essential power to carry out investigations *in situ*.

Moreover, the inter-American system specifically envisages this concrete possibility in the American Convention on Human Rights, which has been signed and ratified by all the Central American countries. Consequently, the granting of the power of verification is neither extraordinary nor uncommon.

Consequently, Costa Rica considers that this possibility of verification and control *in loco* should be accorded with regard to political and

refugee matters, so that not only are the commitments assumed in that regard fulfilled by the States concerned, but also their fulfilment is verified by the international community.

In the observations formulated on 16 July, the Government of Costa Rica expressed no objections with regard to security matters. However, it considers that certain aspects of the new version of the Act relating to these matters should be reviewed carefully.

Lastly, the Government of Costa Rica requests that the eighth joint meeting of Ministers for External Relations of Central America and of the countries of the Contadora Group should be convened as soon as possible, with a view to considering the observations submitted and, as you state in your note, making the improvements considered relevant.

DOCUMENT S/16772

Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 October 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 October 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.

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.

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 Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16774*

Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 October 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 8 October 1984 and the following protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan:

"According to confirmed information from the concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 5 October 1984, at 1715 hours, some Afghan helicopters, while making a landing in the Barikot district of Kunarha province, come under fire of heavy weapons of Pakistani armed forces stationed in the vicinity of Afghan territory, as a result of which two helicopters were severely damaged.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this provocative action of the frontier forces of Pakistan and strongly protests against it to the Government of Pakistan, and points out that the Pakistani authorities concerned must prevent the occurrence of such hostile actions since the responsibility emanating from such provocative actions, which are contrary to international norms and principles, will totally rest with the relevant Pakistani authorities."

I have further the honour to 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/39/561-S/16774.

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[9 October 1984]

1. This report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/10 of 11 November 1983 and Security Council resolution 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983.

2. Since the adoption of the latter resolution I have sought to keep the Security Council informed—by means of the notes in documents S/16041 and S/16208 of 13 October and 9 December 1983 and S/16633 of 21 June 1984—of developments in Central America and of the efforts of the Governments constituting the Contadora Group to find a political solution to the problems affecting the region. I wish to make it clear that these notes are based mainly on the information submitted to me in interviews with the heads of State, Ministers for External Relations and Permanent Representatives of the four countries which make up the Contadora Group and of the five Central American countries. The present report also reflects actions of and communications from organs of the United Nations.

3. Under cover of the notes referred to above the following documents were transmitted to the Security Council: (a) the Document of Objectives adopted in September 1983 at Panama City by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of the five Central American countries [S/16041, *annex*]; (b) a communication submitted by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, together with the text of the resolution adopted at the 7th plenary meeting of the thirteenth regular session of that Organization, held on 18 November 1983, entitled "Peace Efforts in Central America" [see S/16208]; and (c) the communication of 9 June 1984 under cover of which the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group transmitted personally to the heads of State of the five Central American countries the draft comprehensive agreement entitled "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America" [S/16633, *annex*].

4. On 25 September 1984, I received a visit from the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, who delivered to me the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America (revised version), the text of which is annexed to this report at the request of the Ministers for External Relations. The Ministers informed me that at the seventh joint meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries, held on 7 September at Panama City, they had delivered the document in question to their Central American counterparts together with a communication addressed to the five heads of State of Central America [see S/16742]. At that joint meeting, 15 October 1984 was fixed as the deadline for the Central American Governments to make known their views on the matter.

5. The Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group indicated that, in accordance with the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the seventh joint meeting [*ibid.*, *annex II*], the revised version of the Act is the result of a process of intensive consultations and a broad exchange of views with all the Central American Governments and reflects an effort to integrate the various contributions and reconcile those aspects on which divergencies remained. Part III of the Act states that the commitments made in that document are legally binding on the parties. The Act, which is not subject to reservation, would enter into force when the five Central American signatory States have deposited their instruments of ratification, but the parties, as from the date of signature, would be required to refrain from any acts which ran counter to the objectives and aims of the Act. The Act contains an Additional Protocol, open for signature by all States desiring to contribute to peace and co-operation in Central America, under which those States would undertake to refrain from any acts that would frustrate the object and purpose of the Act.

6. Up to the date of this report, the Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua have transmitted their comments on the revised Act to the Security Council or to the General Assembly, or both [see A/39/512 and S/16756 of 21 and 23 September and S/16770 of 5 October 1984].

7. I wish to express my profound satisfaction with regard to the intelligent and vigorous contribution made by the Governments of the Contadora Group with a view to giving momentum to the process of negotiation among the Central American countries and finding formulas which would enable the causes of tension in the region to be eliminated.

8. The efforts of the Contadora Group are especially important in view of the persistent gravity of the situation in Central America. In fact, since the adoption of Assembly resolution 38/10, the accusations and counter-accusations concerning acts of armed aggression, frontier incidents and acts of subversion and sabotage with the consequent losses in human life and material damage have continued and, in certain cases, increased. In addition, the presence of military forces from outside the region continues.

9. The Security Council met on three occasions this year in order to consider complaints by Nicaragua relating mainly to the northern area of that country. Owing to the mining of a number of Nicaraguan ports, in April the Council considered a draft resolution sponsored by Nicaragua [S/16463], which, because of the negative vote of a permanent member, was not adopted. With regard to the southern area of Nicaragua bordering Costa Rica, it should be noted that a Commission for Supervision and Prevention has been set up under the auspices of the Contadora Group which appears to have facilitated a reduction in the frontier incidents involving the two countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/562-S/16775.

10. On 10 May, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, the International Court of Justice indicated certain provisional measures by virtue of Article 41 of the Statute of the Court in the case concerning *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*.³ The Order of the Court was transmitted to the Security Council on 10 May [S/16564] in accordance with Article 41, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

11. As a result of the visit to Managua by the United States Secretary of State, a two-way dialogue has been initiated since the end of May between the United States and Nicaragua. To date, six meetings have been held, under the auspices of Mexico, between the United States Special Envoy for Central America and the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua. Both sides have welcomed the fact that these talks have entered their substantive phase.

12. I have followed attentively the electoral process which took place recently in El Salvador and the steps taken by President Duarte with a view to the country's political stabilization. The fact that a political segment abstained from participating in the elections, as well as the continuation of armed conflict, make it difficult to bring about a broad, effective and lasting political reconciliation. To date, the efforts to bring about a dialogue between the Government and the Frente Democrático Revolucionario-Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FDR-FMLN), including those sponsored by foreign Governments, have not met with the success that was hoped for. While this report was being finalized, on 8 October, President Duarte made a proposal in this respect during his statement in the General Assembly.⁴

13. It is encouraging that electoral processes are in the course of being conducted in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Where Nicaragua is concerned, negotiations have been proceeding in order to achieve the broadest possible participation in the election. I hope that the holding of these elections will promote a genuine process of democratization in the region.

14. The continuation of the upheaval in Central America, with its grievous impact on the civilian population, is still causing a flood of refugees. According to figures provided by the host countries, the number of refugees in the Central American region is estimated at some 350,000, of whom 104,900, as of the end of September this year, were receiving assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

15. On 28 and 29 September, a Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in San José, Costa Rica, between the member countries of the European Economic Community, Spain and Portugal and their counterparts from the five States of Central America and the States members of the Contadora Group. I value highly the support of the 12 Western European countries for the work of the Contadora Group and for the objectives of peace, democracy, security and economic and social development in Central America, as well as their rejection of any solution based on the use of force. The undertakings agreed upon in respect of economic co-operation, with provision for the participation of the five

Central American States,⁵ are also a source of satisfaction.

16. I wish to take the opportunity afforded me by the submission of this report to appeal to the countries of the region, as provided for in Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to pursue their efforts to negotiate a comprehensive solution to their problems under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

ANNEX

Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

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**Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation
in Central America**

PREAMBLE

The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua:

1. *Aware* of the urgent need to strengthen peace and co-operation among the peoples of the region, through the observance of principles and measures that would facilitate a better understanding among the Central American Governments,

2. *Concerned* about the situation in Central America, which is characterized by a serious decline in political confidence and by frontier incidents, an arms buildup, arms traffic, the presence of foreign advisers and other forms of foreign military presence, and the use by irregular forces of the territories of certain States to carry out destabilizing operations against other States in the region,

Convinced

3. That the tension and the present conflicts may worsen and lead to widespread hostilities,

4. That the restoration of peace and confidence in the region may be achieved only through unconditional respect for the principles of international law, particularly the principle which concerns the right of peoples to choose freely and without external interference the form of political, economic and social organization that best serves their interests, and to do so through institutions which represent their freely expressed will,

5. Of the importance of creating, promoting and strengthening democratic systems in all the countries of the region,

6. Of the need to create political conditions designed to guarantee the security, integrity and sovereignty of the States of the region,

7. That the achievement of genuine regional stability hinges on the conclusion of agreements on security and disarmament,

8. That, in the adoption of measures aimed at halting the arms race in all its forms, account should be taken of the national security interests of the States of the region,

9. That military superiority as a political objective of the States of the region, the presence of foreign advisers and other foreign elements and the arms traffic endanger regional security and constitute destabilizing factors in the region,

10. That the agreements on regional security must be subject to an effective system of verification and control,

11. That the destabilization of the Governments in the region, generally taking the form of encouragement or support of the activities of irregular groups or forces, acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage and the use of the territory of a State for operations affecting the security of another State, is contrary to the fundamental norms of international law and peaceful coexistence among States,

12. That it is highly desirable to set maximum limits for military development, in accordance with the requirements of stability and security in the region,

13. That the elaboration of instruments to permit the application of a policy of détente should be based on the existence of political trust among States which would effectively reduce political and military tension among them,

14. *Recalling* the provisions adopted by the United Nations concerning the definition of aggression, in particular General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), and the relevant resolution of the Organization of American States,

15. *Taking into account* the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2734 (XXV), and the corresponding legal instruments of the inter-American system,

16. *Reaffirming* the need to promote national reconciliation in those cases where deep divisions have occurred within society, so as to permit the people to participate, in accordance with the law, in political processes of a democratic nature,

Considering

17. That, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations of 1945 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, various international organizations and conferences have elaborated and adopted declarations, covenants, protocols, conventions and statutes designed to provide effective protection of human rights in general, or of certain human rights in particular,

18. That not all Central American States have accepted the entirety of the existing international instruments on human rights, and that it would be desirable that they should do so in order to bring the human rights régime closer to the goal of universality in the interests of promoting the observance and guarantee of human, political, civil, economic, social, religious and cultural rights,

19. That in many cases the deficiencies of outdated or inadequate domestic legislation interfere with the effective enjoyment of human rights as defined in declarations and other international instruments,

20. That it should be the concern of each State to modernize and adapt its legislation with a view to guaranteeing the effective enjoyment of human rights,

21. That one of the most effective ways of securing the enjoyment of human rights embodied in international instruments, political constitutions and the laws of individual States lies in ensuring that the judiciary enjoys sufficient authority and autonomy to put an end to violations of those rights,

22. That, to that end, the absolute independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed,

23. That this guarantee may be achieved only if judicial officials enjoy security of office and if the judiciary is ensured budgetary stability so that it may be absolutely and unquestionably independent of the other authorities,

Convinced

24. Of the need to establish equitable economic and social structures in order to promote a genuinely democratic system and permit full enjoyment by the people of the right to work, education, health and culture,

25. Of the high level of interdependence of the Central American countries and the prospects which economic integration offers small countries,

26. That the magnitude of the economic and social crisis affecting the region has highlighted the need for changes in the economic and social structures that would reduce the dependence of the Central American countries and promote regional self-sufficiency, enabling them to reaffirm their own identity,

27. That Central American economic integration should constitute an effective tool for economic and social development based on justice, solidarity and mutual benefit,

28. Of the need to reactivate, improve and restructure the process of Central American economic integration with the active and institutional participation of all the States of the region,

29. That, in the reform of the existing economic and social structures and the strengthening of regional integration, the Central American institutions and authorities are called upon to assume primary responsibility,

30. Of the necessity and appropriateness of undertaking joint programmes of economic and social development which would help to promote economic integration in Central America in the context of the development plans and priorities adopted by each sovereign State,

31. Of the urgent need for substantial investment for the development and economic recovery of the Central American countries and of the efforts undertaken jointly by these countries to obtain financing for specific priority projects, and in view of the need to expand and strengthen international, regional and subregional financial institutions,

32. That the regional crisis has provoked massive flows of refugees and that the situation demands urgent attention,

33. *Concerned* about the constant worsening of social conditions, including the situation with regard to employment, education, health and housing in the Central American countries,

34. *Reaffirming*, without prejudice to the right of recourse to other competent international forums, their desire to settle their disputes within the framework of the negotiation process sponsored by the Contadora Group,

35. *Recalling* the support given by the Contadora Group to United Nations Security Council resolution 530 (1983) and General Assembly resolution 38/10, as well as to resolution AG/RES. 675 (XIII-0/83) adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States,

36. *Being ready* to implement fully the Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex] and the norms for the implementation of the undertakings made therein [see S/16262 of 10 January 1984], adopted by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Panama on 9 September 1983 and 8 January 1984, respectively, under the auspices of

the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, which comprise the Contadora Group,

Have agreed as follows:

Part I

COMMITMENTS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL COMMITMENTS

Sole section. Principles

The Parties undertake, in accordance with their obligations under international law

1. To abide by the following principles:

- (a) The principle of refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of States;
- (b) The peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (c) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;
- (d) Co-operation between States in solving international problems;
- (e) The equal rights and self-determination of peoples and the promotion of respect for human rights;
- (f) Sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty;
- (g) The principle of refraining from discriminatory practices in economic relations between States by respecting their systems of political, economic and social organization;
- (h) The fulfilment in good faith of obligations assumed under international law;

2. In pursuance of the foregoing principles:

- (a) They shall refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States, aimed against the territorial integrity, political independence or unity of any State, and, in particular, from any such action involving the threat or use of force;
- (b) They shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States;
- (c) They shall respect the existing international boundaries between States;
- (d) They shall refrain from militarily occupying territory of any other State in the region;
- (e) They shall refrain from any act of military, political, economic or other form of coercion aimed at subordinating to their interests the exercise by other States of rights inherent in their sovereignty;
- (f) They shall take such action as is necessary to secure their frontiers against irregular groups or forces operating from their territory with the aim of destabilizing the Governments of neighbouring States;
- (g) They shall not permit their territory to be used for acts which violate the sovereign rights of other States, and shall see to it that the conditions obtaining in their territory do not pose a threat to international peace and security;
- (h) They shall respect the principle that no State or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly through the use of arms or any other form of interference in the internal or external affairs of another State;
- (i) They shall respect the right of all peoples to self-determination free from outside intervention or coercion by refraining from the threat or the direct or covert use of force to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State.

CHAPTER II

COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO POLITICAL MATTERS

Section 1. Commitments with regard to regional détente and confidence-building

The Parties undertake

3. To promote mutual trust by every means at their disposal and to refrain from any action which might disturb peace and security in the Central American region;

4. To refrain from issuing or promoting propaganda in support of violence or war, and hostile propaganda against any Central American Government, and to abide by and foster the principles of peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation;

5. Towards that end, their respective governmental authorities shall:

- (a) Avoid any oral or written statement which might aggravate the situation of conflict in the region;
- (b) Urge the mass media to help to promote understanding and co-operation between peoples of the region;
- (c) Promote increased contacts between their peoples and a better knowledge of each other's peoples through co-operation in all spheres relating to education, science, technology and culture;
- (d) Consider together future action and mechanisms for bringing about and solidifying a climate of stable and lasting peace;

6. To join together in seeking a regional settlement which will eliminate the causes of tension in Central America by safeguarding the inalienable rights of its peoples from foreign pressure and interests.

Section 2. Commitments with regard to national reconciliation

Each party recognizes *vis-à-vis* the other Central American States the commitment assumed *vis-à-vis* its own people to ensure the preservation of domestic peace as a contribution to peace in the region, and they accordingly resolve:

7. To adopt measures for the establishment or, as the case may be, the further development of representative and pluralistic democratic systems guaranteeing effective participation by the people, through political organizations, in the decision-making process, and ensuring the different currents of opinion free access to honest and periodic elections based on the full observance of the rights of citizens;

8. Where deep divisions have come about within society, urgently to promote actions of national reconciliation which will make it possible for the people to participate, with full guarantees, in genuine democratic political processes on the basis of justice, liberty and democracy, and, towards that end, to create mechanisms making possible, in accordance with the law, dialogue with opposition groups;

9. To adopt and, as the case may be, endorse, broaden and improve legal measures for a genuine amnesty which will enable their citizens to resume full participation in political, economic and social affairs, and similarly, to guarantee the inviolability of life, the liberty and the security of person of those to whom such amnesty is granted.

Section 3. Commitments with regard to human rights

The Parties undertake, in accordance with their respective national laws and their obligations under international law:

10. To guarantee full respect for human rights and, towards that end, to comply with the obligations laid down in international legal instruments and constitutional provisions relating to human rights;

11. To set in motion the constitutional procedures necessary for them to become parties to the following international instruments:

- (a) The 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;⁶
- (b) The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;⁶
- (c) The 1966 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;⁶
- (d) The 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁷
- (e) The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;⁸
- (f) The 1967 Optional Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees;⁹
- (g) The 1952 Convention on the Political Rights of Women;¹⁰
- (h) The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;¹¹
- (i) The Protocol amending the Slavery Convention;¹²
- (j) The 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery;¹³
- (k) The 1953 Convention on the Civil and Political Rights of Women;
- (l) The 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, taking note of articles 45 and 62;¹⁴

12. To prepare the necessary draft legislation and submit it to their competent internal organs with a view to accelerating the process of

modernizing and updating their legislation, so as to make it more capable of promoting and guaranteeing due respect for human rights;

13. To prepare and submit to their competent internal organs draft legislation aimed at:

(a) Guaranteeing the stability of the members of the Judiciary, so that they can act without being subjected to political pressures, and themselves guarantee the stability of officials of lower rank;

(b) Guaranteeing the budgetary stability of the Judiciary itself, so that it may be absolutely and unquestionably independent of the other authorities.

Section 4. Commitments with regard to electoral processes and parliamentary co-operation

Each party shall recognize *vis-à-vis* the other Central American States the commitment assumed *vis-à-vis* its own people to guarantee the preservation of internal peace as a contribution to peace in the region and to that end shall resolve:

14. To adopt the appropriate measures that guarantee the participation of political parties in electoral processes on an equal footing, ensuring that they have access to the mass communication media and enjoy freedom of assembly and freedom of expression;

15. They likewise commit themselves to:

(a) Take the following measures:

(i) Promulgate or revise the electoral legislation with a view to the holding of elections that guarantee effective participation by the people;

(ii) Establish independent electoral organs that will prepare a reliable voting register and ensure the impartiality and democratic nature of the process;

(iii) Formulate or, where appropriate, update the rules guaranteeing the existence and participation of political parties representing various currents of opinion;

(iv) Establish an electoral timetable and adopt measures to ensure that the political parties participate on an equal footing;

(b) Propose to their respective legislative organs that they should:

(i) Hold regular meetings at alternating sites that would enable them to exchange experience, contribute to *détente* and foster better communication with a view to *rapprochement* among the countries of the region;

(ii) Take measures aimed at maintaining relations with the Latin American Parliament and its respective Working Commissions;

(iii) Exchange information and experience on the matters within their competence and collect, with a view to comparative study, the electoral legislation in force in each country, together with related provisions;

(iv) Follow, as observers, the various stages in the electoral processes taking place in the region. To that end, the express invitation of the Central American State in which the electoral process is taking place shall be essential;

(v) Hold periodic technical meetings in the place and with the agenda determined by consensus at each preceding meeting. The arrangements for the first meeting shall be made through consultations among the Central American Ministers for External Relations.

CHAPTER III

COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO SECURITY MATTERS

In conformity with the obligations they have contracted in accordance with international law, the Parties assume the following commitments:

Section 1. Commitments with regard to military manoeuvres

16. To comply with the following provisions as regards the holding of military manoeuvres:

(a) When national or joint military manoeuvres are held in areas less than thirty (30) kilometres from the frontier, the appropriate prior notification to the neighbouring countries and the Verification and Control Commission, mentioned in part II of this Act, shall be made at least thirty (30) days beforehand;

(b) The notification shall contain the following information:

- (i) Name;
- (ii) Purpose;

- (iii) Participating forces;
- (iv) Geographical location;
- (v) Timetable;
- (vi) Equipment and weapons to be used;

Invitations shall be issued to observers from neighbouring countries;

17. To prohibit the holding of international military manoeuvres in their respective territories; any manoeuvre of this kind which is currently under way shall be suspended within a period of not more than thirty (30) days after the signing of this Act.

Section 2. Commitments with regard to armaments

18. To halt the arms race in all its forms, and begin immediately negotiations on the control and reduction of the current inventory of weapons and the number of troops under arms;

19. Not to introduce new weapons systems that alter the quality or quantity of current inventories of war *matériel*;

20. Not to introduce, possess or use chemical, biological, radiological or other weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects;

21. To send to the Verification and Control Commission their respective current inventories of weapons, installations and troops under arms within a period of not more than thirty (30) days from the date of the signing of this Act. The inventories shall be prepared in accordance with the definitions and basic criteria agreed on in the annex below and in paragraph 22 of this section. On receiving the inventories, the Commission shall carry out within a period of not more than thirty (30) days the technical studies that will be used for the purpose of setting maximum limits for the military development of the States of the region, taking into account their national security interests, and of halting the arms race;

On the basis of the foregoing, the Parties agree on the following implementation stages:

First stage: Once they have submitted their respective inventories, the Parties shall acquire no more military *matériel*; the moratorium shall continue until limits are agreed on in the following stage;

Second stage: The Parties shall establish within a maximum period of thirty (30) days limits for the following types of armaments: fighter aircraft and helicopters, tanks and armoured vehicles, artillery, short-, medium- and long-range rockets and guided missiles and launching equipment, ships or vessels that are of a military nature or can be used for military purposes;

Third stage: Once the preceding stage has been completed and within a period of not more than thirty (30) days, the Parties shall establish limits for military forces and for installations that can be used in military actions;

Fourth stage: The Parties may begin negotiations concerning those matters with which it is considered essential to deal. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties may, by mutual agreement, change the periods set for the negotiation and establishment of limits;

22. The following basic criteria shall determine the levels of military development of the Central American States, in accordance with the requirements of stability and security in the region:

(a) No armed institution shall have as a political objective the pursuit of hegemony over the other forces considered individually;

(b) The definition of national security shall take into account the level of economic and social development attained at a given time, and the level which it is desired to attain;

(c) For the purpose of formulating that definition, studies shall be carried out covering the following aspects in a comprehensive manner:

- (i) Perception of the internal and external security needs of the State;
- (ii) Area of the territory;
- (iii) Population;
- (iv) Nation-wide distribution of economic resources, infrastructure and population;
- (v) Range and characteristics of land and sea boundaries;
- (vi) Military expenditure in relation to gross domestic product (GDP);
- (vii) Military budget in relation to public expenditure and other social indicators;
- (viii) Geographical features and position, and geopolitical situation;
- (ix) Level of advanced military technology suited to the region;

23. To initiate constitutional procedures so as to be in a position to sign, ratify or accede to treaties and other international agreements on disarmament, if they have not already done so.

Section 3. Commitments with regard to foreign military bases

24. Not to authorize the installation in their respective territories of foreign bases or foreign military schools;

25. To close down any foreign bases or foreign military schools in their respective territories within six months of the signing of this Act.

Section 4. Commitments with regard to foreign military advisers

26. To provide the Verification and Control Commission with a list of any foreign military advisers or other foreign elements participating in military and security activities in their territory, within thirty (30) days of the signing of this Act. In the preparation of the list, the definitions contained in the annex below shall be taken into account;

27. With a view to the removal of foreign military advisers and other foreign elements, to set a timetable for phased withdrawals, including the immediate withdrawal of any advisers performing operational and training functions. To that end, the studies and recommendations of the Verification and Control Commission shall be taken into account;

28. As for advisers performing technical functions related to the installation and maintenance of military equipment, a control register shall be maintained in accordance with the terms laid down in the respective contracts or agreements. On the basis of that register, the Verification and Control Commission shall seek to set reasonable limits on the number of such advisers.

Section 5. Commitments with regard to the traffic in arms

29. To stop the flow of arms, within and outside the region, towards persons, organizations, irregular forces or armed bands trying to destabilize the Governments of the States Parties;

30. To establish for that purpose internal control mechanisms at airports, landing strips, harbours, terminals and border crossings, on roads, air routes, sea lanes and waterways, and at any other point or in any other area likely to be used for the traffic in arms;

31. On the basis of presumption or established facts, to report any violations to the Verification and Control Commission, with sufficient evidence to enable it to carry out the necessary investigation and submit such conclusions and recommendations as it may consider useful. Whenever appropriate, the following elements, among others, shall be taken into account for the purpose of establishing the facts:

- (a) Source of the arms traffic;
- (b) Persons involved;
- (c) Type of armaments, munitions, equipment and other military supplies;
- (d) Extraregional means of transport;
- (e) Extraregional transport routes;
- (f) Storage bases for arms, munitions, equipment and other military supplies;
- (g) Areas and routes in the intraregional traffic;
- (h) International means of transport;
- (i) Receiving unit.

Section 6. Commitments with regard to the prohibition of support for irregular forces

32. To refrain from giving any political, military, financial or other support to individuals, groups, irregular forces or armed bands advocating the overthrow or destabilization of other Governments, and to prevent, by all means at their disposal, the use of their territory for attacks on another State or for the organization of attacks, acts of sabotage, kidnappings or criminal activities in the territory of another State;

33. To exercise strict control over their respective borders, with a view to preventing their own territory from being used to carry out any military action against a neighbouring State;

34. To disarm and remove from the border area any group or irregular force identified as being responsible for acts against a neighboring State;

35. To dismantle, and deny the use of, installations, equipment and facilities providing logistical support or serving operational functions in their territory, if the latter is used for acts against neighbouring Governments.

Section 7. Commitments with regard to terrorism, subversion or sabotage

36. To refrain from giving political, military, financial or any other support for acts of subversion, terrorism or sabotage intended to destabilize Governments of the region;

37. To refrain from organizing, instigating or participating in acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage in another State, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

38. To abide by the following treaties and international agreements:

(a) The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague;¹⁵

(b) The Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance;¹⁶

(c) The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;¹⁷

(d) The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;¹⁸

(e) The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;¹⁹

39. To initiate constitutional procedures so as to be in a position to sign, ratify or accede to the treaties and international agreements referred to in the preceding paragraph, if they have not already done so;

40. To respect the commitments referred to in this section, without prejudice to compliance with treaties and other international agreements relating to diplomatic and territorial asylum;

41. To prevent in their respective territories participation in criminal acts committed by individuals belonging to foreign terrorist groups or organizations; to that end, they shall strengthen co-operation between the competent migration offices and police departments and between the corresponding civilian authorities.

Section 8. Commitments with regard to direct communications systems

42. To establish a regional communications system which guarantees immediate and timely liaison between the competent government and military authorities with a view to preventing incidents;

43. To establish joint security commissions in order to prevent and settle conflicts between neighbouring States.

CHAPTER IV

COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Section 1. Commitments with regard to economic and social matters

With a view to intensifying the process of Central American economic integration and strengthening the institutions representing and supporting it, the Parties undertake:

44. To reactivate, perfect and restructure the process of Central American economic integration, harmonizing it with the various forms of political, economic and social organization of the countries of the region;

45. To ratify resolution 1/84, adopted at the thirtieth meeting of Ministers responsible for Central American economic integration held on 27 July 1984, which is designed to re-establish the institutional basis of the Central American economic integration process;

46. To support and promote the conclusion of agreements designed to intensify trade between Central American countries within the legal framework and in the spirit of integration;

47. Not to adopt or support any coercive or discriminatory measures detrimental to the economy of any of the Central American countries;

48. To adopt measures designed to strengthen the financial agencies in the area, including the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, supporting their efforts to obtain resources and diversify their

operations, while safeguarding their decision-making powers and the interests of all the Central American countries;

49. To strengthen the multilateral payments machinery within the Central American Common Market Fund and to reactivate the machinery already in operation through the Central American Clearing House. In order to attain these objectives, recourse may be had to available international financial assistance;

50. To undertake sectoral co-operation projects in the region, such as those pertaining to the power production and distribution system, the regional food security system, the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama and others which could contribute to Central American economic integration;

51. To examine jointly the problem of the Central American external debt through an evaluation taking into account the domestic circumstances of each country, its payments capacity, the critical economic situation in the region and the flow of additional resources necessary for its economic and social development;

52. To support the elaboration and subsequent application of a new Central American tariff and customs régime;

53. To adopt joint measures to protect and promote their exports, integrating as far as possible the processing, marketing and transport of their products;

54. To adopt the necessary measures to confer legal status on the Central American Monetary Council;

55. To support, at the highest level, the efforts the Action Committee to Support Economic and Social Development in Central America is making, in co-ordination with subregional agencies, to obtain from the international community the financial resources needed to revitalize the Central American economy;

56. To implement the international norms governing labour and, with the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation, to adapt their domestic laws to these norms, particularly those which are conducive to the reconstruction of Central American societies and economies; in addition, to carry out, with the co-operation of the aforesaid agency, programmes to create jobs and provide vocational training and instruction and also for the application of appropriate technologies designed to make greater use of the manpower and natural resources of each country;

57. To request the support of the Pan-American Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of other development agencies and the international financial community, to finance the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama, adopted by the Ministers of Health of the Central American Isthmus at San José, on 16 March 1984.

Section 2. Commitments with regard to refugees

The Parties undertake to make the necessary efforts:

58. To carry out, if they have not yet done so, the constitutional procedures for accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁸ and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees;⁹

59. To adopt the terminology established in the Convention and Protocol referred to in the foregoing paragraph with a view to distinguishing refugees from other categories of migrants;

60. To establish the internal machinery necessary for the implementation, upon accession, of the provisions of the Convention and Protocol referred to in paragraph 58;

61. To ensure that machinery is established for consultation between the Central American countries and representatives of the government offices responsible for dealing with the problem of refugees in each State;

62. To support the work performed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Central America and to establish direct co-ordination machinery to facilitate the fulfilment of its mandate;

63. To ensure that any repatriation of refugees is voluntary, and is declared to be so on an individual basis, and is carried out with the co-operation of UNHCR;

64. To ensure the establishment of tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the State of origin, of the receiving State and of UNHCR, with a view to facilitating the repatriation of refugees;

65. To reinforce programmes for protection of and assistance to refugees, particularly in the areas of health, education, labour and safety;

66. To ensure that programmes and projects are set up with a view to ensuring the self-sufficiency of refugees;

67. To train the officials responsible in each State for protection of and assistance to refugees, with the co-operation of UNHCR and other international agencies;

68. To request immediate assistance from the international community for Central American refugees, to be provided either directly, through bilateral or multilateral agreements, or through UNHCR and other organizations and agencies;

69. To identify, with the co-operation of UNHCR, other countries which might receive Central American refugees; in no case shall a refugee be transferred to a third country against his will;

70. To ensure that the Governments of the region make the necessary efforts to eradicate the causes of the refugee problem;

71. To ensure that, once agreement has been reached on the bases for voluntary and individual repatriation, with full guarantees for the refugees, the receiving countries permit official delegations of the country of origin, accompanied by representatives of UNHCR and the receiving country, to visit the refugee camps;

72. To ensure that the receiving countries facilitate, in co-ordination with UNHCR, the departure procedure for refugees in instances of voluntary and individual repatriation;

73. To institute appropriate measures in the receiving countries to prevent the participation of refugees in activities directed against the country of origin, while at all times respecting the human rights of the refugees.

Part II

COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO EXECUTION AND FOLLOW-UP

The Parties decide to establish the following mechanisms for the purpose of executing and following up the commitments contained in this Act:

1. *Ad Hoc Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Political and Refugee Matters*

(a) *Composition*

The Committee shall be composed of five (5) persons of recognized competence and impartiality, proposed by the States members of the Contadora Group and accepted by common agreement by the Parties. The members of the Committee must be of a nationality different from those of the Parties.

(b) *Functions*

The Committee shall receive and evaluate the reports which the Parties undertake to submit on the ways in which they have proceeded to implement commitments with regard to national reconciliation, human rights, electoral processes and refugees.

In addition, the Committee shall be open to any communications on these subjects, transmitted for their information by organizations or individuals, which might contribute useful data for evaluation.

On the basis of the aforesaid data, the Committee shall prepare a periodic report which, in addition to the evaluation, shall contain proposals and recommendations for improving implementation of the commitments. This report shall be submitted to the Parties and to the Governments of the Contadora Group.

(c) *Rules of procedure*

The Committee shall draw up its own rules of procedure, which it shall make known to the Parties.

2. *Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters*

(a) *Composition*

The Commission shall be composed of:

- (i) Four (4) Commissioners, representing States of recognized impartiality and having a genuine interest in contributing to the solution of the Central American crisis, proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by the Parties, with the right to participate in decisions of the Commission. Co-ordination of the work of the Commission shall be by rotation;

- (ii) A Latin American Executive Secretary appointed by the Contadora Group by common agreement with the Parties, with the right to participate in the decisions of the Commission, who shall be responsible for its ongoing operation;
- (iii) A representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and a representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, as observers.

(b) *Establishment*

The Commission shall be established not more than thirty (30) days after the signing of this Act.

(c) *Functions*

- (i) To receive current inventories of armaments, installations and troops under arms of the Parties, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the annex below;
- (ii) To carry out technical studies to be used to establish maximum limits for the military development of the Parties in the region in accordance with the basic criteria established in paragraph 22 of this Act;
- (iii) To verify that no new weapons are introduced which would qualitatively and quantitatively alter current inventories, and to verify the non-use of weapons prohibited in this Act;
- (iv) To establish a register of all commercial transfers of weapons carried out by the Parties, including donations and other transactions carried out in the framework of military assistance agreements with other Governments;
- (v) To verify the dismantling of foreign military installations, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (vi) To receive the census of foreign military advisers and to verify their withdrawal in accordance with the agreed timetable;
- (vii) To verify compliance with this Act in respect of traffic in arms and to consider any reports of non-compliance. For that purpose, the following criteria shall be taken into account:
 - (1) Origin of the arms traffic: This criterion calls for determination of the port or airport of embarkation of the arms, munitions, equipment or other military supplies intended for the Central American region.
 - (2) Personnel involved: Persons, groups or organizations participating in the organization and conduct of the traffic in arms, including the participation of Governments or their representatives.
 - (3) Type of weapon, munitions, equipment or other military supplies: Describing, under this heading, the category of weapons, their calibre and the country of manufacture, if the country of origin is not the same as the country of manufacture, and the quantities of each type of weapon, munitions, equipment or other military supplies.
 - (4) Means of transport: Listing the means of land, maritime or air transport, including the nationality.
 - (5) Extraregional transport routes: Indicating the traffic routes used before arrival in Central American territory, including stops or intermediate destinations.
 - (6) Bases for the storage of weapons, munitions, equipment and other military supplies.
 - (7) Intraregional traffic areas and routes: Describing the areas and routes and participation or consent by Governments or governmental or political sectors, for the conduct of the traffic in arms, including frequency of use of these areas and routes.
 - (8) International means of transport: Specifying the means of transport used, the ownership of the vehicles and the facilities provided by Governments or governmental or political sectors, indicating whether war *matériel* is being unloaded by clandestine flights, whether packages are being dropped by parachute or whether small launches, loaded on the high seas, are being used.
 - (9) Receiving unit: Determining the identity of the persons, groups or organizations receiving the weapons.
- (viii) To verify compliance with this Act with regard to irregular forces and the non-use of their own territory in destabilizing actions against another State, and to consider any reports in that connection;
- (ix) To verify compliance with the procedures for notification of national or joint military manoeuvres provided for in this Act.

(d) *Rules and procedures*

- (i) The Commission shall receive any duly substantiated report concerning violations of the security commitments assumed under this Act, shall communicate it to the Parties involved and shall initiate such investigations as it deems appropriate;
- (ii) The Commission shall carry out its investigations by making on-site inspections, gathering testimony and using any other procedure which it deems necessary for the performance of its functions;
- (iii) In the event of any reports of violations or of non-compliance with the security commitments of this Act, the Commission shall prepare a report containing recommendations addressed to the Parties involved;
- (iv) The Commission shall transmit all its reports to the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs;
- (v) The Commission shall be accorded every facility and prompt and full co-operation by the Parties for the appropriate performance of its functions. It shall also ensure the confidentiality of all information elicited or received in the course of its investigations.

(e) *Rules of procedure*

After the Commission is established it shall draw up its own rules of procedure and shall make them known to the Parties.

3. *Ad Hoc Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Economic and Social Matters*

(a) *Composition*

For the purposes of this Act, the meeting of Ministers responsible for Central American economic integration shall constitute the *Ad Hoc Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Economic and Social Matters*.

(b) *Functions*

The Committee shall receive the reports of the Parties concerning progress in complying with commitments concerning economic and social matters.

The Committee shall make periodic evaluations of progress made in complying with commitments with regard to economic and social matters, using for that purpose the information produced by the Parties and by the competent international and regional organizations.

The Committee shall present, in its periodic reports, proposals for strengthening regional co-operation and promoting development plans, with particular emphasis on the aspects mentioned in the commitments contained in this Act.

Part III

FINAL PROVISIONS

- 1. The commitments made by the Parties in this Act are of a legal nature and are therefore binding.
- 2. This Act shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures established in each of the Central American States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Governments of the States members of the Contadora Group.
- 3. This Act shall enter into force when the five Central American signatory States have deposited their instruments of ratification.
- 4. The Parties, as from the date of signature, shall refrain from any acts which would serve to frustrate the object and purpose of this Act.
- 5. Thirty (30) days after the date of signature of this Act, the machinery referred to in part II shall enter into operation on a provisional basis. The Parties shall take the necessary measures, before the end of that period, to ensure such provisional operation.
- 6. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Act which cannot be settled through the machinery provided for in part II of this Act shall be referred to the Ministers for External Relations of the Parties for consideration and a decision, requiring a unanimous vote in favour.
- 7. Should the dispute continue, it shall be referred to the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group, who shall meet at the request of any of the Parties.

8. The Ministers for External Relations of the States forming the Contadora Group shall use their good offices to enable the parties concerned to resolve the specific situation brought to their attention. After this venue has been tried, they may suggest another peaceful means of settlement of the dispute, in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, and Article 24 of the Charter of the Organization of American States.
9. This Act shall not be subject to reservation.
10. This Act shall be registered by the Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, and article 118 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. DONE in the Spanish language, in nine original copies, at . . . , on . . . 1984.

ANNEX

DEFINITIONS OF MILITARY TERMS

The Parties hereby agree on the following definitions of military terms:

1. Register: Numerical or graphical data on military, paramilitary and security forces and military installations.
2. Inventory: Detailed account of nationally- and foreign-owned arms and military equipment, with as many specifications as possible.
3. Census: Numerical data on foreign military or civilian personnel acting in an advisory capacity on matters of defence or security, or both.
4. Military installation: Establishment or infrastructure including airfields, barracks, fort, camps, air and sea or similar installations under military jurisdiction, and their geographical location.
5. Organization and equipment chart (OEC): document describing the mission, organization, equipment, capabilities and limitations of a standard military unit at its various levels.
6. Military equipment: Individual and collective, nationally- or foreign-owned material, not including weapons, used by a military force for its day-to-day living and operations.
7. Classification of weapons:
 - (a) By nature:
 - (i) Conventional;
 - (ii) Chemical;
 - (iii) Biological;
 - (iv) Radiological.
 - (b) By range:
 - (i) Short: individual and collective portable weapons;
 - (ii) Medium: non-portable support weapons (mortars, howitzers and cannons);
 - (iii) Long: rockets and guided missiles, subdivided into:
 - Short-range rockets, with a maximum range of less than twenty (20) kilometres;
 - Long-range rockets, with a range of twenty (20) kilometres or more;
 - Short-range guided missiles, with a maximum range of one hundred (100) kilometres;
 - Medium-range guided missiles, with a range of between one hundred (100) and five hundred (500) kilometres;
 - Long-range guided missiles, with a range of five hundred (500) kilometres or more.
 - (c) By calibre and weight:
 - (i) Light: one hundred and twenty (120) millimetres or less;
 - (ii) Medium: more than one hundred and twenty (120) and less than one hundred and sixty (160) millimetres;
 - (iii) Heavy: more than one hundred and sixty (160) and less than two hundred and ten (210) millimetres;
 - (iv) Very heavy: more than two hundred and ten (210) millimetres.
 - (d) By trajectory:
 - (i) Weapons with a flat trajectory;
 - (ii) Weapons with a curved trajectory:
 - Mortars;
 - Howitzers;
 - Cannons;
 - Rockets.

- (e) By means of transportation:
 - (i) On foot;
 - (ii) On horseback;
 - (iii) Towed or drawn;
 - (iv) Self-propelled;
 - (v) All weapons can be transported by road, rail, sea or air;
 - (vi) Those transported by air are classified as follows:
 - Transported by helicopter;
 - Transported by aeroplane.
8. Characteristics to be considered in different types of aeroplanes and helicopters:
 - (a) Model;
 - (b) Quantity;
 - (c) Crew;
 - (d) Manufacture;
 - (e) Speed;
 - (f) Capacity;
 - (g) System of propulsion;
 - (h) Whether or not fitted with guns;
 - (i) Type of weapons;
 - (j) Radius of action;
 - (k) Navigation system;
 - (l) Communications system;
 - (m) Type of mission performed.
9. Characteristics to be considered in different ships or vessels:
 - (a) Type of ship;
 - (b) Shipyard and year of manufacture;
 - (c) Tonnage;
 - (d) Displacement;
 - (e) Draught;
 - (f) Length;
 - (g) System of propulsion;
 - (h) Type of weapons and firing system;
 - (i) Crew.
10. Services: logistical and administrative bodies providing general support for military, paramilitary and security forces.
11. Military training centres: establishments for the teaching, instruction and training of military personnel at the various levels and in the various areas of specialization.
12. Military base: land, sea or air space which includes military installations, personnel and equipment under a military command. In defining a foreign military base, the following elements should be taken into account:
 - (a) Administration and control;
 - (b) Sources of financing;
 - (c) Percentage ratio of local and foreign personnel;
 - (d) Bilateral agreements;
 - (e) Geographical location and area;
 - (f) Transfer of part of the territory to another State;
 - (g) Number of personnel.
13. Foreign military installations: those built for use by foreign units for the purposes of manoeuvres, training or other military objectives, in accordance with bilateral treaties or agreements; these installations may be temporary or permanent.
14. Foreign military advisers: military and security advisers means foreign military or civilian personnel performing technical, training or advisory functions in the following operational areas: tactics, logistics, strategy, organization and security, in the land, sea, air or security forces of Central American States, under agreements concluded with one or more Governments.
15. Arms traffic: arms traffic means any kind of transfer by Governments, individuals or regional or extra-regional groups of weapons intended for groups, irregular forces or armed bands that are seeking to destabilize Governments in the region. It also includes the passage of such traffic through the territory of a third State, with or without its consent, destined for the above-mentioned groups in another State.
16. National military manoeuvres: these are exercises or simulated combat or warfare carried out by troops in peacetime for training pur-

poses. The armed forces of the country participate on their own territory and may include land, sea and air units, the object being to increase their operational capability.

17. International military manoeuvres: these are all operations carried out by the armed forces—including land, sea and air units—of two or more countries on the territory of one of their countries or in an international area, with the object of increasing their operational capability and developing joint co-ordination measures.

18. The inventories drawn up in each State, a separate one being made for each of their armed forces, shall cover the personnel, weapons and munitions, equipment and installations of the forces mentioned below, in accordance with their own organizational procedures:

(a) Security Forces:

- (i) Frontier guards;
- (ii) Urban and rural guards;
- (iii) Military forces assigned to other posts;
- (iv) Public security force;
- (v) Training and instruction centre;
- (vi) Other.

(b) Naval Forces:

- (i) Location;
- (ii) Type of base;
- (iii) Number of vessels and characteristics of the naval fleet and type of weapons;
- (iv) Defence system and type of weapons;
- (v) Communications systems;
- (vi) War *matériel* services;
- (vii) Air or land transport services;
- (viii) Health services;
- (ix) Maintenance services;
- (x) Administrative services;
- (xi) Recruitment and length of service;
- (xii) Training and instruction centres;
- (xiii) Other.

(c) Air Forces:

- (i) Location;
- (ii) Runway capacity;
- (iii) Number of aircraft and characteristics of the air fleet and type of weapons;
- (iv) Defence system and type of weapons;
- (v) Communications system;
- (vi) War *matériel* services;
- (vii) Health services;
- (viii) Land transport services;
- (ix) Training and instruction centres;
- (x) Maintenance services;
- (xi) Administrative services;
- (xii) Recruitment and length of service;
- (xiii) Other.

(d) Army Forces:

- (i) Infantry;
- (ii) Motorized infantry;
- (iii) Airborne infantry;
- (iv) Cavalry;
- (v) Artillery;
- (vi) Armoured vehicles;
- (vii) Signals;
- (viii) Engineers;
- (ix) Special troops;
- (x) Reconnaissance troops;
- (xi) Health services;
- (xii) Transport services;
- (xiii) War *matériel* services;
- (xiv) Maintenance services;
- (xv) Administrative services;
- (xvi) Military police;
- (xvii) Training and instruction centre;

(xviii) Precise information on system of induction, recruitment and length of service must be given in this document;

(xix) Other.

(e) Paramilitary forces.

(f) Information required for airports: existing airfields:

- (i) Detailed location and category;
 - (ii) Location of installations;
 - (iii) Dimensions of take-off runways, taxi ways and maintenance strips;
 - (iv) Facilities: buildings, maintenance installations, fuel supplies, navigational aids, communications systems.
- (g) Information required for terminals and ports:
- (i) Location and general characteristics;
 - (ii) Entry and approach lanes;
 - (iii) Piers;
 - (iv) Capacity of the terminal.

(h) Personnel: numerical data must be given for troops in active service, in the reserves, in the security forces and in paramilitary organizations. In addition, data on advisory personnel must include their number, immigration status, specialty, nationality and duration of stay in the country, and any relevant agreements or contracts.

(i) Weapons: munitions of all types, explosives, ammunition for portable weapons, artillery, bombs and torpedoes, rockets, hand grenades and rifle grenades, depth charges, land and sea mines, fuses, mortar and howitzer shells, etc., must be included.

(j) Domestic and foreign military installations: military hospitals and first-aid posts, naval bases, airfields and landing strips must be included.

*
* *

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONTADORA ACT ON PEACE AND CO-OPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, invested with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the effective co-operation of the international community is necessary to guarantee the full force, effectiveness and viability of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America adopted by the countries of that region,

Have agreed as follows:

1. To refrain from any acts which would serve to frustrate the object and purpose of the Act;

2. To co-operate with the Central American States on the terms they request by mutual consent, in order to achieve the object and purpose of the Act;

3. To lend all support to the Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters in the performance of its functions, when the Parties so require;

4. This Protocol shall be open to signature by all States desiring to contribute to peace and co-operation in Central America. It shall be signed in the presence of any of the Depositary Governments of the Act;

5. This Protocol shall enter into force for each signatory State on the date on which it has been signed by all of them;

6. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Governments of the States which comprise the Contadora Group;

7. This Protocol shall not be subject to reservation;

8. This Protocol shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

DONE in the Spanish language, in four original copies, at . . . on . . . , 1984.

For the Government of Colombia

For the Government of Mexico

For the Government of Panama

For the Government of Venezuela

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period
from 10 April to 9 October 1984**

[Original: English]
[9 October 1984]

1. In its resolution 549 (1984) of 19 April 1984, 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 October 1984. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 [S/12611], approved by resolution 426 (1978); called upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions.

2. The present report contains an account of developments relating to UNIFIL from 10 April to 9 October 1984.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

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

<i>Infantry battalions</i>	
Fiji.....	629
Finland.....	503
France.....	606
Ghana.....	558
Ireland.....	637
Netherlands.....	160
Norway.....	634
Senegal.....	565
<i>Headquarters camp command</i>	
Ghana.....	146
Ireland.....	87
<i>Logistics units</i>	
France.....	767
Italy.....	44
Norway.....	205
Sweden.....	142
TOTAL	<u>5 683</u>

In addition to the above-mentioned personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 63 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 Senegal has decided to terminate its participation in UNIFIL at the end of the present mandate. The repatriation of the Senegalese battalion is scheduled to begin on 21 October and to be completed on 1 November 1984.

5. The departure of the Senegalese battalion will necessitate, pending its replacement and subject to the extension of the UNIFIL mandate, adjustments of the areas of responsibility of the Fijian, Finnish, French and Ghanaian battalions. The deployment of UNIFIL as of October 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 maintained a strength of 150 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. During the reporting period, UNIFIL continued to experience difficulties in transporting goods from Beirut to its area of operations as a result of the closure of the coastal road from Beirut to Sidon. 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). After June 1984, UNIFIL sent light convoys to Beirut through the Jezzine area and the Chouf Mountains. However, because of the poor quality of the road, the nature of the terrain and the unstable security situation, it was not possible to set up a normal supply and provisioning system which would permit using the Beirut International Airport and seaport. In those circumstances, air and sea shipments continued to be diverted to Tel Aviv and Haifa, respectively. Despite the difficulties involved, certain supplies, particularly fresh rations, petroleum products and other commodities, were procured from Lebanese sources. During the reporting period, considerable efforts were put into the improvement of the accommodation facilities and the communications of UNIFIL. The Italian helicopter wing continued to play an important role in the logistic support of UNIFIL and in humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese civilian population. As previously reported, however, flight clearances were occasionally denied by the Israeli military authorities.

10. In addition to its other tasks, the French engineer company continued to search for and defuse unexploded mines, shells and bombs. It demolished 20 roadside explosive devices and about 1,000 shells or bombs of various types. The clearing of a large minefield near Ett Taibe was completed, and 2,600 mines were destroyed.

During this operation, on 20 June, five soldiers were injured, one of them seriously.

11. During the period under review, five members of the Force lost their lives. Three of them died as a result of traffic accidents and two from the accidental discharge of a weapon. Since the establishment of UNIFIL in 1978, 102 members of the Force have died, 41 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 48 in accidents and 13 from natural causes. Some 125 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 was 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 from the north, particularly from Beirut, and the number of houses being built has increased.

14. The presence of IDF within the UNIFIL area remained at approximately battalion strength. UNIFIL observed a significant increase in acts of resistance by the local population against IDF. 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. UNIFIL recorded the arrest of 423 civilians in 75 separate incidents. Most of those arrested were later released. There were a number of incidents when IDF, entering villages to search and arrest, were violently resisted by local inhabitants. IDF reacted at times by firing, which resulted in casualties. A serious confrontation occurred at Marakah on 12 May 1984, in which IDF fired shots and used tear gas. One girl was shot and injured and evacuated to the UNIFIL hospital for treatment. On 11 June, Israeli personnel in civilian clothes and driving civilian cars entered Burj Rahal and opened fire when the villagers demonstrated against their presence. One man was killed and another wounded. On 27 June, IDF entered Marakah firing shots and began demolishing houses. During this incident four local inhabitants were injured; 119 men were arrested. Similar incidents occurred in other villages.

15. UNIFIL also recorded some 65 incidents involving roadside bombs. Those bombs were generally found along the roads patrolled by IDF. Some of them exploded, causing casualties and damage. Others were found by or reported to UNIFIL, which demolished them in the interest of public safety.

16. During the reporting period, IDF attempted to recruit soldiers from the local population to build up the "South Lebanese Army". UNIFIL continued its efforts

to contain the activities of these and other Lebanese irregulars armed and controlled by IDF. There were a number of incidents involving UNIFIL and such irregulars, most of which related to firing at or near UNIFIL positions.

17. 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 (UNRWA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross in extending assistance to the local population. There was a significant increase in the number of Lebanese civilian patients treated in UNIFIL medical centres. UNIFIL medical personnel at the hospital in Naqoura performed 315 surgical operations and treated 487 in-patients. The medical personnel of the Force, in co-operation with UNICEF and UNRWA, also assisted the Lebanese Government in carrying out vaccination and water analysis programmes. In addition, UNIFIL assisted in public works projects by clearing mined land, providing equipment and extending engineering assistance.

18. 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 pertaining to the functioning of the Force.

19. In June 1984, the Secretary-General travelled to the Middle East and held discussions with high officials of the Government of Lebanon and other Governments in the region; he also paid a visit to UNIFIL headquarters and some of the contingents of the Force. Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, also visited UNIFIL headquarters and held discussions with Government officials in the region in March and in September.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

20. By its resolution 38/38 A of 5 December 1983, the General Assembly 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. On that basis, the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee was obtained in entering into commitments for UNIFIL in an amount of \$70,446,000 gross (\$69,486,000 net) for the six-month mandate period until 19 October 1984. Should the Security Council extend the UNIFIL mandate beyond 19 October, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining UNIFIL up to 18 December 1984 inclusive 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. The Secretary-General will request the General Assembly at its present session to make

appropriate financial provisions for UNIFIL in respect of periods after 18 December 1984, if the period of extension determined by the Security Council goes beyond that date.

OBSERVATIONS

21. The situation in the UNIFIL area in southern Lebanon has remained relatively peaceful in the past six months. The Government of Lebanon and the people of southern Lebanon have both made it clear that the presence of UNIFIL is important to them and has been of much benefit to the population in UNIFIL's area of operation. In a letter to me dated 8 October 1984 [S/16772], the representative of Lebanon has reiterated the request made orally to me by the Prime Minister of Lebanon that the mandate of UNIFIL should be extended for a further period of six months. I recommend to the Security Council that it should extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another interim period, bearing in mind the request of the Lebanese Government.

22. In my last report to the Council on this matter [S/16472, paras. 21-24], I commented on the situation in southern Lebanon and expressed the view that an expanded role for UNIFIL in that region might be helpful in the future, taking into account both the concerns of the various parties involved and the objectives of the Security Council. I stated that "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 suggested that the Council consider, at the appropriate time, a course of action which would make the mandate of UNIFIL more effective in southern Lebanon, in the context of a withdrawal of the Israeli forces from that area. I further suggested [*ibid.*, para. 25] that three elements be considered in a future UNIFIL mandate, namely:

(a) The temporary deployment of UNIFIL, with elements of the Lebanese army and internal security forces, in areas vacated by Israeli forces;

(b) The immediate deployment of elements of UNIFIL in the Sidon area on Israeli withdrawal from that area, with a view to assuring the safety and security of the population, including Palestinian refugees in the camps in that area;

(c) The working out of the necessary arrangements to ensure that southern Lebanon becomes a zone of peace under the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese Government.

23. In recent weeks there have been a number of developments which seem to me to have brought about more positive prospects for the realization of the course of action outlined above. With a view to having an updated impression of conditions in the area before writing this report and as a follow-up to my own visit to the area in June 1984, I requested Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to visit Lebanon, Syria and Israel in order to discuss the present situation with the authorities in those countries. It is my impression from these conversations and my own contacts with the leaders of these countries that there is a general agreement on the objective of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and on

the necessity of working out arrangements in southern Lebanon which would ensure peace and security in the region and the restoration of Lebanese authority and sovereignty in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal. There are obviously a number of outstanding questions relating to the means by which these objectives would be achieved, and various alternatives have been discussed. I also note that it is generally agreed that an expanded mandate for UNIFIL and a widening of its area of operation would be key elements in such future arrangements.

24. If these conclusions are valid, I hope very much that it will be possible in the near future to move forward in agreeing upon the necessary practical arrangements which will have to be made. I hope that disagreement on this or that aspect of the negotiating process or on the arrangements themselves will be resolved in the light of the general agreement on the overall objective. Naturally, the machinery of the United Nations, and in particular UNIFIL, would be available to the parties to facilitate the reaching of agreements and to provide the auspices for the necessary discussions if they so desired.

25. As regards the future role of UNIFIL, it is not at present possible to make any detailed forecast of the actual task or methods of functioning of the Force in an extended role nor to estimate accurately what increase in strength would be necessary. I have asked General Callaghan to prepare contingency plans on these matters in order to clarify our thinking when the time comes to make proposals to the Security Council. I believe that it will be particularly important at that time to provide UNIFIL with a mandate which it can successfully implement, which will command the necessary support and co-operation and which will provide the necessary reassurances to all of the parties concerned. In particular, I wish to reiterate here my concern for the security and well-being of the civilian population of southern Lebanon, including the Palestinian refugees.

26. I attach great importance to taking advantage expeditiously of the present, relatively favourable situation in regard to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. If this opportunity is missed, I fear that other factors will come into play which will once again inhibit progress and that another opportunity may not present itself again soon. This, in turn, will cause a further deterioration in the situation in southern Lebanon, with disastrous consequences for the inhabitants of the region and also, in all probability, for the long-term prospects for peace in the area.

27. I also feel obliged to state that the existence of UNIFIL should not be taken for granted indefinitely. The Security Council and the troop-contributing countries have shown great patience and understanding during the past two years when UNIFIL has been forced by circumstances outside its control to play a role which was not envisaged at its inception. I have no doubt that UNIFIL can play an extremely important part in the future provided positive developments take place in a relatively short period of time. If that does not happen, I do not believe that it would be fair to count on the indefinite participation of the troop-contributing countries, all the more so in view of the financial liability their participation entails.

28. In this connection, I must once again draw the Council's attention to the financial difficulties faced by

the Force. There is, as of the beginning of October 1984, an accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account of some \$199 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 Suspend Account, to be used for the reimbursement of

Governments contributing troops, equipment and supplies to UNIFIL.

29. 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 October 1984" (see end of volume).]

DOCUMENT S/16777

Letter dated 2 October 1984 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 October 1984]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 12 September 1984 addressed to you by the representative of Nicaragua [S/16744].

The allegations in that letter are wholly without foundation. In order to set the record straight, the Government of the United States of America sets out the following facts regarding the death on 1 September of two United States citizens in Nicaragua.

The Government of the United States has made clear the United States citizens killed in the incident referred to by Nicaragua were not employees of the United States Government, nor connected in any way with United States Government officials or activities in the region.

The representative of Nicaragua appears to be relying on United States press reports to support his allegations, but had he read them carefully, he would know that the same United States press reports have made it perfectly clear that the two men in question were acting as private citizens. Moreover, United States Government officials denied, and did not acknowledge, as the Nicaraguan representative alleges in his letter, that United States Government officials had full knowledge of the group's activities.

The Council may also be interested to know that several Cuban military personnel were killed in a battle

with Nicaraguan freedom fighters on the date in question. The failure of Nicaragua's controlled press to report the death of these Cubans was yet one more inaccuracy in their account of the incident in question.

The biased and inaccurate account of the Nicaraguan representative demonstrates that once again the Government of Nicaragua is attempting to use the Security Council as a propaganda instrument to deflect attention from its support for subversion in the region, alarming military buildup, abuse of human rights and refusal to conduct fair and honest elections.

It is especially duplicitous that the Government of Nicaragua, which has welcomed some 10,000 Cubans and numerous other foreign "advisers" and military personnel, should seek to complain about a small number of foreign individuals fighting with Nicaraguans to deliver the democratic rights and institutions that FSLN promised Nicaragua but has never supplied.

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

DOCUMENT S/16778*

Letter dated 9 October 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 October 1984]

I have the honour to refer to Security Council document S/16774, dated 8 October 1984, and to bring to

your attention the following statement issued in Islamabad on 9 October:

"The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office today in connection with the protest

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/564-S/16778.

lodged by the Kabul authorities with the Chargé d'affaires of Pakistan in regard to the alleged firing from the Pakistan side upon two helicopters, flying inside Afghanistan, on 5 October.

"The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was told that the complaint had been thoroughly investigated and had been found to be totally baseless. No Afghan helicopters had been fired upon by the Pakistan armed forces or from the Pakistan side of the border.

"The Chargé d'affaires was reminded that it was aircraft from across the border which had continuously violated Pakistan's airspace and had carried out bombing raids. The Kabul authorities had been warned repeatedly that they would be responsible for the consequences of such activities. The framing of baseless allegations regarding Pakistani attacks on Afghan

helicopters was a transparent effort at distracting international attention from the serious violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory.

"The Chargé d'affaires was told that, rather than engaging in the fruitless exercise of seeking to mislead public opinion, the Kabul authorities would be better advised to refrain from violations of the Pakistan border and thus help to maintain a climate in which a political solution of the Afghanistan problem could be fruitfully pursued."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16780

Letter dated 11 October 1984 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 October 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 9 October 1984 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. José Tomás Arita, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, which reads as follows:

"I wish to inform you of the regrettable incident which occurred on Tuesday, 2 October 1984, in the vicinity of the 15th parallel in Honduran territorial waters, when the fishing vessel *Cap-D'Lamark*, under the command of Captain Donato Medina Valladares, was subjected to machine-gun and rifle fire by a patrol boat of the Sandinist army. As a result of that attack, Desiderio Harry Walter, a Misquito fisherman from Río Plátano, department of Gracias a Dios, lost his life. Another sailor was wounded and a third was struck. The body of the fisherman who was killed was

delivered to his family. In consideration of the foregoing, the Government of Honduras wishes to lodge a most vehement protest in respect of this new aggression on the part of the Sandinist army against humble Honduran fishermen and urges your Government to ensure that these attacks cease and that they are not allowed to interfere with the mechanisms which are being used at the present time to secure the pacification of the area."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16781

Letter dated 12 October 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[12 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter dated 11 October 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 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 11 October 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I wish to inform you of the following facts.

Yesterday, 10 October 1984, between 0600 and 0630 hours, a group of approximately 25 mercenaries entered Nicaraguan territory, in the district of La Honda, 3 kilometres north-west of Cinco Pinos, proceeding from Honduras. During their withdrawal into Honduran territory the mercenary forces were supported by rifle fire and mortars from forces of the Honduran army located at the frontier post La Guaruma, 3

kilometres to the west of Cinco Pinos. As a result of the criminal attack, militiaman Victoriano Palma Cruz was wounded and militiamen Francisco Altamirano García and José Palma Cruz were killed.

It should be noted that this combined attack by the mercenary forces and the army of Honduras lends support to the complaints made by my Government to the effect that conditions are being prepared for the development of a major military offensive against Nicaragua based on the concentration in Honduras of mercenary forces in the service of the United States Government. Similarly, this new aggression bears witness to the discrepancy between the peaceful purposes by which your

Government claims to be guided and the carrying out of acts of this kind which are in every way contrary to the efforts being pursued by the Contadora Group.

In protesting in the most formal and forceful terms against this new act of aggression perpetrated with the open complicity of the Honduran armed forces, the Government of Nicaragua insists once again on the imperative need for the Government of Honduras to assume in a responsible manner the obligations incumbent upon it under international law and to agree in all sincerity to sign immediately the revised Contadora Act [*see S/16775*].

DOCUMENT S/16783*

Letter dated 12 October 1984 from the representative of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English/French]
[16 October 1984]

On instructions of the Adviser for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in his capacity as Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, I have the honour to request you to have the text of the attached communiqué of the co-ordinating meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 4 October 1984, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khwaja WASIUDDIN
Permanent Representative of Bangladesh
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the co-ordinating meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 4 October 1984

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held their annual co-ordinating meeting on Thursday, 4 October 1984, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Adviser for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Bangladesh. The participants reviewed the current international situation, especially those issues of concern to the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference listed on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The meeting was convened under circumstances characterized by the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people; Israeli rejection of all initiatives aimed at settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis; Israeli denial of the rights of the Palestinian people recognized by the international community, in addition to the arbitrary measures perpetrated against the Palestinian population, including ploys of intimidation against Palestinian national personalities; escalating aggression against the Islamic Holy Places, especially the numerous attempts to

destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque; and the confiscation of land and properties and establishment of more settlements.

The participants discussed the report of the Committee of Six on Palestine, which held its meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York, on Tuesday, 2 October 1984, and decided to refer the report of the Committee of Six to the Islamic Group in order to exert a greater effort to achieve the implementation of its recommendations during the current session of the General Assembly.

The meeting reviewed the traumatic situation as a result of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war for its fifth year. The meeting expressed its reaffirmation of the decisions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences.

The meeting discussed the situation in Afghanistan in the light of the report presented by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the work of the Islamic *Ad Hoc* Committee on Afghanistan. The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference particularly referred in this document to the comprehensive presentation offered by the representative of Pakistan on the situation in Afghanistan and what it entails as a result of the continued foreign occupation of this Muslim country and the increased number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, which now exceeds 3 million. The meeting adopted a draft resolution submitted by Pakistan, which the Islamic Group will present during the current session of the General Assembly.²⁰ This draft resolution calls for an end to armed intervention by foreign forces in the affairs of Afghanistan and for the immediate withdrawal of those forces from Afghan territory. The draft resolution reaffirms that nation's inalienable right to choose a régime of its own.

The meeting took note of the statement of the representative of Somalia concerning the violation by Ethiopia of its national territory. It reaffirmed at this juncture all resolutions adopted in this regard by Islamic conferences which emphasized the attachment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the security of its member States and to their territorial integrity.

Further, the meeting took note of the disturbing situation in the drought-stricken countries of the African Sahel. It reaffirmed its total solidarity with the victims of this catastrophe which persists in a part of the Islamic world and reiterates its appeal to member States to pay special interest to this situation and to bring to our sister countries all material assistance that would help them face this disaster.

Finally, the meeting took note of a report presented by the representative of Kuwait in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic Center in New York, on the project of the construction of the Center. It approved the appeal directed to member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their support for the construction of this project, which is due to start soon.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/585-S/16783.

Letter dated 16 October 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communication addressed on 15 October 1984 by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to the Presidents of the countries which are members of the Contadora Group.

I should 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) Javier CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communication addressed on 15 October 1984 by the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of Reconstruction of Nicaragua to the Presidents of the countries which are members of the Contadora Group

I am pleased to write to you as the period set for the submission of comments on the Act draws to a close to reiterate our complete readiness to accept in its entirety and to sign immediately, without any modification, the revised Act of 7 September submitted by the Contadora Group in order to give a decisive impetus to the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

In the interest of facilitating a political decision on the part of the other Central American countries and the Government of the United States in support of the immediate signing of the revised Act and its Protocol, the Government of Nicaragua deems it appropriate to make the following observations.

The Government of Nicaragua has consistently maintained that the revised Contadora Act is the culmination of a long process of negotiation. On that subject, the communiqué issued by the seventh joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora countries and of the Central American countries stated that the revised Act

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/588-S/16784.

reflected "the views put forward by the five Central American Governments" [S/16742, annex II].

The Government of Nicaragua fully agrees with the view expressed by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group in their letter of 7 September to the effect that "this latest version is the result of an intense process of consultations . . . for facilitating a consensus that would be reflected in legal commitments undertaken by all the parties" [ibid., annex I].

Valuable efforts have been made in the negotiation process to accommodate all the various interests and reconcile the different positions. The Government of Nicaragua believes that the time has come to give tangible expression to the noble efforts promoted by Contadora and to bring peace to the region.

In that connection, we should like to express our concern at the recent proposal by the Government of Honduras for the convening of a meeting of Central American Foreign Ministers. Nicaragua is of the view that the revised Contadora Act is the culmination of an intense process of consultations and consequently should not be subject to further negotiations for the purpose of submitting substantive amendments or modifications. In any case, the minor improvements which the Contadora Act might need do not warrant a meeting of Central American Foreign Ministers. Furthermore, Nicaragua believes that a meeting of Central American Foreign Ministers, without the participation of the Contadora Group, would adversely affect the Group's peace efforts and undermine the positive work which it has been carrying out in its pursuit of formulas for understanding and conciliation.

Given the obstacles which have been created by some Central American Governments to the immediate signing of the revised Act, Nicaragua considers that the Contadora Group should redouble its efforts in order to obtain from the Governments in question a commitment to peace and secure acceptance of the Act at the earliest possible date. In that connection, the initiative falls to the Contadora Group to convene a high-level meeting of the Central American and Contadora countries if possible at head of State level, with the aim of promoting the willingness and the political decisions necessary for the unequivocal and genuine acceptance of the Act, which will lead to its signing and pave the way for peace in Central America.

At a time when Nicaragua is faced with a recrudescence of the war of aggression and preparations are being made for larger-scale operations aimed at destroying the Sandinist People's Revolution, we continue to stand ready to make every effort to promote a negotiated settlement to the problems besetting the region, while reaffirming our commitment to the defence of Nicaragua's right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence.

DOCUMENT S/16785

Letter dated 16 October 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 16 October 1984 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the blatant aggression committed by the Israeli authorities on 14 October against an Iraqi commercial steamer, which they fired at while it was in Jordanian territorial waters *en route* to the Jordanian port of Aqaba.

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

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

LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to inform you of the blatant aggression committed by the Israeli authorities against the Iraqi commercial steamer *Babel*. That steamer was passing through Jordanian territorial waters on 14 October 1984 *en route* to the Jordanian port of Aqaba when an Israeli patrol intercepted it and asked it to identify its cargo. When the captain of the steamer refused to comply with that request because it was in clear contravention of the rules of international navigation, the patrol opened fire on the steamer.

This action constitutes a flagrant violation of the rules of international law governing navigation in territorial waters, since it is inadmissible to interfere with a commercial vessel passing innocently through territorial

waters, especially where those waters are subject to the sovereignty of a foreign State.

I hope that you will permit me to register the protest and strong disapproval of the Republic of Iraq concerning this action, which is added to the thousands of acts in violation of the rules of international law and morality which the Israeli authorities have been persistently committing.

I request you to have this letter circulated to all States Members of the United Nations as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16786

Letter dated 17 October 1984 from the representative of Ethiopia
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 October 1984]

In my capacity of President of the Group of African States at the United Nations during the month of October and on behalf of the Group, I have the honour to request you, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, to consider the serious situation in South Africa emanating from the imposition of the so-called new constitution and to take all necessary measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to avert the further aggravation of tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

(Signed) Berhanu DINKA
Permanent Representative of Ethiopia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/16787

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

[Original: English]
[17 October 1984]

With reference to the fallacious and derogatory communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 14 October 1984 [see S/16768], I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to inform you of the following facts:

1. There is no longer any Thai military or administrative presence in the three villages in question.

2. Thailand is already overburdened with refugees from neighbouring countries, including Laos, and has no desire of adding to this burden. The villagers themselves

have voluntarily moved from the three villages in question and are being resettled in a safe area nearby. If these villagers wish to proceed to Laos, Thailand will be willing to facilitate their wish. Lao allegations of deportation or abduction cannot be substantiated, and are apparently intended to mislead world opinion.

3. In my statement in the Security Council, on 9 October [2558th meeting], it was proposed that Laos should proceed, as previously agreed, to the establishment of a joint technical team and, if Laos should renege on this, Thailand would agree to the dispatch of a fact-

finding mission by the Secretary-General to the area in question. Through such mechanisms or any other mutually agreed mechanism, the facts as stated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above can be easily determined and confirmed in an objective manner.

I have conveyed to you, on 16 October 1984, the facts stated above.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16788

Letter dated 18 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[18 October 1984]

With reference to the letter dated 17 October 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General [S/16787], I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to bring to your attention the following points:

1. Thailand's statement in the letter in question to the effect that "there is no longer any Thai military or administrative presence in the three villages" is nothing more than a ploy intended to deceive world public opinion. What is actually taking place is a tactical redeployment of forces. This has been confirmed by the spokesman for the Thai army in his statement to the press in Bangkok on 16 October.

2. Having deported nearly 900 Lao villagers to Thailand, that country now claims that the people concerned voluntarily left their homes and their property. That is a rather simplistic argument, since those who managed to escape the massive deportation have corroborated the statement made by the Lao delegation in the Security Council on 9 October [2558th meeting] concerning the measures of repression and harassment carried out against the villagers by the Thai occupation troops.

3. Thailand has insisted on the establishment of a so-called joint technical team for on-site verification of the

boundary line. Contrary to Thailand's claim, the boundary line in the area in question has been very clearly delimited by the Franco-Siamese agreements of 1904 and 1907, and follows the watershed line. In other words, everything which descends towards the Mekong is Lao and everything which descends towards the Menam is Siamese. The three villages are situated on the Houei Luang River, which flows towards the Mekong. Thus, there is no question of an artificial boundary. Furthermore, a study issued by the United States Department of State on 18 September 1962 found the boundary established by the 1907 treaty to be completely consistent with the watershed line. The real purpose of the fact-finding machinery proposed by Thailand is to call into question the boundary inherited from the colonial period, which would constitute a dangerous precedent and would strike a blow at the universally recognized principle of the inalterability of historical boundaries.

I would request you to arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16789*

Letter dated 20 October 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Spanish]
[22 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you a document entitled "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" which the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) prepared especially for use by the bands of mercenaries that, under the direct and open sponsorship of the United States Government, are attempting to overthrow the Government of my country.

The document, whose authenticity has already been confirmed by various United States official sources, is a

manual describing how to carry out assassinations, kidnapping, assaults and other criminal activities that contravene both international law and the legislation of the United States itself, notably Executive Decree No. 12333 of 4 December 1981.

The preparation, publication and distribution of the manual entitled "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" has been condemned by various sectors of public opinion in the United States and the international community and has been rejected by many United States congressmen. This contrasts with the attitude of senior officials in President Reagan's Administration who, while

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/596-S/16789.

conceding the paternity of the document, have attempted to downplay it, arguing that the document was prepared by lower-echelon employees of the CIA as a manual or that it was a first draft, subsequently revised—all of which has been disproved by the statements of the counter-revolutionaries themselves.

This official attitude of the United States suggests that the investigations ordered by President Reagan, which will be carried out by various departments within the CIA itself, are nothing more than a very dubious tactic designed to quiet American opinion.

What is certain is that the document faithfully reflects the current United States Government's philosophy and

its views on respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations. It likewise reflects the real objectives which the United States Government is pursuing in its dirty war against Nicaragua.

Lastly, I request you to arrange for this letter and the annex²¹ to it to 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*

DOCUMENT S/16790

Letter dated 22 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: French]
[22 October 1984]*

Further to my letters of 15 and 18 October 1984 [S/16768 and S/16788] concerning recent developments in the situation created in the Lao-Thai border region following the attack against and occupation of three Lao villages by ultra-rightist Thai reactionary forces on 6 June 1984, I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to bring to your attention the following:

1. The Thai forces have not yet withdrawn from the region of the three Lao villages. There has simply been a redeployment of these forces away from their former position. The Thai side has by no means abandoned its evil intent to occupy the region of the three villages. General Arthit Kamlang Ek, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, and Mr. Savanit Khongsiri, Director of the Press Service of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recently stated publicly that Thailand had not renounced its claims to the three Lao villages or recognized the sovereignty of Laos over them.

2. What is more, the ultra-rightist Thai reactionaries continue blindly to pound with artillery fire the region of the three Lao villages, whose entire population has been deported to Thailand and whose property has been plundered.

3. Thus it is plain that the problem of the three Lao villages has not been fundamentally settled. The Lao

People's Democratic Republic resolutely demands that Thailand should immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its forces from the region of the three Lao villages and redeploy them in Thai territory, in order to restore the situation that existed prior to 6 June 1984. The Thai side must cease all threats and acts of provocation against Laos. It must ensure the immediate return to their homes of all Lao inhabitants who were deported to Thailand and must pay them just compensation for the loss of life and property that they have suffered.

4. Thailand must recognize the territorial sovereignty of Laos over the region of the three villages and resume the negotiations with the Lao side which it unilaterally broke off in August 1984, in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

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

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

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 October 1984]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/180 D of 19 December 1983. In that resolution, the Assembly dealt with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. The report is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents, to which reference is made whenever appropriate.

II. MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS AND UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

2. The status of the cease-fire in the Middle East and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area up to September 1983 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1983 [S/16015, paras. 3-8]. The activities of the United Nations in this field have remained essentially the same. There continue to be three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL), and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). At present, they operate mainly in the Israel-Syria and Israel-Lebanon sectors.

(a) *Israel-Syria sector*

3. UNDOF, with some 1,300 troops provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, is deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of May 1974 [S/11302/Add.1, annex I]. A group of UNTSO observers is detailed to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks. The mandate of UNDOF has been extended twice by the Security Council during the reporting period, the last time on 30 May 1984 for a further period of six months until 30 November [resolution 551 (1984)]. The activities of the Force since September 1983 are described in two reports of the Secretary-General to the

Council, dated 21 November 1983 and 21 May 1984 [S/16169 and S/16573]. As reported by the Secretary-General, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet; UNDOF has continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties, and there have been no serious incidents.

(b) *Israel-Lebanon sector*

4. There are two United Nations peace-keeping operations in Lebanon: UNIFIL and the Observer Group Beirut (OGB), which is a part of UNTSO. UNIFIL, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 [resolution 425 (1978)] following the first Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its terms of reference were to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as called for the Council, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. The second Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which was launched in June 1982, radically altered the situation in which UNIFIL had to function. Following the invasion, the Security Council instructed the Force, as interim tasks, to maintain its positions in its area of deployment and to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population to the extent possible. With the approval of the Council, the Force has continued to carry out these interim tasks. The activities of UNIFIL since September 1983 are described in three reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 12 October 1983, 9 April and 9 October 1984 [S/16036, S/16472 and S/16776]. During the reporting period, the Council has extended the mandate of UNIFIL on an interim basis three times, the last time on 12 October for a further interim period of six months until 19 April 1985 [resolution 555 (1984)]. The authorized strength of UNIFIL is 7,000, but, because of its reduced activities, it had until recently some 5,680 troops provided by Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden. A group of UNTSO observers assists the Force in the performance of its tasks.

5. Observer Group Beirut was established in August 1982 in pursuance of Security Council resolution 516 (1982) and given the task of monitoring the situation in and around Beirut. OGB comprises up to 50 observers headed by an officer-in-charge under the overall command of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

6. In February 1984, following heavy exchanges of fire in the Beirut area, the Security Council met [2514th to 2516th and 2519th meetings] at the request of France and on 29 February voted on a French draft resolution by which it would have issued an urgent appeal for an immediate cease-fire throughout Lebanon and decided to constitute a United Nations force to take up a position in the Beirut area as soon as all elements of the Multinational Force had withdrawn from Lebanese territory and territorial waters [S/16351/Rev.2]. The draft resolution

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/600-S/16792.

was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

7. In August and September 1984, the Security Council met [2552nd to 2556th meetings] at the request of Lebanon, and on 6 September voted on a draft resolution submitted by the Lebanese representative by which it would have affirmed that the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²² applied to the territories occupied by Israel in southern Lebanon and demanded that Israel immediately lift all restrictions and obstacles to the restoration of normal conditions in the areas under its occupation in violation of the Convention [S/16732]. The draft resolution was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

8. During the period under review, the Security Council also dealt with hostilities that took place in northern Lebanon in the autumn of 1983. On 11 November 1983, the President of the Council made a statement [S/16142] and, on 23 November, the Council adopted resolution 542 (1983), in which it deplored the loss of human life caused by the events in northern Lebanon; reiterated its call for the strict respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; requested the parties concerned immediately to accept a cease-fire; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation, to consult with the Government of Lebanon and to report to the Council. On 26 November, a cease-fire was agreed by the parties involved in the fighting in the Tripoli area. On 1 December, the Secretary-General received a request from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for permission to use the United Nations flag to facilitate the departure of PLO forces from Tripoli. In a statement made on 3 December during consultations of the Security Council, the Secretary-General indicated that he had decided, on humanitarian grounds, to authorize the flying of the United Nations flag alongside the national flag of the ships which would evacuate the armed elements of the PLO [S/16194]. That statement was supported by the members of the Council [S/16195]. The evacuation took place on 20 December 1983, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report of 21 December [S/16228].

9. Since the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly or the Security Council, or both, were sent by France on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community [S/16389], Israel [S/16233, S/16276, S/16377, A/39/120, A/39/125, S/16391, S/16458, A/39/166, S/16474, S/16479, A/39/181, S/16645, S/16671, S/16678, S/16706, S/16762], Lebanon [S/16252, S/16471, S/16597, S/16650, S/16660, S/16682, S/16772] and the Syrian Arab Republic [S/16520, A/39/360]. Communications were also received from the PLO and were circulated at the request of Egypt [S/16570, annex] and Democratic Yemen [S/16749, annex].

III. SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

10. The action taken by the United Nations prior to September 1983 on the situation in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, was outlined in the Secretary-General's report [S/16015, paras. 9-16].

11. The General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories [A/38/409], which is composed of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, adopted resolution 38/79 A to H on 15 December 1983. By these resolutions, the General Assembly demanded that Israel immediately release Ziad Abu Eain, as well as other prisoners who were duly registered to be freed [resolution 38/79 A]; reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²² was applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of that Convention [resolution 38/79 B]; demanded that the Government of Israel desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature of demographic composition of the occupied territories [resolution 38/79 C]; demanded that Israel desist forthwith from certain policies and practices mentioned in the resolution and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee [resolution 38/79 D]; demanded that the Government of Israel rescind the expulsion of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it facilitate their immediate return [resolution 38/79 E]; determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a violation of international law [resolution 38/79 F]; condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in the educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories and demanded that Israel rescind all actions and measures taken against those institutions, ensure their freedom and refrain from hindering the effective operation of those institutions [resolution 38/79 G]; expressed deep concern that Israel had failed to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, and demanded that Israel inform the Secretary-General of the results of the relevant investigations [resolution 38/79 H].

12. The reports submitted by the Secretary-General under resolutions 38/79 E, F, G and H have been circulated as documents A/39/527, A/39/532 and Corr.1, A/39/501 and A/39/339 respectively. The reports under resolutions 38/79 A and D will be submitted at a later date.

13. In January 1984, concern was expressed to the President of the Security Council regarding legislation then under consideration by the Israeli Knesset [see S/16249, S/16255 and S/16261]. The President of the Council also received a letter from the representative of Israel on the subject [S/16269]. Following consultations of the Security Council on 26 January, the President issued a statement saying that the Council recalled in this

connection its previous resolutions stressing the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and urged that no steps be taken that could lead to further aggravation of tension in the area [S/16293].

14. On 20 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolutions 1984/1 A and B concerning the question of violation of human rights in the occupied territories. In those resolutions the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories along lines similar to those of General Assembly resolution 38/79 D.

15. Furthermore, the Commission adopted resolution 1984/2 of 20 February 1984 by which it declared that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights had no legal validity, and called upon Israel to rescind it. By resolution 1984/3 of the same date, the Commission condemned Israel for its continued occupation of and persistence in developing the colonization of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, which aimed at changing their demographic composition, institutional structure and status. The Commission reaffirmed that such measures constituted a grave violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and the Hague Convention of 1907,²³ and that they were null and void with regard to international law.

16. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories held periodic meetings in implementation of the request of the General Assembly under resolution 38/79 D. During the period between the meetings, the Special Committee was kept informed of events taking place in the occupied territories relevant to its mandate. Information was gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimony and written communications. At its periodic meetings, the Special Committee reviewed this information and assessed the human rights situation in the occupied territories with a view to deciding whether any action was required. The report of the Special Committee under Assembly resolution 38/79 D will be circulated as document A/39/591.

17. During its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 38/58 of 15 December 1983, concerning Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea, resolution 38/144 of 19 December, concerning permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, and resolution 38/166 of 19 December, concerning living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories. These questions are the subject of reports which have been circulated under agenda items 77 [A/39/142], 12 [A/39/326-E/1984/111], and 80 j [A/39/233-E/1984/79].

18. Since the thirty-eighth session, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation in the occupied territories. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly or the Security Council or both, were sent by Democratic Yemen as President of the Council of the League of Arab States,

[S/16501], Israel [S/16640], Jordan [S/16379, S/16538, S/16589, S/16598, S/16642, S/16695] and Morocco [S/16562]. Communications were also received from the PLO and were circulated at the request of Egypt [S/16311, annex; S/16360, annex; S/16392, annex; S/16450, annex].

IV. PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM

19. The Palestine refugee problem and the efforts of the United Nations to assist the refugees up to September 1983 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General [S/16015, paras. 18-21].

20. Following its consideration of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the period 1 July 1982 to 20 June 1983,²⁴ at its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on 15 December 1983. In resolution 38/83 A, the Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of UNRWA, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; reiterated its request that the headquarters of UNRWA should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III)²⁵ and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1984; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of UNRWA, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to UNRWA was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in 1983; called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA; and decided to extend the mandate of UNRWA until 30 June 1987, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III).

21. The other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealt with the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA [resolution 38/83 B], assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities [resolution 38/83 C], offers by member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees [resolution 38/83 D], Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip [resolution 38/83 E], resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees [resolution 38/83 F], population and refugees displaced since 1967 [resolution 38/83 G], reve-

nues derived from Palestine refugee properties [resolution 38/83 H], protection of Palestine refugees [resolution 38/83 I], Palestine refugees in the West Bank [resolution 38/83 J], and the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees [resolution 38/83 K].

22. The situation of the Palestine refugees and the activities of UNRWA since the adoption of these resolutions are described in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.²⁶ The reports of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA under resolutions 38/83 A and B appear in documents A/39/455 and A/39/575. The reports of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolutions 38/83 D, E, G, H, I, J and K have been circulated as documents A/39/375, A/39/547, A/39/411, A/39/464 and Add.1, A/39/538, A/39/372 and A/39/528, respectively.

V. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

23. The action taken by the United Nations on the question of Palestine up to September 1983 was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General [S/16015, paras. 23-32].

24. At its thirty-eighth session, on 13 December 1983, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under the agenda item entitled "Question of Palestine". In resolution 38/58 A, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. In resolution 38/58 B, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights continue to discharge its tasks and to provide it with the necessary resources to expand its work programme, and invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee. In resolution 38/58 C, the Assembly endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine of 7 September 1983,²⁷ welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with certain guidelines; invited all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, to participate in the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, urgently to undertake preparatory measures to convene the Conference; and invited the Security Council to facilitate the organization of the Conference. It also requested the Secretary-General to report on his efforts no later than 15 March 1984. In resolution 38/58 D, the Assembly urged the meeting of specialized agencies and other organizations, referred to in its resolution 38/145 on assistance to the Palestinian people, to be convened in 1984, to take into account the recommendations of the five preparatory meetings of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine²⁸ and the relevant United Nations resolutions in developing a programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to implement that programme. In resolution 38/58 E, the Assembly requested that the Department of Public Information

disseminate all information on the activities of the United Nations system relating to Palestine and take certain measures to that end.

25. The report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People appears in document A/39/35.²⁹ The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 38/58 C was submitted on 13 March 1984 [S/16409]. An addendum to that report was submitted on 13 September.

26. Since the thirty-eighth session, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General on various aspects of the question of Palestine. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the Security Council or the General Assembly or both were sent by India [S/16430] and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People [S/16327, S/16366, S/16373, S/16442, S/16493, S/16531, S/16568, S/16646, A/39/403]. Communications were also received from the PLO and circulated at the request of Yemen [S/16724, annex] and Jordan [S/16766, annex].

VI. SEARCH FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

27. An outline of developments relating to the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem from November 1967 until September 1983 may be found in the Secretary-General's reports of 18 May 1973 [S/10929], 17 October 1978 [S/12896], 24 October 1979 [S/13578], 24 October 1980 [S/14234], 11 November 1981 [S/14746], 12 October 1982 [S/15451] and 30 September 1983 [S/16015].

28. At its thirty-eighth session, on 19 December 1983, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 38/180 A to E concerning the situation in the Middle East. In resolution 38/180 D, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO; declared that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under the auspices of the United Nations; welcomed the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference at Fez; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since June 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements that violated the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Pales-

tinian territories and outside, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon; strongly condemned Israel's annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981, together with the recent accords concluded in that context, would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic and financial aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the collaboration between Israel and South Africa; and reaffirmed its call for the convening of a international peace conference on the Middle East as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine. The other parts of General Assembly resolution 38/180 concerned Israel policies in the Syrian Golan Heights and the other occupied territories [resolution 38/180 A], Palestinian cultural property that had been seized in Lebanon by the Israeli forces [resolution 38/180 B], Jerusalem [resolution 38/180 C] and supply of arms and economic aid to Israel [resolution 38/180 E].

29. The Secretary-General's report under resolution 38/180, which includes comments made by Member States on the resolution, has been circulated as document A/39/533.

30. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 38/58 C concerning an International Peace Conference on the Middle East (see para. 24 above). The reports submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of that resolution are contained in documents S/16409 and Add.1, of 13 March and 13 September 1984.

31. During the reporting period, the Secretary-General has engaged in continuous discussions with the parties to the Middle East conflict and with others concerned. In June 1984, he visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and had discussions with the leaders of those countries on various aspects of the Middle East problem. Thereafter, in July, the Secretary-General met with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO in Geneva. His continuing contacts on the Middle East have included further discussions with the permanent members of the Security Council and others at Headquarters and with the leaders of Governments whom he has met in various capitals.

32. On 31 July, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General a letter by which he transmitted a text dated 29 July 1984 and entitled "Proposals by the Soviet Union on a Middle East settlement". The proposals deal with the principles to be applied to a settlement as well as the organization and the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East [S/16685].

33. Since the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation in the Middle East. In addition to those referred to in the preceding sections of this report (see paras. 9, 18 and 26), communications were received from Afghanistan

[S/16602], Bangladesh [S/16783], France, on behalf of the ten States members of the European Economic Community [S/16456], India [S/16773], Israel [A/39/79 and Corr.1, A/39/180 and Corr.1], the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/16643], Morocco [S/16414] and the Niger [S/16535]. A communication was also received from the PLO and circulated at the request of Yemen [S/16693, annex].

VII. OBSERVATIONS

34. The Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East and its key issue, the Palestinian problem, have remained unresolved despite intensive efforts undertaken by the United Nations and individual Member States during the past 37 years.

35. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East has followed a pattern that has become all too familiar. Each of the five destructive and inconclusive wars has been followed by a new peace effort, spurred by the renewed awareness of the dangers of continued stalemate. On each occasion proposals were put forward and in some cases partial agreement reached, but the peace effort soon became deadlocked because of the intransigence of one party or another. In time, the sense of urgency was lost and a deadlock was once again allowed to persist until the next major crisis.

36. However, delay does not facilitate a solution of the problem in any way. Each succeeding war becomes more destructive because of the development of new and more sophisticated weapons. Far from resolving old issues, it creates new ones and widens the circle of resentment and mistrust among opposing parties. The interests of major Powers, which have political, economic and strategic concerns in the region, are also inevitably involved. New layers of complexity are thus added with each new war and the passage of time.

37. The continued stalemate in the Middle East has also had adverse effects on the authority and status of the United Nations itself. As I observed in my last annual report to the General Assembly,³⁰ the international community's inability to solve many of its problems has given rise to a process of side-stepping the United Nations and recourse to other means—force, unilateral action or confronting military alliances—that has weakened reliance on the Organization. I also mentioned that the non-implementation of resolutions, as well as their proliferation, tend to downgrade the seriousness with which Governments and the public view the decisions of the United Nations. Those observations apply especially to the Middle East conflict with the antagonisms and frustrations it has entailed.

38. It seems obvious that the Middle East conflict, involving as it does complex interrelated issues, can ultimately be fully resolved only by a comprehensive settlement covering all its aspects. This fact needs to be kept firmly in mind by the parties concerned, since all the agreements that have been reached in the past, whether within the United Nations framework or outside it, were clearly intended as interim steps in the search for a comprehensive peace. I continue to believe that a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East will have to meet the following conditions: the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied territories; respect of and

acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force; and, lastly, a just settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination. In this context, the question of Jerusalem also remains of primary importance.

39. It also seems obvious that a comprehensive settlement will have to be reached, at least in its final stage, if not earlier, through a process of negotiation in which all the parties concerned will participate. In addition, it is generally recognized that the support of the major Powers, especially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, is essential for any lasting settlement in the Middle East. From a purely rational point of view, all these requirements could best and most readily be met if negotiations were undertaken under some form of United Nations auspices.

40. At its last session, the General Assembly called for the convening of an international peace conference in an effort to reach a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem and requested me, in consultation with the Security Council, urgently to undertake preparatory measures to this end. In the light of the consultations I have held with the parties concerned, the members of the Security Council and other interested Governments, it is quite evident that the conditions required for convening the proposed conference with any chance of success are not met at the present time.

41. The various responses to the proposal for a Middle East peace conference exemplify many of the basic problems that have since 1948 hampered all attempts to negotiate a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. There has always been the question of whether talks should be direct, or indirect through some intermediary. There has been the question of whether negotiations should be between Israel and her Arab neighbours one on one, or conducted by all the parties concerned together. There has been the question of whether the negotiating process should be comprehensive or step by step. And there has been the controversy over the manner in which the Palestinian people should be represented.

42. Apart from the above-mentioned problems, questions of timing and of the willingness to negotiate have tended to frustrate the efforts of third parties to initiate a practical search for a just and lasting settlement. The history of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East and of the Palestine question has thus been a long record of missed opportunities punctuated by wars and violence that have only served to complicate the situation further and to create new misery and new obstacles to peace.

43. It seems clear to me that none of the parties to this historic and tragic conflict can hope to attain its maximum demands if there is to be a state of real peace in the region. In the changes of fortune, the shifting bal-

ance of power and the inexorable development of underlying trends in the Middle East, no party can view the future with equanimity, nor will the world escape the repercussions of continuing violence in this unique area.

44. I believe that the United Nations has a special obligation to make another determined effort to find the means by which we can move forward to a negotiated peace in the Middle East. We have the basis for such a peace in Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). We have the experience of all the efforts that have been made from many quarters since 1948 to solve this problem. Given the pressing need for a more durable peace in the area, it should surely be possible to devise a negotiating process acceptable to all the parties concerned on the basis of the two resolutions mentioned above.

45. Earlier this year, both in the Middle East and elsewhere, I discussed with a number of Governments concerned the possibility of using the machinery of the Security Council in a new way to work with the parties concerned on various aspects of the Middle East problem and to distil from the various proposals and plans that have been put forward in recent years the common elements that could help to work out the basis of a negotiating structure. I believed that such a process, if it could be initiated, might still have served to clear the ground and to prepare for a full-fledged effort to negotiate the problem.

46. As far as the proposal for a Middle East peace conference is concerned, I recall that the previous peace conference that met in December 1973, and of which the United States and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen, did in fact serve a useful purpose in relation to the arrangements that followed the 1973 war in the Middle East.

47. I think it is important to consider what a Middle East peace conference could now entail. It could mean many things. It does not necessarily have to be a conference in permanent session. What is now needed, it seems to me, is a framework for negotiations and an umbrella under which the necessary contacts could develop according to the demands of the problems that were being considered. It is this kind of framework or auspices that I believe could most usefully serve the needs of all the parties to the Middle East conflict.

48. I do not expect such a concept to be immediately acceptable in the light of views that have been expressed, in some cases very strongly, in the past year. I do, however, urge that the concept be given careful consideration.

49. For my part, I intend to remain in close consultation with all the parties to the Middle East conflict in case, at any particular juncture, the Secretary-General can play a useful role in furthering the negotiating process. In the light of the deep tension in the Middle East and the emergence of new factors in the situation, nothing could be less realistic than to expect the indefinite continuation of the present situation of no peace—no war.

Letter dated 22 October 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[23 October 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 19 September 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to you [S/16751] and to transmit to you a list of Iranian violations of the commitment to cease military attacks on residential areas of 12 June [see S/16609].

The above-mentioned Iranian letter is but further evidence of the deception and hypocrisy characterizing the behaviour of the Iranian régime. Does the international community, therefore, need concrete evidence of the large-scale military attacks that the Iranian régime continues to wage on Iraq, the latest of which was the attack on the middle sector of the military operations theatre on 18 October 1984, which resulted, as did the previous attacks, in disappointment, frustration and massive loss of human life?

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter, together with its annex, as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

List of violations by Iran of the commitment
of 12 June 1984

On 16 June 1984, between 9.50 and 11.45 a.m., Sayyid Sadiq district was the target of heavy artillery bombardment; 15 shells were fired in the direction of the centre, injuring one citizen and causing heavy damage to two dwellings.

On 20 June, between 10.40 and 11 a.m., an urban area in Basra province was the target of three heavy artillery shells.

On 21 June, at 9.50 p.m., a residential area in Basra province was shelled; three heavy shells hit the area, injuring a woman and a child.

On 15 July, Tawilah, Halabjah district, was bombed at 11.40 p.m.; during the night, four shells were fired, destroying two dwellings. Chandari in Sayyid Sadiq was subjected to heavy artillery fire the next day 11.30 a.m.; 12 shells hit the area, injuring one woman and damaging two dwellings.

On 20 July, at 11 a.m., Homan was subjected to bombardment; eight shells were fired, setting alight several houses and businesses.

On 30 July, at 11.40 a.m., Khurmali in Sulaymaniyah governorate, was the target of heavy artillery fire; one house was destroyed.

On 1 August, between 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 a.m., an urban area in Basra province was the target of shelling; 15 heavy shells were fired, killing one child and injuring two more children and two women. Biara was subjected to shelling between 10.30 and 11 p.m.; five shells were fired, damaging some orchards.

On 5 August, a civilian area in Basra province was shelled between 8.45 and 9 a.m.; some civilian properties were damaged.

On 6 August, a civilian area in Basra province was the target of artillery bombardment between 7 and 7.30 a.m.; 11 shells were fired, damaging an elementary school and three houses.

On 8 August, the suburbs of Basra and Biara, Halabjah district, were bombed by heavy artillery in the morning and afternoon; there was damage to some orchards.

On the night of 9 August and the morning of the next day, the suburbs of Basra and Mandali were bombed by artillery; one house in the suburbs of Basra was damaged.

On the morning of 11 August, the suburbs of Basra were bombed by heavy artillery; 19 shells were fired, causing some damage.

During the morning of 12 August, Biara and Chandari were bombed by heavy artillery; 15 shells were fired, causing damage to some orchards near Qassabet Biara.

During the morning of 13 August, the suburbs of Basra were the target of heavy artillery bombardment; one house was destroyed.

During the night of 13 August and the morning of the next day, Goman, Chandari and the suburbs of Basra were bombed by heavy artillery; fires broke out in some commercial stores and houses in Goman.

During the morning of 15 August, a suburb of Basra was bombed by heavy artillery; one house and some civilian establishments were damaged.

On 16 August, Khurmali was bombed by heavy artillery; two civilians were killed.

During the night of 16/17 August, the suburbs of Basra and Chandari district were shelled by heavy artillery; some damage was caused.

On 18 August, at 2.30 a.m., the suburbs of Chandari were the target of heavy artillery bombardment; 13 shells were fired.

On 23 August, a civilian area in Basra province was bombed by heavy artillery; 12 shells were fired.

On 27 August, a civilian area in Basra province was the target from time to time of heavy artillery fire; 19 shells were fired.

On 29 August, the suburbs of Basra and Biara were the target of heavy artillery; a child was wounded in Basra and some orchards were damaged in Biara.

During the morning of 2 September, a civilian area in Basra province was shelled by heavy artillery; some civilian establishments were damaged.

On 4 September, a civilian area in Basra was bombed by heavy artillery; three houses were damaged.

On 7 September, Al-Shihabi and a civilian area in the suburbs of Basra were bombed by heavy artillery; a civilian car was damaged.

On 8 September, a frontier area of Basra province was bombed; a child was injured.

On 9 September, at 9.55 p.m., the suburbs of Basra were the target of heavy artillery; five shells were fired, killing one national.

On 11 September, a civilian area in Basra province and Halabjah district was bombed by heavy artillery; six shells were fired.

On 12 September, at 11.30 p.m., a suburb of Basra was subjected to bombardment by heavy artillery, which killed one child, injured seven civilians, including three children, and destroyed six dwellings.

On the morning of 19 September, a civilian area in a suburb of Basra was bombed by heavy artillery, which caused damage to one of its schools.

On the morning of 20 September, the suburbs of Basra were bombed by heavy artillery, which caused damage to a primary school.

On 23 September, the suburbs of Basra were bombed by heavy artillery; six shells were fired.

On 26 September, the suburbs of Basra were bombed by artillery; two dwellings were destroyed and another was damaged.

On 1 October, the suburbs of Basra were bombed by heavy artillery; a dwelling was damaged.

On 2 October, the suburbs of Basra were subjected to bombardment by heavy artillery.

On the night of 3/4 October, Sayyid Sadiq and the suburbs of Basra were bombarded by heavy artillery; a woman was injured in Sayyid Sadiq.

On the night of 6/7 October, a civilian area in Basra province was bombarded by heavy artillery.

On 10 October, the suburbs of Basra were bombarded by heavy artillery; a citizen was injured and three civilian cars were damaged.

On 13 October, some civilian objectives in the suburbs of Basra were subjected to intensive bombardment; 22 heavy artillery missiles were fired, damaging some civilian establishments and three civilian bicycles.

DOCUMENT S/16795*

Letter dated 23 October 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 October 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of a statement dated 14 October 1984 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the sending of additional Vietnamese troops to intensify Viet Nam's war of aggression in Kampuchea.

I should be very grateful if you could have this letter and its annex 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

Statement made on 14 October 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the sending of additional Vietnamese troops to intensify Viet Nam's war of aggression in Kampuchea

During the last rainy season, namely since May, the Vietnamese aggressors have sent in some 24,000 new reinforcements to Kam-

puchea. They have also sent additional war materials to Kampuchea such as heavy-artillery pieces, tanks and many tons of ammunition. Those reinforcements in men and materials are still being transported through the Kompong Som and Phnom Penh ports.

In a short period of time only, that is from early October up to now, about 300 trucks of new Vietnamese reinforcements have been brought from Viet Nam to the western part of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese aggressors have stepped up their air attacks. They have used MIG-21, Antonov-12 and Antonov-26 aircrafts savagely to machine-gun and bomb villages in the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear. Especially, from September up to now, the Vietnamese aggressors have been increasing more ferociously their air raids to a larger scale. The above-mentioned evidence clearly testifies to the fact that:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors have not at all withdrawn their troops from Kampuchea. As to their alleged "troop withdrawal from Kampuchea", it is in fact the discharge of tired, wounded, disabled and sick soldiers whom they sent for a rest to the eastern part of Kampuchea, not even to Viet Nam.

2. As mentioned above, the Vietnamese aggressors have sent in a large number of new reinforcements and war materials to Kampuchea. Therefore, the repeated declarations of Nguyen Co Thach on the so-called solution to the Kampuchean problem and "troop withdrawal", among other things, are only sheer machiavellian lies aimed at deceiving the international opinion and perpetuating the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. In fact, Viet Nam is instead increasing its forces and war materials in greater number to carry on its genocidal war of aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea.

As is already known to the international community, Viet Nam categorically rejects the relevant United Nations resolutions demanding the withdrawal of all its aggression forces from Kampuchea.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/601-S/16795.

DOCUMENT S/16796*

Letter dated 23 October 1984 from the representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[23 October 1984]

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the joint communiqué issued by Mr. Augusto

Ramírez Ocampo, Minister for External Relations of Colombia, Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, Secretary for External Relations of Mexico, Mr. Isidro Morales Paul, Minister for External Relations of Venezuela, and Mr.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/606-S/16796.

Oydén Ortega Durán, former Minister for External Relations of Panama, at the conclusion of the meeting held at Madrid, on 17 October 1984.

We request you to arrange to have the text of the joint communiqué distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Carlos ALBÁN HOLGUÍN
Permanent Representative of Colombia
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) Porfirio MUÑOZ LEDO
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) Leonardo A. KAM
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Panama
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) José F. SUCRE FIGARELLA
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Joint Communiqué issued by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela and the former Minister for External Relations of Panama on 17 October 1984 at Madrid

Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, Minister for External Relations of Colombia, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, Secretary for External Relations of Mexico, Isidro Morales Paul, Minister for External Relations of Venezuela, and Oydén Ortega, former Minister for External Relations of Panama, met today at Madrid, on the occasion of the award of the 1984 Prince of Asturias Prize to the Contadora Group for the latter's efforts to avoid, through the diplomatic channel and political negotiation, the intensification and escalation of the conflicts besetting Central America. They took advantage of that valuable opportunity to consider the reactions of the five Central American countries to the revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775, annex], submitted to the Governments of the region on 7 September.

The Ministers examined recent developments, at both the regional and international levels, in the diplomatic process that they had promoted in fulfilment of an unavoidable obligation. They noted that there had been a very significant strengthening of widespread international support for the continuation of the Contadora Group's peace initiatives and for the signature of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America in its revised version. In that connection, reference was made to the meeting held last month at San José, Costa Rica,

between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Economic Community, Spain, Portugal, the five Central American countries and the members of the Contadora Group. Reference was also made to the debates at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, at which representatives of countries of all continents explicitly expressed their fervent hope that a negotiated solution would bring an end to the regional crisis as well as their support for the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve that objective. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77 also spoke in similar terms.

The Ministers underscored the importance of the submission of the revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the supreme international forum entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. At the same time, they expressed their approval of the comprehensive and extremely positive report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Security Council [S/16775], underscoring recent events in the region, as well as the progress made and the need to complete diplomatic negotiations.

The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the Central American Governments for having expressed their readiness to sign the Contadora Act as soon as possible. The five Governments of the region put forward their positions prior to 15 October, the deadline established for that purpose at the most recent joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations. The comments made will undoubtedly be very useful in concluding the current stage of the process, through the finalization of the legal instrument proposed. All the above took place in accordance with the objective defined at the joint meeting of 7 September 1984 in Panama [see S/16742].

On the basis of the above-mentioned factors, the Ministers agreed that it was appropriate to incorporate the comments made by the Central American countries in order to lend greater precision to the statements without modifying the balance achieved in the document.

The Ministers observed that the revised version of the Act was, strictly speaking, the outcome of a long, arduous and complex process of consultations and negotiation. They remarked that the essence of any negotiation required each side to yield to some extent, in the interests of a higher purpose, and stated that the Contadora Act would have to reconcile the positions and the interests of the five countries directly involved.

Some topics mentioned as open to clarification and modification were those referring to the machinery for verification and control of the commitments undertaken and their chronological implementation. Without intending to reopen substantive discussion or modify the assumptions and principles underlying the Contadora Act, the Contadora Ministers had undertaken joint action to assemble the comments that were consistent with the Contadora spirit.

The Ministers of the Contadora Group, on behalf of their respective Presidents, expressed gratitude for the distinction which the award to their countries of the 1984 Prince of Asturias Prize represented. They accepted it with deep appreciation and underscored that, above all, it would serve as a major stimulus to continue, in a firm and steadfast manner, the peace efforts in which the Group was engaged. Accordingly, they reaffirmed the readiness of their Governments to continue to work, in the spirit of fraternity and solidarity that had inspired them, to resolve the grave crisis besetting Central America.

The Ministers of the Contadora Group expressed special gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty Juan Carlos I for the honour that he had bestowed on them. They expressed their pleasure at having been received in audience by the President of the Spanish State, Felipe González, and recorded their appreciation for the hospitality and friendship extended to them by the Spanish people and authorities through their Minister for External Affairs.

DOCUMENT S/16797

Letter dated 23 October 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]
[24 October 1984]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 23 October 1984 from Mr. Miguel

D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George P.

Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

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 23 October 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States

I am writing to you with regard to the manual entitled "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" [S/16789], prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with a view to pursuing the war of aggression against my country. It deals with the commission of cruel and inhuman acts, including murder, in flagrant violation not only of the internal legal system of the United States but also of the basic norms of international law which should govern the international conduct of States that profess to be civilized and respectful of the principles of the United Nations.

The manual prepared by the CIA refers to such terrorist and illegal acts as the hiring of professional criminals to carry out murder, the neutralization of Government officials through the so-called selective use of violence, the creation of martyrs by instigating violent demonstrations leading to the death of participants and the execution of civilians as they try to escape from any villages occupied by mercenary forces in the service of your Government.

At the same time, the manual prepared by the CIA constitutes new documentary proof of the official policy of State terrorism advocated by the United States Administration against the Nicaraguan people and further corroboration of the criminal scope of the military and paramilitary activities of the United States against the sovereignty and political

independence of Nicaragua, in open violation of the order delivered by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984.³

Moreover, the actions described in the manual violate the domestic legal provisions of the United States, such as the Executive Order signed by President Reagan on 4 December 1981 prohibiting Government officials of that country from conspiring or participating in assassinations and from requesting other persons to carry out activities prohibited by that law.

It should be pointed out that President Reagan himself, during the election debate held on 21 October 1984, acknowledged that the manual had been sent for printing to the CIA chief in Nicaragua. This new admission, at the highest Government level, is an additional element in the open interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua in which the Government of the United States has been engaging by means of pressure on various parties, in particular the parties making up the "Coordinadora Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero", to deter them from participating in the electoral process.

It is noteworthy, in this respect, that the interventionist attitude has been exposed once and for all by the United States press itself in an article by Mr. Philip Taubman published in *The New York Times* of Sunday, 21 October, which quotes high-level officials of the current United States Administration as asserting that the Administration had done its utmost to prevent Arturo Cruz, representative of the parties making up the "Coordinadora Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero" from participating in the elections to be held on 4 November in Nicaragua. That article demonstrates that the CIA is required to carry out such a policy and, to that end, has established contact with the members of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise.

Similarly, it is not possible to deny that the policy of pressure and blackmail designed to attempt to damage the perception of the electoral process has influenced the recent decision of the Independent Liberal Party to abstain from participating in the elections of 4 November.

In view of the foregoing, the Government of Nicaragua expresses its most formal and forceful protest at the continuation of State terrorism and military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua on the part of the United States Government, and at the same time it calls for an end to pressure on political parties designed to obstruct their participation in the first free elections held in my country and for strict respect for the sovereignty and political independence of Nicaragua, in accordance with international law and the order of the International Court of Justice.

DOCUMENT S/16799

Letter dated 25 October 1984 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[25 October 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 25 October 1984 addressed to you from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the fact that on 10 October, the Iranian authorities opened fire on the Iraqi captives held by them in Gorgan camp, in which he requests you to send a mission to Iran to investigate this crime.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1984 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 10 October 1984, the Iranian authorities were guilty of a fresh crime against Iraqi prisoners held by them when their military indiscriminately opened fire on the prisoners in Gorgan camp, killing or injuring a considerable number of them. The crime took place notwithstanding the presence of a mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross at the camp. As you know, under the third Geneva Convention of 1949,³¹ prisoners of war are in the safekeeping of the detaining Power and are protected by international law, which

requires such States to respect the person, dignity and religious belief of the prisoner and to treat him humanely. Instead of observing its obligations under an international convention to which it is a party, Iran has continued to perpetrate crimes and murder the inmates of prisoner-of-war camps or prisoners before they reach those camps, over and above its other violations of the rules of international humanitarian law.

In registering its protest about the perpetration of this crime by the Iranian régime, Iraq requests you to send a

mission to Iran to investigate the crime, in accordance with the powers vested in you by the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of Security Council resolutions, and to consider this letter an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq Aziz
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/16801

Letter dated 29 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[29 October 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement dated 27 October 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 27 October 1984

For sending in their occupation troops and for their crimes committed in the three Lao villages of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang more than four months ago, the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circles have been denounced as aggressors and expansionists in collusion with the Chinese expansionists against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as saboteurs of good relations between the peoples of the two countries and as creators of tension in South-East Asia.

In face of the resolute struggle of the Lao people, approved and supported by public opinion in Thailand and throughout the world, these reactionaries became increasingly isolated from day to day, finding themselves beset by difficulties and defeats in every field. Their troops were therefore constrained to withdraw from the three villages. The Lao local authorities are once more administering the three villages, and some of their inhabitants who had fled are gradually returning to their homes.

However, the situation in the surrounding area remains tense; Thai troops are still occupying a position in Lao territory, in the valley to the south of Bane May, carrying out harassment activities and hastily reinforcing freshly-constructed outposts on various heights adjoining the frontier, in order to dominate the area of the three villages. At the same time, the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have assisted the Lao reactionaries in exile in their sabotage activities within Lao territory. What is particularly serious is that they have compelled more than a

thousand inhabitants of these three villages to leave for Thailand. Furthermore, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs has openly declared that Thailand has in no way renounced its sovereignty over the three villages. And General Arthit Kamlang Ek has declared that this is merely a "redeployment" of forces and that he is convinced that these three villages belong to Thailand.

These developments show that the Thai side has not really withdrawn its forces from Lao territory and has not renounced its intent to occupy these three villages and its expansionist designs on Laos.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic strongly condemns and denounces before Thai and world public opinion these aggressive manoeuvres and the criminal acts of ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circles, and resolutely demands that the Thai side should withdraw its forces completely from Lao territory, cease all threatening and harassing activities around the three Lao villages, ensure the immediate return to their homes of all the inhabitants forced to leave for Thailand, compensate them for the damage caused by the troops, and recognize Lao sovereignty over this region.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic again reaffirms its unchanging determination resolutely to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, it maintains its peaceful foreign policy and adheres to the principle of settling disputes between two countries through negotiation. In this spirit, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is prepared to send a delegation to Bangkok in order to resume the negotiations with the Thai delegation as soon as possible, in order to find a joint solution to the problems outstanding, to restore the situation that prevailed in the three villages prior to 6 June 1984, to end the tension in the frontier region and in the relations between the two countries and to re-establish good-neighbourly and fraternal relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, in response to their fervent aspirations and legitimate interests.

The people and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic sincerely thank the Thai people, the peoples of fraternal and friendly countries and justice-loving world public opinion for their sympathy and strong support in the Lao people's struggle against the aggression of the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circles in order to protect Lao sovereignty over these three villages.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic urgently appeals to the peoples of various countries to continue to give sympathy and support to the just struggle of the Lao people in order to safeguard their sovereignty over these three villages, in the interests of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, and peace and stability in South-East Asia and throughout the world.

DOCUMENT S/16802*

Letter dated 26 October 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 October 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that on 25 October 1984 the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the following was pointed out to him by the In-Charge of the First Political Department with regard to the recent aggressions and provocations of Pakistan frontier forces against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"In spite of repeated mentions made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Government of Pakistan, through the Embassy of that country, concerning the armed provocation and aggressions of Pakistan military units deployed close to the territory of Afghanistan, against the airspace and territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the demand made for the cessation of such aggressions, as evidence shows, not only have these aggressions and provocations not ceased but have escalated.

"As was mentioned to the Pakistan Embassy in the past also, according to the reports by the concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the aggressive forces of Pakistan deployed in a distance of 2 to 3 kilometres to the east of Barikot and 55 kilometres to the east of Asaadabad, have daily conducted provocative operations inside the territory of

the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan beginning from 18 October 1984, making use of mortars and other heavy weapons. As a result of these provocative shellings and hostile activities, a number of inhabitants in the area and military personnel have been martyred or injured.

"Similarly, at 2.30 p.m. on 21 October, two Afghan helicopters while landing in Barikot came under rocket fire from the territory of Pakistan. As a result, four persons were critically injured and one helicopter was damaged.

"Vigorously condemning and denouncing this hostile and provocative act of the Pakistan frontier units, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests over it. It must be mentioned that if such acts and provocative hostile aggressions of Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are continued, the responsibility for their consequences will fully lie on the Pakistani authorities concerned.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reserves its right to adopt the necessary measures for safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity."

I have further the honour to request that you 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/39/611-S/16802.

DOCUMENT S/16803*

Letter dated 30 October 1984 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 October 1984]

I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 29 October 1984, from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning another act of terrorism by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian civilians in Jerusalem.

As Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of October, I request you to have this letter and the enclosed 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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/619-S/16803.

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 October 1984 from the Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring to your most urgent attention yet another action in pursuance of the Israeli policy of State terrorism.

On Sunday, 28 October 1984, a bus carrying Palestinian workers and shoppers was attacked in Jerusalem, with an Israeli army-issue 66-mm rocket launcher. A 20-year-old Palestinian, Jamal Ismail Abu Matar, was killed, and 10 Palestinians were seriously wounded.

The forcefulness of the rocket attack was so great that, according to *The New York Times* of 29 October, the bus and roadside were splattered with the blood of the passengers. Also mentioned was that the weapon used was a United States-made 2-foot-long rocket launcher in wide use by the Israeli infantry. It is important to recall that several such actions in pursuance of the Israeli policy of State terrorism in the occupied Palestinian territories have been carried out with weapons issued to the Israeli army, and in several instances those perpetrating

DOCUMENT S/16804*

Letter dated 26 October 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 October 1984]

Further to my letter of 28 September 1984 [S/16763], I have the honour to report to you two grave violations of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side that took place on 21 October. The details of the incidents are as follows:

On 21 October 1984, bullets were fired from the Afghanistan side towards Arandu Post in Chitral as a result of which one Pakistani civilian was killed. On the same day at 1000 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, three Afghan jet aircraft violated Pakistan airspace in the Chitral area and dropped one bomb near Arandu.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/614-S/16804.

The Government of Pakistan views the continuing provocations from the Afghanistan side with deep concern and warns against the serious consequences ensuing from them for which the responsibility would rest solely with the authorities in Kabul.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16805*

Letter dated 29 October 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 October 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the morning of 27 October 1984 and that the In-Charge of the First Political Department pointed out the following to him in connection with Pakistan's recent aggression on the Jaji region of Afghanistan:

"The authorities concerned of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan inform that, as a result of heavy- and long-range weapon shelling on 24 October 1984 from Pakistan territory on the Jaji region, several residents and army personnel were injured and a number of houses were destroyed.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns and strongly protests to the Government of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/616-S/16805.

Pakistan over these repeated armed aggressions and provocations of Pakistan frontier contingents, which take place against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the instruction of Pakistan military authorities. The Pakistan authorities concerned are further reminded that they must put an end, as soon as possible, to these armed aggressions and provocations. Otherwise, the heavy responsibility for such hostile actions, which are contrary to international norms and principles, shall be borne by the Pakistan authorities concerned."

I have further the honour to request that you 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

**Letter dated 29 October 1984 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[30 October 1984]

On instruction from my Government and in reference to the letter of 22 October 1984 from the representative of Iraq [S/16793], I have the honour to bring to your attention that the validity of the Iraqi claims have once again been examined by your team stationed in Baghdad, and the official report of the team dated 19 September 1984 [S/16750] has already documented the baselessness of the Iraqi allegations contained in the above-mentioned Iraqi letter.

It would be highly appreciated if you would arrange for the circulation of the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16807

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 October 1984]

The attached letter dated 30 October 1984 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request contained therein, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

**Letter dated 30 October 1984 from Mr. Kyung-Won Kim, observer
for the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to document S/16743, dated 17 September 1984, which contains a letter from the observer for North Korea on the report of the United Nations Command [S/16694, annex] and the appendix attached to it on the terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon in October last year.

I should like to draw your attention to the following, which shows that the North Korean allegations in the above-mentioned document are nothing but their usual political propaganda aimed at shifting blame on the others for heightening tensions on the Korean peninsula and, in particular, for the crimes North Korea committed in Rangoon last October.

1. North Korea's allegation against the legality of the United Nations Command is patently groundless. The Command was established in Korea pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950, with contingents from 16 States Members of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea participating, in order to repel North Korea's unprovoked armed aggression on the Republic of Korea.

In the resolution mentioned above, the Command is requested, among others, to "provide the Security Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action taken under the unified command." Based on this request, the Command has submitted its report annually in recent years, the latest one on 11 June 1984 [*ibid.*].

The legality of the Command and its obligation to report to the Security Council are thus unquestionable, as the relevant Security Council resolutions remain valid.

In fact, for the past 30 years, North Korea has accepted the legality of the Command despite North Korea's repeated allegations against it, by participating, together with the Command, in the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission, which was established under the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 [S/3079, appendix A].

2. The full investigation report submitted to the Secretary-General by the Burmese Government³² squarely places all the responsibility on North Korea for the brutal terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon on 9 October last year against the presidential party of the Republic of Korea on a state visit to Burma, which claimed the lives of 17 Korean officials, including those of four Cabinet members. Despite North Korea's shamelessly persistent attempts to escape from its responsibility, the world then condemned strongly and still condemns this deplorable act of international terrorism directed against a head of State and diplomatic mission on a State visit and the sovereignty of the host State. The international community must be called upon to take further measures to protect diplomatic missions and prevent international terrorism in the interest of the maintenance of peace and security and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

3. The prevailing tensions on the Korean peninsula are attributable to North Korea's unchanging basic scheme to unify the country under its terms, using any means, including use of force. Reports of the United Nations Command have extensively covered the serious violations of the Armistice Agreement by North Korea in recent years, which include countless military provocations, armed infiltrations, digging of invasion tunnels across the demilitarized zone, terrorist attacks and continuing military buildup and war preparations.

In spite of all these continuing provocations and systematic use of violence by North Korea, the Republic of Korea has not only exercised great restraint in the interest of peace, security and prosperity in the region but also has taken a series of initiatives to reduce tension, resume dialogue and facilitate the process of reconciliation and accommodation between the two parts of Korea.

4. The Republic of Korea believes that inter-Korean negotiation is the only realistic and practical means to resolve peacefully the problems arising from the 39-year-old division. North Korea is therefore called upon to return to the negotiating table with the Republic of Korea, so that the two sides may agree to take measures to remove existing distrust and antagonism, reduce tension, promote reconciliation between them and pave the way for ultimate reunification of the country.

It is self-evident that the South and the North of Korea, the two parties directly concerned with the problem of Korea, should first reach basic understanding and agreement through dialogue and negotiation on the normalization of relations and peace arrangements between the two parts of Korea, on the basis of which other parties concerned could be involved for wider consultation and agreement.

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

Letter dated 31 October 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 October 1984]

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

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

(Signed) 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 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to our letters of 19 and 18 June and 19 September 1984 [S/16636, S/16651 and S/16751], I would like to draw your attention to the continuous Iraqi attacks on purely civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Heavy artillery fire of the Iraqi régime has martyred 23 civilians, injured 64 others, destroyed 280 homes, schools and stores, and resulted in 19 cases of fire since 10 September up until 19 October 1984. In a single air raid on the villages of Ilam province on 19 October, 18 civilians were martyred, 27 injured, and more than 10 residential units were partially destroyed.

The deliberate military attacks by the Iraqi régime on the purely civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the above-mentioned period clearly indicates an increase in the number of such attacks and consequently in the number of civilian victims and the extent of material damages. Nevertheless, the Islamic Republic of Iran, due to its full respect for and commitment to your initiative, i.e., the 12 June agreement, and particularly in order to uphold the authority of this agreement, has deliberately avoided asking the United Nations team stationed at Tehran to investigate the Iraqi attacks on residential areas and thereby to document Iraqi violations of the agreement. However, the continued Iraqi violations of the agreement and the provocative consequences of such violations are a matter of great concern to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While listing the Iraqi violations of the aforesaid agreement committed between 10 September and 19 October, we hope that you will continue to use your good offices in order to prevent the continuation of these attacks which could be a prelude for a total abrogation of the 12 June agreement and loss of many innocent lives and, consequently, a return to the situation prior to your initiative.

1. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 10 September 1984 partially destroyed two residential units, four stores, and resulted in one case of fire.

2. Long-range heavy artillery fire of the enemy forces on the city of Abadan on 11 September partially destroyed 9 residential units and 10 stores.

3. Heavy artillery fire on parts of Abadan on 13 September partially damaged four stores and resulted in two cases of fire.

4. Heavy artillery fire on residential sections of Abadan on 14 September injured two civilians and partially destroyed two residential units and one store.

5. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 16 September partially damaged three residential units and seven stores.

6. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 17 September partially damaged and destroyed 10 residential units.

7. Artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 18 September partially destroyed two residential units and five stores.

8. Heavy artillery fire on the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan on 19 September injured three civilians in Khorramshahr and partially destroyed seven residential units and one school in Abadan.

9. Heavy artillery fire on the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr on 21 September martyred one civilian, and partially destroyed nine residential units and four stores in Abadan and injured one civilian in Khorramshahr.

10. Artillery fire on the residential areas of the city of Abadan on 23 September partially destroyed 12 residential units and resulted in 1 case of fire.

11. Artillery fire on the residential areas of the city of Abadan on 24 September injured one civilian, and partially destroyed nine residential units and two stores.

12. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 25 September partially destroyed seven stores.

13. Heavy artillery fire on Khorramshahr and Abadan on 26 September martyred a civilian in Khorramshahr and damaged six residential units, one building and one civilian vehicle.

14. Long-range heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 28 September partially destroyed eight residential units.

15. Long-range heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 29 September injured four civilians and partially destroyed eight residential units.

16. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 30 September injured 42 civilians and partially destroyed 5 residential units.

17. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 4 October injured 1 civilian, partially destroyed 17 residential units and damaged 1 civilian vehicle.

18. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 8 October injured six civilians, partially destroyed five residential units and resulted in three cases of fire.

19. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 9 October partially destroyed seven residential units and one store.

20. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 3 October partially destroyed eight residential units, six stores and resulted in four cases of fire.

21. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 5 October partially destroyed 13 residential units and stores.

22. Artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 6 October injured five civilians, partially destroyed eight residential units and several stores, and damaged one civilian minibus.

23. Artillery fire on Noodshe, a suburb of Paveh, on 7 October injured one civilian.

24. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 8 October martyred two civilians and partially destroyed five residential units.

25. Artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 10 October partially destroyed four residential units.

26. Artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 12 October injured one civilian, partially destroyed four residential units and resulted in three cases of fire.

27. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 13 October martyred one civilian, injured two others, and partially destroyed nine residential units and four stores.

28. Artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 14 October injured one civilian, partially destroyed five residential units and one store, and resulted in two cases of fire.

29. Heavy artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 15 October partially destroyed six residential units and 1 store, and resulted in 3 cases of fire.

30. Artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 16 October injured 1 civilian, and partially destroyed 12 residential units and 1 store.

31. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 17 October partially destroyed six residential units.

32. Long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan on 18 October partially destroyed nine residential units and one store.

33. Air raid over the villages of Ilam province on 19 October martyred 18 civilians, injured 27 others, partially destroyed more than 10 residential units, and killed a number of cattle and other domestic animals.

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

DOCUMENT S/16809*

Letter dated 31 October 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[31 October 1984]*

Further to my letter of 26 October 1984 [S/16804], I have the honour to report to you a grave violation of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side that took place on 29 October, causing loss of life and damage to property.

The details of the incident are as follows: On 29 October, at 0830 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, two Afghan jet aircraft intruded nearly 4 kilometres into Pakistan airspace and dropped four bombs on Arandu village in Chitral, as a result of which four persons died and five were wounded. The bomb also destroyed six houses.

The Government of Pakistan takes serious view of this wanton and unprovoked attack, causing loss of innocent lives and damage to property, and has warned against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul would be solely responsible.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/624-S/16809.

DOCUMENT S/16810*

Letter dated 31 October 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[31 October 1984]*

I have the honour to refer to the Security Council document S/16805 dated 29 October 1984, and to bring to your attention the following statement issued at Islamabad on 29 October 1984:

“The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office this morning and Pakistan's response to an allegation, made by the Kabul authorities that the Pakistan armed forces had fired long-range heavy weapons into Afghanistan in the Jaji area of Paktia province on 24 October, causing injuries and damage, was conveyed to him.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/625-S/16810.

"The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was informed that this allegation was carefully checked and found to be totally false. There had been no firing by the Pakistan armed forces across the border in that area or anywhere else. In fact, the Pakistan armed forces had deployed no heavy weapons in the area from where the firing is alleged to have taken place."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16811*

Letter dated 31 October 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[31 October 1984]*

With reference to the letters dated 18, 22 and 29 October 1984 of the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [S/16788, S/16790 and S/16801] concerning the three villages near the Thai-Lao border, I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to inform you that the allegations contained in the aforementioned letters are slanderous and totally unfounded.

For example, in the letter dated 29 October, the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, while acknowledging that there was no longer any Thai military presence in the three villages in question, made the allegation that

Thai troops were still holding a position in Lao territory in the valley south of Ban Mai village. This allegation is again without foundation whatsoever, and can readily be found to be totally false by any neutral third party.

The Royal Thai Government wishes to request the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to refrain from making any further malicious and false allegations which can only exacerbate tensions between two neighbouring countries and peoples.

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/39/626-S/16811.

DOCUMENT S/16812

Letter dated 1 November 1984 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[1 November 1984]*

I wish to bring to your renewed attention document S/16785, in which the Foreign Minister of Iraq asserts that the Israel Defence Forces opened fire on an Iraqi ship in the Gulf of Eilat.

On 12 October 1984, the Iraqi ship *Babylon* was sighted moving north in the Gulf of Eilat. The Israel Defence Forces made no contact with it. At no time was the ship stopped, checked or fired upon. Any claim to the contrary is a fabrication.

Iraq has consistently violated the rules of international navigation. Dare one hope that its sudden sensitivity to

these laws portends a greater security for ships in the Persian Gulf?

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

*(Signed) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

Letter dated 1 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[1 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a note dated 31 October 1984, sent to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, by Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the circulation of this letter and the note 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

Letter dated 31 October 1984 sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras by the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I wish to draw your attention to the serious events set out below.

Today, 31 October 1984, between the hours of 9 a.m. and noon, new violations of our national airspace have been committed by as yet unidentified aircraft coming from Honduran territory. These violations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/628-S/16813.

of our airspace have followed two routes in particular: the first covers the Jalapa-Valle Limón and Teotecacinte sectors, while the second covers the sectors of Ocotal, Somoto and Dipilto. Our troops located in the flight path of the first route have heard an explosion in the area of Valle Limón, the circumstances of which are being investigated by our authorities. Similarly, in the flight path of the second route indicated, our troops have heard another explosion in the Dipilto sector, approximately 5 kilometres from the frontier with Honduras. It should be pointed out that other violations of our airspace, which are being investigated by our authorities, have occurred in other parts of our national territory. The results of the investigations being carried out will be transmitted in detail to the Government of Honduras in a later communication at the appropriate time.

These actions coincide with denunciations voiced by the Minister of Defence of Nicaragua, Commander Humberto Ortega, against the increased occurrence of violations of our airspace, including overflights by United States aircraft which have dropped unidentified objects into our territorial waters.

Furthermore, these violations of national sovereignty are in line with the plans drawn up by the Central Intelligence Agency aimed at impeding the electoral process taking place in my country by reviving the war of aggression being waged by the Government of the United States against the Nicaraguan people.

In registering the most formal and energetic protest against the open use of the territory of Honduras in the implementation of these aggressive plans against Nicaragua, the Government of Nicaragua calls on the Honduran authorities urgently to use all the means at their disposal to prevent their territory continuing to be used as a base for attacks on Nicaragua, to the detriment of the commitments freely undertaken by Honduras under international law and of the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group.

DOCUMENT S/16815*

Letter dated 1 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[2 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the declaration of the Government of Nicaragua concerning the amendments³³ to the Contadora Act of 7 September 1984.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the declaration 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

Declaration of the Government of Nicaragua concerning amendments to the Contadora Act

The Government of Nicaragua considers that these are substantive changes seriously affecting the nature and spirit of the proposal and the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/629-S/16815.

agreements reached by consensus after nearly two years of long and difficult negotiations. The attempt to reopen this debate is endangering the process of negotiation itself undertaken by the Contadora Group in order to reach a peaceful solution.

If we examine the comments submitted by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, we find that they reflect the observations made by the Government of the United States and that they form part of the United States policy of changing the nature of the Contadora Act of 7 September 1984 [S/16775, annex] and of preventing its signature. In these circumstances, Nicaragua believes that it is necessary to inform the countries making up the Contadora Group that it is totally opposed to the comments put forward by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica because they constitute in fact a rejection of the Contadora proposal and a complete denial of agreements previously reached by consensus. Even more serious, they signify a rejection of the document of objectives itself [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex] and of the document of Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives [see S/16262 of 10 January 1984].

For Nicaragua, it is unacceptable to go back to the beginning of the negotiating process. As pointed out by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group in their note of transmittal, the Contadora Act is the result of long months of negotiation in which balanced recognition was given to the interests of the different Central American countries. All that remained was the necessary political will on the part of the Governments of the region to bring about the signature of the Act.

Accordingly, Nicaragua considers it essential that the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica should show this political will to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis afflicting the Central American region.

Similarly, Nicaragua considers it of vital importance that the Contadora Group should take the necessary steps to guarantee the success of the negotiations and to prevent attitudes such as those adopted by the United States and its unconditional allies in the region from undermining the efforts being made to secure peace.

In reiterating its support for the proposal contained in the Contadora Act of 7 September and hence its rejection of the suggestions for substantial changes put forward by the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, Nicaragua reaffirms its readiness to continue its strong support for the immediate signature without amendments of the Act. It therefore considers that, as already pointed out, the Contadora Group should strongly urge those countries and the Government of the United States to show the political will necessary to bring about in the shortest possible time the peace which the Central American peoples need and rightly demand.

DOCUMENT S/16816*

Letter dated 5 November 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 November 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the morning of 3 November 1984 and the following was pointed out to him by the In-Charge of the First Political Department:

"The relevant authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan inform that in spite of the repeated presentations in connection with the shellings of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan soil, the Pakistani authorities have not prevented the recurrence of their actions. Hence, while two helicopters of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan air force were landing in Barikot area at

8.30 a.m. on 29 October 1984, they came under fire from the general direction of Arandu on the soil of Pakistan. As a result, both helicopters were damaged.

"Condemning such hostile and aggressive acts, which constitute an effort to aggravate the situation along the frontiers between the two countries, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan points out that the responsibility for the consequences of such acts rests on the concerned authorities of the Pakistan Government."

I have further the honour to 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/39/632-S/16816.

DOCUMENT S/16817*

Letter dated 5 November 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 November 1984]

I have the honour to refer to Security Council document S/16802 dated 29 October 1984, and to bring to your attention the following press statement issued in Islamabad on 2 November:

"A representative of the Afghan Embassy was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today and Pakistan's response to two recent protests made by the Kabul authorities was conveyed to him.

"In their protest made on 25 October 1984, the Kabul authorities had alleged that the Pakistan armed forces had fired mortars and other heavy weapons across the border towards Barikot opposite Arandu in

Chitral district. The Kabul authorities had also alleged that on 21 October four Afghans were injured and one helicopter damaged as a result of firing from the Pakistan side in the same area. In a separate protest on 1 November, the Kabul authorities had alleged that two Afghan helicopters, while trying to land at Barikot, were damaged as a result of firing from the Pakistan side.

"The representative of the Afghan Embassy was informed that these allegations were carefully checked and found to be totally false. The Government of Pakistan had already stated categorically, on 29 October, that no weapons had been deployed by the Pakistan armed forces in the areas where the incidents were alleged to have occurred. There had been no

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/633-S/16817.

firing by the Pakistan armed forces across the border in that area or anywhere else.

"The representative of the Afghan Embassy was told that, by resorting to false allegations, the Kabul authorities were trying to shift the blame onto Pakistan for events inside Afghanistan for which Pakistan was not responsible in any manner whatsoever."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16818*

Letter dated 6 November 1984 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[6 November 1984]

Once again the Government of Nicaragua is attempting to confuse international public opinion by describing the position of three Central American countries³³ *vis-à-vis* the revised Contadora Act as being obstructionist or linked to the interests of another country in the region.

As the Deputy Minister of Costa Rica, Mr. Jorge Urbina, stated in the debate on the situation in Central America in the General Assembly, our country "emphatically reject[s] the argument of those who claim that our concerns over the achievement of an effective and complete commitment are mere delaying tactics. Those who would disguise our concerns in interventionist and militaristic clothing are misguided".³⁴

Costa Rica can affirm that it does not have the slightest difficulty in accepting the letter and the spirit of the revised Act, since it already honours the commitments contained therein. We do, however, find it difficult to subscribe to a document which is not verifiable and which leaves the agreement on paper, and we are particularly concerned at the fear with which the Government of Nicaragua regards our interest in ensuring the inclusion of machinery to guarantee compliance with the agreement by Governments. In this regard, Costa Rica has indicated that it has no objection to the formulation of proposals which, without altering the essential features, would

make it possible to verify the means whereby peace will be restored to the region.

Throughout the Contadora negotiation process, Costa Rica has spared no effort to ensure that the final agreement results in a democratic Central America rededicated to development, rather than a Central America where an arms race continues unabated and where a climate of intolerance persists, with little political participation. Our behaviour has always been governed by our traditions and by the interests of the people of Central America, and not by "unconditional alliances" of any kind.

The international community will have the opportunity to judge for itself, when it analyses the contents of the recommendations and observations elaborated by the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, whether, as the Government of Nicaragua maintains, our observations "seriously [affect] the nature and spirit of the proposal" [S/16815, annex] contained in the revised Contadora Act or whether, on the contrary, they enrich the document by strengthening the machinery for verification and control envisaged therein.

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

(Signed) Fernando ZUMBADO
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/637-S/16818.

DOCUMENT S/16819

Note verbale dated 22 October 1984 from the representatives of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[7 November 1984]

The representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe present their compliments to the President of the Security Council and have the honour to transmit the following documents concerning the grave situation prevailing in the territory of East Timor, under Indonesian military occupation, and request that they be circulated as a document of the Security Council:

(a) A communiqué, signed by Xanana, Commander-in-Chief of the Forças Armadas de Libertação Nacional de Timor Leste, concerning the military situation in East Timor up to July 1984;

(b) A report on the food situation in the territory and some data on the atrocities committed by the authorities and forces of occupation;

(c) A list of prisoners and those who disappeared. This is only a partial list of people who are easily identifiable; the list is signed by Jose Alexandre Gusmão,

ANNEX I

Communiqué of the Forças Armadas de Libertação Nacional de Timor Leste concerning the military situation in East Timor up to July 1984

The offensive of Beni Mordani, which started in September last year, has, until now, produced results by the troops of occupation which are reflected in the frustration of the Indonesian soldiers and the incapacity of Jakarta to put an end to war through waging a war. The great but impotent effort of the generals of Jakarta, translated into this offensive directed at the extermination of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN), involving attack planes Bronco and Tiger, ships, cannons, mortars, helicopters, bazookas and rockets and about 20 battalions, found an adequate response from the guerrillas through the constant and heavy losses of the troops of occupation and the capture of a large number of arms, munitions and Indonesian military equipment.

The volume of the actions carried out by the guerrillas proves well the capacity of the Forças Armadas de Libertação Nacional de Timor Leste (FALINTIL), which on no occasion was intimidated by the repeated threats of extermination and by the dimensions of the offensive. The capture of Indonesian material assures plainly to FRETILIN the continuation of the war for as long as Jakarta maintains its position of total disrespect for the resolutions of the United Nations. FRETILIN did not turn passively to defence, as Beni Mordani had thought it would; the guerrillas, aside from the daily combat which takes place during the military operations within our zones, have also started to attack, and Tutuala, Los Palos, Lore, Luro, Uatocarabau, Quelicai, Uatolari, Vemasse, Laleia, Cribas, Natar Bora, Ainaro, Same, Alas, Soibada, Ossu, Laclubar and Turiskai have been targets of our attacks.

Two Broncos and two Tigers machine-gun and bomb daily the zones controlled by FRETILIN, either as retaliation for our acts or in order to clear the land for the advance of their troops. Mortars and cannons are stationed in the villages and in the countryside (Los Palos, Luro, Uatolari, Quelicai, Iliomar, Ossu, Viqueque, Laclubar, Same, Alas, Turiskai, Manatuto, Mehara Sagadate and Naharecka), and terrorize the frightened local population by night and by day. Another five battalions were brought in (741, 742, 743, Marinir 5 and one of RPKAD) to reinforce the 15,000 troops already there. However, the hospitals of Dili and Baucau are overcrowded with wounded Indonesian soldiers, and in Baucau it was necessary to have one more cemetery built, in Kaibada.

Incapable of achieving the immediate destruction of the guerrillas, Colonel Purwanto's (former Indonesian military commander in East Timor) replacement, thought to be more resolute and aggressive, once again forced the mobilization of the population for the fighting that took place last January and February; this in spite of the protests made by the Catholic Church in Dili. During combat the population was hungry because it had no rations, while the Indonesian soldiers were supplied by helicopters; the situation was rife with problems for the population, which was "complaining" but was forced to continue to march. This fact impeded the continuation of the fighting, which had been planned to end by April with the total extermination of FRETILIN. However, a new mobilization of the population from the ages of 14 to 60 is already being planned for the months of the dry season (August, September and October). From the end of June to mid-July the population of Vemasse, Laleia, Manatuto and Lacló was forced to fight in the north-central regions of the country, where about 30 members of the population died in Vaime on 5 July during confrontations with the guerrillas, because the forces of occupation force the population to advance while they themselves stay in the rear. Not satisfied with all this, the authorities of the occupation are recruiting *pemuda* (schoolchildren) and giving them arms.

The declarations issued by Jakarta on "sporadic fighting" in East Timor are simply negated by the refusal to allow the entry of independent observers. The constant blockade and recent expulsion of the International Committee of the Red Cross have allowed the authorities of the occupation and their assassin forces to impose a new climate of terror and of crime in East Timor. The arbitrary imprisonments continue, and every person taken out of the prison at night or called out of his house at night disappears. We continue to appeal to the peace-loving and justice-loving world to pressure Jakarta not to make use of retaliation against the population when their forces suffer on the battlefields and to

allow humanitarian organizations to enter East Timor, in order to assist the population. The marionette *gubernur*, Mario Carrascalao, has stopped distributing money to the hungry people in Dili to stop them from "buying mango here and selling it there", and, already more resolute and aggressive, he has put an end to the audiences of his policy of "conquering the hearts", and he yells at those who still believe that he could give them money to buy food for their children: "When the Indonesians die, you can also die!"

The people of East Timor struggle and accept all the sacrifices that their process of liberation demands! The people of East Timor fight for the expulsion of the foreign domination, and the guerrillas of FRETILIN are conscious and more determined in their role of assuring, through armed struggle, the defence of the inalienable right of the Mau Bere people freely to choose their own destiny.

ANNEX II

Report on the food situation in the territory and some data on the atrocities committed by the authorities and forces of occupation

1. Summary of the deplorable food situation

Zone of Tutuala: the five tribes of the village of Tutuala, aside from little manioc vegetable gardens, have no corn because they did not plant it in the previous season. Some people, who used to have recourse to fishing, cannot go to the seashore because of the restrictions of movement. Mehora, Poros and Porlamano have finished the weeds produced in 1982 and have nothing left to eat. In these three places the population suffers lots of retaliation from the enemy.

Zone of Los Palos: Muapitine, Home, Ira Lafen Fuibro, Lusrai, Cepelata and Ira Hara (some of them are concentrated around Los Palos) are in the same conditions as Tutuala. The population is doing very badly because it cannot leave the villages and fetch coconuts on the hillside next to the plain and has not been able to plant. The fields next to Louro, Soro and Sorulua have not been planted, and the population is also doing badly; but, even so, they still have the coconuts around the fields.

Zone of Lore: Maluro and Ili Lapa manage to supplement the little food they have with the coconuts.

Zone of Moro: in better condition, but the fields of Maina I and II, Cerelau and Baduro only serve to supply *cumbili* (vegetables) that grow on the edge of the fields as well as coconuts.

Zone of Iliomar: aside from the little corn and manioc vegetable gardens, the survival of the population has been assured by the recourse to eating *sagu* (roots).

Zone of Luro: the zone of permanent hunger, because sweet potato used to be the basic food. This year people have not been able to plant, owing to the restrictions that were imposed, and the population has no potatoes to eat.

Zone of Laiasi: the last corn crop is being finished, but people survive with manioc, which is starting to spoil because it is old.

Zone of Laga: the rice fields on the edge of Laga belong to the favoured ones, who own buffalos which were taken away from suspected supporters of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN). In spite of the corn and manioc vegetable gardens on the fields of the hillsides, the villages of Samalai, Saelari, Sagadate and Atebri (concentrated along the Laga-Baguaia road) have survived on breadfruit, which is already out of season, and what they still had from the vegetable gardens is nearly finished because they were impeded from planting during the previous season.

Zone of Baguia: the population is doing very badly, and the sweet potato, the basic food, so far has only leaves, which are eaten by the population. More towards the centre of the village, the owners of land also have manioc. The people of the tribes which formerly lived in the mountains and in Leguman have now been concentrated in the area surrounding the village and do not even have the recourse to *cumbili*, *sagu* or coconut, because these things do not exist in the area.

Zone of Quelicai: also is a zone of permanent hunger. The population has no corn, manioc does not grow well because of the climate, and the production of sweet potato is weak. As in previous years, the population could have recourse to wild-growing leaves, weeds or coconuts, but the restriction of movement beyond Meku or out of the village forces the population to eat only papaya leaves and green papayas.

Zone of Uatolari: here it is not allowed to plant on the northern part of the Viqueque-Uatolari road, and the new vegetable gardens on the southern part of the road have not had sufficient crops, owing to the re-

strictions which impeded access to the vegetable gardens. In many places (Uatolari, Ossu, Venilale, Seical, Rade Uma, Vemasse, Laleia) the planting of corn in badly prepared vegetable gardens was done out of season, and the little that they managed to plant dried up because the rainfalls stopped. The populations of the fields of Kapuas, Maluro Komo, Meabuti, Be Bui and Lugaça only have recourse now to *cumbili*, *sagu* and *maek* that grow near the fields. Because the population cannot move further, the situation will be much worse in the coming months of the dry season.

Zones of Ossu and Venilale: not as bad as Quelicai, even though a large part of the population is suffering from hunger because it was not allowed to plant in the previous season, but it still has recourse to manioc.

Zone of Baucau: in the surrounding areas from Seical to Gari Uai and from Loilubo to Bukoli, the population strongly feels the restrictions of movement to their own vegetable gardens. The population has no corn left and is surviving on manioc that is still in the vegetable gardens, but in the coming months the population will be doing much worse.

Zone of Vemasse: the production of the few rice fields on the coast was poor this year. The majority of the population that formerly lived in the interior is now concentrated around the village and is struggling continuously with the problem of land for production, and since the population did not plant in the previous season, people have recourse to *sagu*.

Zone of Viqueque: on the fields of Bua Norak, Be Loi, Bikaoim and Luca, the only recourse people have is to crush *sagu* into meal by day and by night. In Klaterek Mutiu, where the population from Kraras that managed to survive has been concentrated, people are dying of hunger, because they do not even have knives to cut the *sagu*.

Zones of Lacluta, Barike, Soibada and Fatu Berliu: the areas for planting have become smaller, and there is no corn left. Only the manioc of the production of 1982 is continuing to feed the people. Here also the (spoiled) manioc is poisoning the population.

Zone of Laleia: the problems of land and of hunger are also the permanent situation of Laleia. Even though the population managed to plant a little corn north of the road, when the ears of corn were still green the authorities of the occupation forced the population to cut the crop "for security reasons"; the little corn that was cut became spoiled, and the people only can go to the coast (always accompanied by the forces) to gather tamarind and some wild leaves. Some people who had recourse to fishing and to gathering salt cannot do it now owing to the restrictions. There are many weeds just 2 kilometres out of the village, but the population is even not allowed to have recourse to *maek* or *sagu*.

Zone of Laclubar: the sweet potato and *kortas* (basic food) cannot satisfy the hunger, and the population is using *koto morek* that grows on the hillsides of Uma Lima and Maubere. The population "does not know" corn.

Zone of Alas: the population is doing very badly and for many months has not been able to reach the vegetable gardens. The people were forced to let the little corn in the vegetable gardens become spoiled.

Zone of Manatuto: hunger is chronic, as it has been in the past, and the size of the rice fields is smaller than before, and these fields do not belong to the whole population. Although there are some little vegetable gardens, the people in general have always to eat *sagu*.

Zone of Same: nothing grows on the fields of Dare, Xipantiga, Rototo, Seu Sate, Holaina or Gorotu, and the people are doing badly.

Everywhere, the majority of the population has no clothes.

2. Some data on the atrocities committed by the authorities and forces of occupation

(a) New ataus (prison islands) and new comarcas (prisons) outside of East Timor:

Six times already, from October 1983 to last May, Garuda (Indonesian Airlines) has transported prisoners from Dili to Bali, Kupang and Flores. As they leave the prisons of Dili, until they enter the plane, the prisoners, two by two, are tied together by their thumbs. This situation has been seen by all the people who were at the airport; the family members of the prisoners who live in Dili were allowed to say good-bye to their husbands, fathers or sons. As it is impossible to give the names of all the prisoners, we only can say that among them were David Ximenes, ex-candidate for the position of officer of the Portuguese army and imprisoned since June 1980, and Antonio da Piedade, born in Uaibota-Ossu, ex-administrator of a village during colonial times.

(b) Inhumane acts in Mehara as practiced by the nangallas (special forces to combat subversion)

After an operation on the road between Mehara and Tutuala on 6 November 1983, during which the guerrillas destroyed a vehicle and captured 15 arms, and following an action on the village of Tutuala on 20 November, during which the *nangallas* stationed there suffered seven losses, the assassin occupier imprisoned more than 200 people from Mehara and Porlamano and corralled them in the two school buildings of Mehara. Among the prisoners were old people, men, women and children (all of them family members of armed villagers who had gone over to the armed resistance in August 1983). Aside from beatings and torture (the women were also subjected to electric shocks and to burning with cigarettes on the breast and face), nobody was allowed to go further than 5 metres from the school building. As there are no latrines, during the daytime, men as well as women "made the necessities" in the open, under the eyes of the *nangallas*, who mocked the women with immoral words and expressions, such as "what are you doing, 'mama'?" And at night, the prisoners were forced "to make the necessities" in front of everyone in little cans that all of them had. The food came from the house of each of them, but people were not always allowed to bring it. This way, the two school buildings became prisons, where the prisoners slept, ate and "made the necessities". Many of the prisoners have disappeared, and in our next letter we shall send the names.

(c) Another act of retaliation not less inhumane

After the revolt of Kraras, the forces of occupation destroyed the village, completely massacring more than 200 people; among them were men, women, invalids and children. The sick, invalids and little infants were burnt inside their houses. The population left without clothes, without food, seeking refuge on Bibileu mountain. After intense bombing, the forces of occupation captured about 500 people and massacred them at the Be Tuku River. Through constant bombings, a prolonged encirclement of the mountain and "cleaning" operations, the surviving population was forced to surrender once again to the enemy. The aggressors took away from the population what it had left—big and small knives and spears. The whole population was sent to a place called Klaterek Mutiu and cannot cut *sagu* to eat or wood to build huts. If it were not for the people of Bikarin, who supported the survivors of Kraras (formerly of the tribe Bibileu), they would have been decimated by hunger. All day and all night, men as well as women are put on "guard duty", while a platoon of *nangallas* is stationed there in the centre of the field, warning that if FRETILIN attacks, the people will be exterminated.

(d) Another act of retaliation against the population

Cases of this sort are countless, and we only describe a few that are easily identifiable.

On 15, 16 and 17 March 1984, there were successive confrontations in Bou Meke, Kaibrek and Buburako with the Indonesian company battalion 328, during which the guerrillas of Company A, Unit III inflicted many losses on the enemy. The same company battalion 328, moving east beyond the mountain Ossoala, entered the vegetable gardens of the people of the village of Venilale and caught three members of the population who were in the gardens and machine-gunned them. These people were Manuel, 38 years old; Francisco Loi, 27 years old; Isac de Sousa, 29 years old; they were born in the places Fatu Lia, Builale and Uai Oli, all part of Venilale. Isac was a nephew of the commander of the *hansips* (local police) from Venilale, Joaquim de Sousa. This case occurred on 21 March 1984.

During the whole month of May and the first half of June, the new "hounds" of battalions 741, 742 and 743 persecuted the two companies of the Unit II of FALINTIL that operated north of Matebian. The countless losses caused during the fighting in Kailoibere, Bu'u Bere, Ate Ua, Isi, Ailemo Boroloi and Ulu Su, with the capture of arms, could only be avenged on 25 June, when one company of battalion 741 passed through Venilale on its way to fight in the central regions. Near Venilale, on the left margin of the Assalaitula river, where some people of the village have rice fields, the aggressors caught two men, named João and Gaspar, from Uai Oli and machine-gunned them. João was a cousin of DPR (Indonesian regional parliament) member Aleixo Ximenes. Although angry, neither Aleixo Ximenes nor Joaquim de Sousa, who are privileged under the Indonesian occupation, could and will be able to do anything. We are certain that although they have cried over the deaths of their family members, they will not say one word to "delegations" that eventually will pass through East Timor.

In September of last year, after an attack on a position in Baha Sae, during which the guerrillas captured five arms, causing five deaths and eight wounded, the *nangallas* stationed there imprisoned 17 members of the population, took them to Vemasse and massacred them there.

During the operation of Loi Boro Uai, near Baucau, on 19 May 1984, the guerrillas captured two ammunition boxes which had been left behind by the Indonesians in their flight. After this event, the authorities of occupation imprisoned 23 people; 8 of them have disappeared after having been taken from prison at night. The family members, who used to bring them food, were informed that they "were studying in Jakarta"; the unhappy ones were illiterate! The same way, on 14 May, in the operation at Kairabela, during which the guerrillas captured 10 arms, including "Galaxys", and killed 15 Indonesian soldiers, more than 30 members of the population were imprisoned, and in Baucau some of them disappeared.

These cases occur everywhere and constantly. We are trying to give information only on cases that are known by the whole population of the area in question. In our next report we shall provide information on more cases in other places.

ANNEX III

List of prisoners and those who disappeared after the events of Viqueque and the breakdown of the cease-fire (August 1983)

REMARK: We mention only those people who are easily identifiable, as the majority of those *not* on this list have Maubere (Timorese) names.

1. Teresa dos Anjos, over 40 years old, from the village of Kraras. She was imprisoned on 11 August 1984 by members of the Kodim of Viqueque and is now imprisoned in Viqueque. She was brutally beaten by the Kasi Satu.

2. Soldiers of the company of Battalion 745, stationed in Viqueque, were sent to search that whole village and imprisoned, among others, the following people:

- Abilio, 31 years old, born in Viqueque (20 August 1983);
- Marcelino Amaral, 30 years old, from Karau Balu (21 August);
- Abilio Amaral, 26 years old, from Karau Balu (21 August);
- Domingos Salsinha, 33 years old, from Uma Kik (30 August);
- Mario Pinto, 30 years old, from Balara Uain (4 September);
- Adelino, 26 years old, from Karau Balu (7 September);
- Alarico, over 50 years old, from Karau Balu (8 September);
- Guilhermino, over 30 years old, from Karau Balu (13 September);
- Jacinto, 35 years old, from Balara Uain (13 September);
- Duarte, 31 years old, from Balara Uain (17 September);
- Hermenegildo, 25 years old, from Karau Balu (18 September);
- Leonardo, 27 years old, from Karau Balu (23 September).

All were brutally beaten with the butt of a gun and stomped during their imprisonment and tortured during their interrogation in the Kodim. Domingos Salsinha, Mario Pinto, Guilhermino, Jacinto, Duarte, Hermenegildo and Leonardo are thought to have disappeared. The others continued to be imprisoned.

3. The functionaries of the Kodim also did not rest:

- Aida dos Anjos, 16 years old;
- Maria Odete, 16 years old;
- Mariana, 17 years old;
- Domingas, 20 years old;
- Cipriana, 19 years old;
- Siza, 18 years old.

All of them, from the village of Viqueque, were taken to the Kodim, where they continue to be imprisoned.

4. The *nangallas* stationed in Ossu sent the following persons to the Kodim of Viqueque:

- Feliciano de Jesus, 29 years old, continues to be in prison (2 October 1983);
- Paulino da Dilva, 30 years old, disappeared (2 October);
- Celestino da Costa, 38 years old, was brutally beaten with the butt of a gun and punched (2 October);
- Elias Guterres, 38 years old, brutally beaten (2 October);
- Francisco Xavier, 30 years old, tortured with electric shocks (4 October);
- Filomeno da Costa, 22 years old, disappeared (4 October);
- Agostinho Sarmiento, 20 years old, tortured in Viqueque, disappeared (4 October);
- Renugio da Silva, 26 years old, brutally beaten with the butt of a gun, punched and stomped, disappeared (4 October);

- Domingos Sina, 27 years old, disappeared after his interrogation (4 October);
- Domingos, about 40 years old, brutally beaten (4 October);
- Acacio Guterres, 24 years old, disappeared (6 October);
- Clementino da Silva, 29 years old;
- Feliciano do Anjos, 56 years old;
- Luis Soares, 39 years old.

The last three people were imprisoned by the local Koramil on 5 October. They were beaten with the butt of a gun and stomped. They continue to be in prison in Viqueque.

—Cipriano Freitas, 41 years old, was beaten until bloody, continues to be in prison (10 October).

5. More torture and beatings result necessarily in new imprisonments, and the platoon 745 in Viqueque does not rest:

On 13 October 1983, among others, the following people were imprisoned:

- Armando Pinto, 27 years old;
- Salvador Belo, 30 years old.

Both of them were brutally beaten in the Kodim and today are thought to have disappeared.

On 14 October, among others, the following persons were imprisoned:

- Anastacio Soares, 23 years old;
- Raimundo Pereira, 27 years old, from Wai Nori and living in Viqueque, thought to have disappeared.

On 10 November, Mariano Menezes, 49 years old, born in Uato Lon and living in Viqueque, was taken to the Kodim and savagely beaten. He continues to be in prison.

6. As a result of the imprisonment of Mario Menezes, the local Koramil in Beaso, near Viqueque, in November, sent the following people to the Kodim:

- Afonso Monteiro, 20 years old;
- Manuel Soares, 27 years old;
- Jeremias da Costa, 30 years old;
- Miguel Nogueira, 29 years old;
- Antonio de Carvalho, 53 years old.

All of them were born in Lugaca (Mato Lari) and were living in Beaso. They were severely beaten, which resulted in the imprisonment of another 26 people. About 10 of them are thought to have disappeared, while the others continue to be in prison.

7. Aside from these people, the following persons were imprisoned in September and sent to Dili:

- Francisco Ximenes, teacher of the school of the Catholic mission;
- Joao Bosco; in colonial times he was the driver for the tourist office;
- Fernando Gonzaga; in colonial times he was a schoolteacher.

Afonso da Costa Rangel and Domingos Pinto of the tribe Taibileu/Viqueque were in prison several times and since the beginning of the cease-fire were free in Dili. They were once again imprisoned in September 1983, and today it is thought that they were sent to the new *comarcas* in Indonesia. The same applies for the three people mentioned before them.

8. The male nurse, Augusto Gusmão, born in Vemasse, persecuted since 1980 and several times imprisoned, was beaten and tortured in September 1983. After one week he was freed and went back to work in the mission, or, better to say, in the school of Fatumaca. On 17 June 1984 he was called to the Kodim in Baucau, where he was beaten and freed on 19 June. On 21 June, two days later, an armed section took him at night from his house. Until today we do not know the whereabouts of this man. Some members of FRETILIN who still survive the waves of imprisonments, disappearances and massacres are in the same situation.

The method of terror used with literate people, who presumably could organize or orient clandestine organizations (whether members of FRETILIN or not), consists of calling them, detaining them for several days for interrogation, freeing them, calling them again, threatening them, freeing them again, calling them again, beating them, freeing them, calling them again, interrogating them, freeing them and going on like this continuously.

Later on, we shall provide more information.

East Timor, resisting the waves of crime and the storm-winds of terror, in July of the ninth year of armed resistance.

DOCUMENT S/16820*

Letter dated 7 November 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 November 1984]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the self-explanatory report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the incident which occurred in the Gorgan prisoner-of-war camp on 10 October 1984.

Though too succinct to accommodate some important facts of the incident, the report does clearly show the baselessness of the allegations made by the Iraqi Foreign Minister contained in document S/16799.

I hope that this and other previous lessons would teach the Iraqi authorities to be more hesitant before producing thoughtless letters which, as usual, bring them embarrassment.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and the attached report 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

ANNEX

Report on the incidents which occurred in the Gorgan
Prisoner-of-War Camp, Islamic Republic of Iran, 10 October 1984

On 9 October 1984, eight delegates and a medical delegate from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Tehran delegation,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/639-S/16820.

went to the Gorgan Camp to see the approximately 3,400 Iraqi prisoners of war whom the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran say are interned there.

After the customary initial interview with the officers in charge, the ICRC delegates registered 14 Iraqi prisoners of war, visited the infirmary, made an appraisal of material conditions in section 1 and distributed identity cards to some 3,000 prisoners in sections 1, 2 and 3.

On that first day of the visit, the delegates were able to work in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Conventions.

The following day, some delegates registered 374 prisoners of war in section 4 and discussed with them problems related to correspondence with their families in Iraq. The medical delegate examined some prisoners in the camp infirmary and in dormitories. Other delegates went to section 1 to interview prisoners without witnesses and to assess material detention conditions.

At about 11.30 a.m., one of the delegates in the yard saw that a dispute had arisen between two Iraqi prisoners. This quickly spread and soon the whole camp was in an uproar.

At first the guards fired warning shots into the air and by loudspeakers ordered the prisoners of war to return to their dormitories.

On their part, some delegates tried to calm the prisoners. Other delegates tried to separate prisoners fighting each other and urged the guards to refrain from opening fire. The delegates' efforts were futile.

A few minutes later, the prisoners of war stormed the camp exit. After launching tear-gas bombs and shooting in the air, the guards began firing into the crowd.

At about 12.30 p.m., calm was restored. The ICRC delegates were then told to leave the camp.

On 11 October, one delegate and the medical delegate were allowed to examine three unidentified corpses and 35 wounded prisoners of war. The three corpses showed wounds on the head, caused by blows.

DOCUMENT S/16821

Letter dated 7 November 1984 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 November 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to your letter of 5 November 1984, I have the honour to extend my sincere compliments to you for your decision to dispatch a mission to Iran and Iraq to inquire into the concerns of both Governments, regarding the situation of prisoners of war and civilian detainees.

By the same token, I am pleased to inform that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes your mission and is prepared to provide full co-operation with the mission as of 15 November.

Since the Iraqi letter of 25 October [S/16799] has been circulated as a document of the Security Council, you may wish to give this letter the same treatment.

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

DOCUMENT S/16822*

Letter dated 6 November 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 November 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the latest act of aggression committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as follows.

On 5 November 1984, at 0400 hours, a company of Vietnamese troops made an incursion into Thai territory and attacked a Thai patrol police base east of Bua Chet district, Surin province, about 2 kilometres inside Thailand. As a result, 2 Thai border patrol policemen were killed and 25 injured. Five border patrol policemen are missing. The Thai border-patrol police base was occupied by the Vietnamese forces.

At present, the Vietnamese forces are still occupying the base, and Thai troops have been dispatched to the area to drive the Vietnamese forces from the base and out of Thai territory.

This act of aggression by Viet Nam constitutes a serious breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial

integrity, contrary to Viet Nam's pronouncements of respect for Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this unprovoked and deliberate hostile act against Thailand by the Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government urges the Vietnamese Government to exercise self-restraint and to desist from further acts of armed aggression which could only escalate the violent confrontation for which the Vietnamese Government would bear full responsibility and consequences.

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/39/640-S/16822.

DOCUMENT S/16823*

Letter dated 8 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[8 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 7 November 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you would have this note 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

Note dated 7 November 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wish to refer to the grave incidents set forth below.

Today, 7 November 1984, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., a merchant vessel flying the Soviet flag which was sailing in Nicaraguan territorial

waters was preparing to enter the port of Corinto. When the Soviet vessel was approximately 7 miles from the port, a French-built Vedette patrol boat of the Sandinist navy was sent to guide it. Upon reaching the merchant vessel, the patrol boat found that the vessel was being pursued by two frigates of the United States navy, which were approximately 4 miles from the merchant vessel. A few minutes later, the vessel entered the approach channel to Corinto, the frigates being situated approximately 6 miles off the Nicaraguan coast.

The Nicaraguan coast guard, on observing this flagrant violation of national waters, tried to approach the frigates, which carried out manoeuvres to harass the coastguard vessel, obliging its crew to withdraw to the pilot station, which is situated about 4 miles from Corinto. During that time, the United States frigates drew even closer, one of them approaching to within barely 5 miles of the Nicaraguan coast. Simultaneously, a C-130 aircraft, whose registration marks could not be identified, flew over that sector about 5 miles off the Nicaraguan coast in a north-south direction, to where the frigate was situated. In the circumstances and in view of the reprehensible violation of Nicaragua's sovereign airspace, units of the national air defence fired warning shots in the direction of the above-mentioned aircraft. At that point, the frigate withdrew and joined the other vessel approximately 10 miles off our coast, where they are both anchored at this time.

These actions are consistent with the assertions made by the Government of Nicaragua to the effect that the United States Administration is attempting to create an atmosphere conducive to direct military action by the United States against Nicaragua, including one massive bombing of our territory and aggressive actions with the participation of United States troops.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/641-S/16823.

Furthermore, these new acts of provocation—viewed in conjunction with the threats uttered by United States Government officials regarding the alleged shipment of aircraft to Nicaragua, the espionage committed over Nicaraguan territory by a United States SR-71 aircraft, the campaign to discredit the Nicaraguan electoral process and reports by United States institutions concerning preparations for the dispatch of the 82nd airborne division to Central America—present a picture of a serious situation that is likely to erupt in conflict, confirming the assertions made by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra in the United Nations General Assembly regarding the imminence of a full-scale military attack against Nicaragua.

In registering its most formal and vigorous protest against this new and flagrant violation of national sovereignty, which is a prelude to direct military intervention by the United States against my country, the Government of Nicaragua demands that the United States Government abandon any plans to intervene against Nicaragua, for such action would have unforeseeable consequences for international peace and security. My Government also demands that the United States Government comply with its obligations under international law and under the order of 10 May 1984 delivered by the International Court of Justice³ requiring the cessation of military and paramilitary activities by the United States against Nicaragua.

DOCUMENT S/16824

Letter dated 8 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[8 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter dated 8 November 1984 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

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

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
*Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 November 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wish to inform you of the following serious and repeated acts.

Today, 8 November 1984, between 8.20 and 8.30 a.m., a United States air force SR-71 aircraft again intruded into our national airspace. The aircraft entered the airspace over the department of Chinandega, and flew over the following points of our national territory: León, Managua, Masaya and Bluefields; it left our national territory via the El Bluff sector, after which it flew towards Honduran territory.

This latest violation of our airspace, in addition to the incursion over our territory on 31 October 1984 of another SR-71 aircraft and the presence of United States naval frigates within waters under our jurisdiction, once again confirms the assertions of the Government of Nicaragua to the effect that such acts of espionage, besides being

designed to alarm and intimidate the Nicaraguan population, are a prelude to direct military intervention by the United States against Nicaragua, which would be characterized by massive support from United States aircraft that would bomb our territory and by military attacks on land by units of the United States army.

Faced with the increasingly aggressive policy of the United States Government, Nicaragua reaffirms its inalienable right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which includes its right to acquire the necessary means to guarantee the defence of its national territory. At the same time, it condemns the intention of the United States Administration to restrict this sovereign right of self-defence by arrogating to itself in an abusive and illegal manner the right to set limits on the means of protection which Nicaragua needs to acquire for the defence of its territory, while at the same time the United States pursues its official policy of aggression against our country, in overt violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Order delivered on 10 May 1984 by the International Court of Justice.³

We reiterate once more that the new Nicaragua has never been and shall never be an aggressor State, and that the theory disseminated one-sidedly by the United States Government, which arbitrarily ascribes to the Nicaraguan Government intentions contrary to that principle, is utterly absurd.

The Government of Nicaragua, in registering its most formal and vigorous protest at this latest, reprehensible violation of national airspace, which bespeaks the degree of disrespect shown by the United States Government for international law and for the Order delivered on 10 May 1984 by the International Court of Justice, vigorously demands the immediate and definitive cessation of these espionage activities, as well as the abandonment of plans already under way designed to unleash an intervention in Nicaragua once the incumbent President of the United States has been re-elected. At the same time, the Government of Nicaragua urges the United States Administration to reflect deeply on the unforeseeable consequences of putting into operation these criminal plans, the results of which would gravely affect international peace and security.

DOCUMENT S/16825

Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[9 November 1984]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, for the purpose of considering the very serious situation created by the escalation of acts of aggression, the repeated threats and new acts of provocation fostered by the present United States Government.

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

Letter dated 12 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the notes, dated 10 and 11 November 1984, from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the above-mentioned notes 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 I

Note dated 10 November 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wish to inform you of the following further facts.

Today, 10 November 1984, at 9.19 a.m., an SR-71 of the United States air force again flew into Nicaragua's sovereign airspace, via the Puerto Morazán sector, overflying Chinandega, Corinto, Puerto Sandino, Managua, Granada, Juigalpa and Siuna, departing at 9.27 a.m. in the direction of Honduras. The SR-71 turned around in the airspace of Honduras, re-entering Nicaraguan airspace via the department of Madriz, overflying Estelí and again Chinandega, and departing from Nicaragua via Punta Cosigüina at 9.36 a.m.

On the same day, between 8 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., another aircraft of the United States air force, an RC-135, intruded into our airspace, carrying out various flights from Punta Cosigüina to Bahía de Salinas, i.e. along our entire Pacific seaboard at a distance of 9 miles from our coast.

The continuing overflight of our territory by this SR-71, which is engaged in espionage activities and is intended to intimidate and alarm the Nicaraguan population, constitutes serious evidence of the fact that the United States Government, far from abandoning its interventionist plans, is accelerating the preparations for a direct and large-scale war against Nicaragua at a dizzying pace, a situation which has obliged my Government to request the Security Council of the United Nations to denounce this imminent threat to international peace and security.

Concurrently with the United States Government's flagrant violation of our airspace, naval manoeuvres are announced in the Gulf of Fonseca and war games are being carried out in the Caribbean with the participation of more than 20 United States warships. All of this, together with the state of alert at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, headquarters of the 82nd paratroop division, and the dispatch of the 101st paratroop division to a United States coastal state, creates a situation of imminent aggression similar to the previous examples in other countries.

Faced with these facts, which should be viewed in the light of the direct threats emanating from high-ranking officials of the United States Government, including President Reagan himself, my Government once again reaffirms its sovereign right to provide itself with the means necessary for resisting and frustrating any interventionist adventure.

It should be emphasized that these overt espionage activities are a reflection of the abusive and bullying behaviour that has characterized

the United States Government in its relations with Nicaragua and has prompted it to ignore the countless notes of protest addressed to it by the Government of Nicaragua.

In registering its most formal and vigorous protest at these repeated violations of our national airspace which, in turn, form part of a major strategy aimed at military intervention in Nicaragua, my Government strongly urges the United States Administration to abandon these aggressive and interventionist plans immediately and to comply strictly with the norms of international law and with the Order, delivered on 10 May by the International Court of Justice,³ demanding the cessation of the military and paramilitary activities of the United States against Nicaragua and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and political independence of Nicaragua, which are inalienable rights of the Nicaraguan people, consecrated in international law, and cannot be allowed to be endangered by military and paramilitary activities such as those being carried out overtly by the Government of the United States against our country.

ANNEX II

Note dated 11 November 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wish to inform you of the following further facts.

At 9.15 a.m. today, 11 November 1984, an SR-71 of the United States air force again intruded into our national airspace via the department of Chinandega, overflying Managua, Masaya, Juigalpa and Bluefields. Subsequently, the SR-71 turned around and proceeded to overfly Matagalpa, Estelí and Punta Huete, departing via La Boquita sector at 9.36 a.m. Similarly, at 11.05 a.m., the SR-71 again intruded into our national airspace via the department of Chinandega, overflying León, Managua, Juigalpa and North Bluefields, via which it left Nicaraguan territory at approximately 11.15 a.m.

At 11.10 a.m. on the same day, an RC-135 of the United States air force intruded into our national airspace in the Punta Cosigüina sector, bordering on the Nicaraguan Pacific seaboard, up to San Juan del Sur, crossing the isthmus of Rivas and Lake Nicaragua, and subsequently taking off towards Costa Rican territory.

These daily and repeated violations of our national airspace demonstrate the abusive and bullying behaviour of the United States Government deriving from its illegal policy of using and threatening force against Nicaragua contrary to the most basic principles governing relations between States which are consecrated by international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

The military and paramilitary activities carried out by the United States Administration against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Nicaragua likewise constitute an overt violation of the Order delivered on 10 May by the International Court of Justice.³

Faced with these serious activities, which are leading up to the outbreak of a direct and large-scale war against my country, the Government of Nicaragua reaffirms its inalienable right to defend its national sovereignty and independence.

It is also necessary to emphasize that, as a result of the explosions caused by the SR-71 on our national territory, many Nicaraguans have suffered serious material damage to their houses and property; my Government holds the United States Administration directly responsible for all the damage caused to the property of Nicaraguans.

In registering this most formal and strong protest at these latest despicable espionage activities, which, moreover, constitute brutal psychological aggression against the Nicaraguan people, my Government strongly urges the United States Administration to cease all these manifestations of a warmongering policy of force and threats of force and, at the same time, calls upon it to reflect, with a sense of responsibility, on the extremely serious consequences for regional and world peace that would result from any direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/648-S/16826.

DOCUMENT S/16827*

Letter dated 13 November 1984 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 November 1984]

I have the honour to invite your attention to a disturbing piece of news contained in *Al-Anba'a*, a Kuwaiti newspaper, in its interview with Mr. Hisham Hassan Toufiq, the Minister of Treasury and Foreign Trade of the Iraqi régime, on 19 September 1984. In response to a question about the Iraqi use of chemical weapons against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Toufiq says in part: "Generally speaking, Iraq will certainly employ such weapons, if necessary, to defend the honour and dignity of its people, its country's boundaries and that of the Arab nation".

Based on the evidence of the 20 cases of Iraqi chemical attacks [see S/16652 of 29 June 1984], even after the circulation of the report of your team, my Government is

deeply concerned about the possibility of further rounds of chemical attacks by the Iraqi régime. Threats of chemical attacks and the message delivered by the Iraqi Cabinet Minister, promising many more to come, should invoke the sense of responsibility of the United Nations. Hence our earnest hope that in the face of the serious threat of chemical warfare, the international community will stand up to its responsibilities.

It would be highly appreciated if the content of the present 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/39/651-S/16827.

DOCUMENT S/16828*

Letter dated 15 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Spanish]
[16 November 1984]

On 7 September 1984, during the seventh joint meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of the Central American Countries, held at Panama City, the Contadora Group delivered to the Central American countries the "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America", of 7 September 1984 [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex].

On that occasion the Ministers said [S/16742, annex I] that, in their opinion and faced with the persistent threat of a breach of the peace, it was necessary for the Governments of the region to "expedite the process of assuming the legal commitments contained in the Contadora Act" and that it was "imperative for other Governments with interests in and links with the region to respect the self-determination of the Central American peoples and demonstrate unequivocal support for political negotiations in place of force". They also expressed their intention of reporting to the international organizations on "the progress made in the important phase that has culminated in the submission of the revised version of the Act".

Desiring to contribute so far as possible towards finding peaceful solutions to the serious situation and taking into account the fact that, as stated by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group in their letter of 7 September to the heads of State of Central America [*ibid.*], the Act of the same date "reflect[s] the observations and views which the five Central American

Governments have put forward concerning the draft Act" and that "this latest version is the result of an intense process of consultations and a broad exchange of views with all the Central American Governments", the Government of Nicaragua duly announced [S/16756, annex] its decision to "accept in its entirety and to sign immediately, without any modification, the revised Act of 7 September submitted by the Contadora Group for the sake of the peace and security of all the Central American peoples".

On 25 September, the Ministers of the Contadora Group met in New York in order to deliver to you this highly important document, together with the request that it should be published as an annex to the report on the situation in Central America which you were going to present both to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. The Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, of 7 September, indeed appears as an annex to document S/16775 of 9 October 1984.

We were perplexed and surprised to see, issued as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 25, a letter dated 30 October from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras addressed to you,³³ to which is annexed a so-called "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America—as revised at the meeting of Central American Ministers for External Relations." In view of this fact, my Government considers it extremely important to clarify the matter to the international community as follows:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/668-S/16828.

1. The document annexed to the letter dated 30 October from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras is not an Act of the Contadora Group, because only one Contadora Act exists, namely that dated 7 September 1984, on which our Government has already commented. Neither does the document represent revisions made at any meeting of the Central American Ministers for External Relations. If the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras are referring to the meeting which took place between their Ministers for External Relations on 20 October 1984 at Tegucigalpa, it must be made clear that the meeting could in no way be called a meeting of Central American Ministers for External Relations as the Foreign Ministers of Guatemala and Nicaragua did not participate in it and, at the same time, the final document was not signed by Guatemala. Nicaragua considers it unacceptable that meetings should be held outside the Contadora framework and independently of or contrary to the process undertaken by the countries of that Group.

2. If the intention of the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras was to make known the views of their respective Governments on the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September, that intention accords ill with the procedure used, whereby those countries arrogate to themselves functions which belong only to the Contadora countries and to representations which only the five Central American countries, as a group, can authorize.

3. Concerning the substance of the amendments submitted by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, my Government recently set out its posi-

tion clearly in the declaration which was issued as an official document of the Security Council [S/16815, annex]. In that connection, we wish to reiterate that such amendments "constitute in fact a rejection of the Contadora proposal and a complete denial of agreements previously reached by consensus" and also that "they reflect the observations made by the Government of the United States and that they form part of the United States policy of changing the nature of the Contadora Act of 7 September 1984 and of preventing its signature". The accuracy of the latter opinion has been confirmed by the existence of a document of the United States National Security Council classified "secret/sensitive", which was published in *The Washington Post* on 6 November; a copy of the article is attached as an annex to this letter.¹

4. At such a critical juncture for peace in the Central American region, we consider it important to reiterate our full support for the efforts of the Contadora countries and, at the same time, we appeal to the Government of the United States to desist from its manoeuvres aimed at frustrating the achievement of a peaceful and negotiated settlement of Central American problems and, consistent with its oral statements, to support the early signature and ratification of the Act of 7 September 1984.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be distributed 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

DOCUMENT S/16829

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 22 May to 16 November 1984

[Original: English]
[16 November 1984]

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Map. "UNDOF deployment as of November 1984" (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 22 May to 16 November 1984. Its 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), 543 (1983) and 551 (1984).

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. *Composition and command*

2. The authorized composition of UNDOF as of 16 November 1984 was as follows:

Austria.....	531
Canada	224
Finland	395
Poland	150
United Nations military observer detailed from UNTSO.....	6
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1 306
	<hr/>

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 November 1984 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Australian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts, and conducts 14 patrols daily and 15 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 8 outposts, and conducts 14 patrols daily and 13 other patrols at irregular intervals in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road. In the area of separation or in its close vicinity, 11 observation posts are manned by UNTSO military observers under the operational control of UNDOF.

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 5 and 13 June, and 4 and 12 September. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 21 August. The Polish logistic unit rotated on 1 and 11 June. 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 Faouar and 11 others are under construction in the mission area. A warehouse for storing construction material has been completed at Camp Ziouani. 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 operation 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 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 its 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 of new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, the establishment of standing patrols in these areas has 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 growing population in the area of separation. 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 cleared 26,536 square metres of patrol tracks and other roads, and 18,585 square metres at positions and construction sites. They found and destroyed one anti-tank mine, 15 artillery shells, 21 mortar rounds, 33 cluster bombs and 12 anti-aircraft shells.

F. Humanitarian activities

21. During the reporting period, UNDOF has assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with facilities for handing over prisoners of war and mail. Of particular note was the assistance rendered to ICRC on 28 June 1984, when 297 prisoners of war, 16 civilians and the remains of 77 persons were exchanged between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

22. As indicated in paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report of 19 October 1984 to the General Assembly,³⁵ the costs of UNDOF beyond 30 November 1984 are estimated at \$2,976,333 gross (\$2,932,917 net) per month, should the Security Council renew its mandate beyond that date and assuming continuance of its existing strength and responsibilities.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

23. In deciding, in its resolution 551 (1984), 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/16792], submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/180 D of 19 December 1983. 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 31 May 1985. 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 November 1984." See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/16830

Letter dated 19 November 1984 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[19 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a note dated 16 November 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 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 16 November 1984 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wish to draw your attention to the criminal acts set out below.

On 14 November 1984, at 7 a.m., a group of about 300 mercenaries in the service of your Government attacked the "La Sorpresa" co-operative 40 kilometres north of Jinotega with mortars, RPG-2 rocket launchers, various small arms and incendiary bombs. As a result of the shots fired at the Rural Children's Centre of this area, to which they later set fire, José Rodolfo Ruiz, aged 16 months, and Carlos José Mejía, aged 4 years, were murdered. Another 12 individuals were likewise killed.

Furthermore, during the morning of 15 November, a group of the same criminal bands directed by your Government attacked the Ernesto

Acuña agricultural co-operative 10 kilometres to the north-west of La Dalia and were repulsed by the militia forces stationed there. As a result of the criminal attack, four peasants were murdered.

These barbarous acts are a direct result of the official policy of State terrorism which drives the United States Administration against Nicaragua and which has already occasioned the assassination of hundreds of Nicaraguans, including the massacre of children and defenceless civilians.

The fact that the mercenary forces in the service of your Government directed their impotence especially against a rural children's centre reflects the depth of the moral deterioration the United States Administration has undergone, and constitutes a shameful example of the so-called "selective use of violence" and of the policy of "neutralization" advocated in the criminal document entitled "Psychological Operations in Guerilla Warfare" prepared and distributed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to instigate crimes against the Nicaraguan population.

I must emphasize that these criminal and cowardly attacks against humble peasant co-operatives demonstrate the impotence of those who, being unable to face the firm will of our people heroically to defend our revolution, vent their spite on civilian and economic targets with the aim of sowing terror and anxiety among the Nicaraguan population. These acts come on top of those recently denounced by my Government relating to the plans prepared by the CIA aimed at impeding the coffee harvest in the Matagalpa and Jinotega regions, thus stepping up the economic aggression against my country.

In registering its most formal and rigorous protest against this latest unspeakable act of mass extermination against the Nicaraguan civilian population, my Government demands that the United States Administration cease forthwith its policy of State terrorism, which violates the most elementary norms of international law, and at the same time requests strict compliance with the Order delivered by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984³ and the consequent cessation of military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua.

DOCUMENT S/16833*

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

[Original: English]
[20 November 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the afternoon of 19 November 1984 and the following statement was made to him by the officer-in-charge of the First Political Department in connection with the recent attacks by Pakistani armed forces on the districts of Pishangro, Barikot and Jaji:

"In spite of repeated mentions and reiterations by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Government of Pakistan, through its embassy in Kabul, about cessation of armed aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the serious warnings regarding the grave consequences of these armed

aggressions and provocations, as can be observed not only have these aggressions and provocations not ceased, but they have even escalated.

"Authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan report that as a result of shellings of heavy weapons from Pakistani soil on the nights of 16, 17 and 18 November 1984 on the districts of Pishangro and Barikot, four houses in Pishangro and three houses in Barikot were destroyed.

"Also, on 17 November, as a result of the shellings of long-range heavy weaponry from Pakistani soil on Jaji district, enormous material loss has been suffered.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers these repeated armed aggressions of the aggressive forces of Pakistan as a conscious and provocative attempt to increase tension in the frontier situation between the two countries and, by lodging a serious protest with the Government of Pakistan, condemns these hostile actions.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/671-S/16833.

"It should be pointed out, once again, that the dangerous and grave consequences of such actions shall solely rest with the responsible Pakistani authorities, and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reserves its right to take necessary measures in order to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16834*

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

[Original: English]
[20 November 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the morning of 17 November 1984 and the following was pointed out to him by the In-Charge of the First Political Department:

"According to the report of the authorities concerned of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a result of repeated shellings of heavy weaponry on 11 November 1984, by Pakistani armed forces stationed in the vicinity of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against Barikot district, one nine-year-old child was martyred, a woman was severely injured and enormous material loss was suffered.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns these repeated armed aggressions of aggressive armed forces of Pakistan against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and protests to the Government of Pakistan over such acts. It is further mentioned that Pakistan must, as soon as possible, prevent the recurrence of these provocative armed aggressions, otherwise the heavy responsibility for the grave consequences of these repeated aggressions shall be borne by the Pakistani authorities responsible."

I have further the honour to 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/39/672-S/16834.

DOCUMENT S/16835*

Letter dated 19 November 1984 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 November 1984]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries today, 19 November 1984, regarding the situation in Central America and to request that it 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

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 19 November 1984

On 19 November 1984, the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent session in New York, to review the latest developments in Central America in accordance with the mandate of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Govern-

ment of Non-Aligned Countries, which was held at New Delhi in March 1983, to monitor closely the events in the subregion [S/15675, annex, sect. I, para. 138]. The Bureau heard a report by the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations, Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora, updating the situation prevailing in and around Nicaragua.

The Bureau welcomed the statement of 14 November 1984, issued on behalf of the Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, expressing grave concern at the escalating tensions in Central America and the threat of armed conflict in the region, especially in and around Nicaragua, a non-aligned country.

The Bureau expressed its grave concern over these developments, which have resulted in a sharp deterioration in the situation and which pose a threat to peace and security in the region and could have global repercussions. The Bureau stressed the imperative need for all States to abide scrupulously by their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Bureau recalled that the heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, at their Seventh Conference in New Delhi, had called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks and hostile acts against the people and Government of Nicaragua [ibid.]. It also recalled that the Ministers and heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, who met in New York from 1 to 5 October, had noted with grave concern that the situation had been further aggravated by covert and overt attempts

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/673-S/16835.

aimed at destabilizing and toppling the Nicaraguan Government and that the danger of a direct intervention in Nicaragua had increased alarmingly [S/16773, annex, para. 81]. The Bureau reiterated that these latest developments, particularly those manifested in the form of intensified aerial and naval actions, in flagrant violation of the airspace and territorial waters of Nicaragua, increase the dangers of a regional war. Reiterating the firm solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned

Countries with Nicaragua, the Bureau demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile actions and threats against that country.

The Bureau reiterated that the problems of the region could be solved only through political means and reaffirmed its support for the Contadora process, which still represents the best opportunity for such a solution. It called on all States concerned to make every effort to bring the Contadora process rapidly to final fruition.

DOCUMENT S/16836*

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

[Original: English]
[21 November 1984]

Further to my letter of 31 October 1984 [S/16809], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident of firing from the Afghanistan side near the Khyber Agency, on 14 November 1984, as a result of which one Pakistani civilian was killed. The Government of Pakistan has condemned this provocative act and warned that the authorities in Kabul would be solely responsible for the serious consequences of such acts.

I also take this opportunity to draw your attention to a press statement, issued by the Government of Pakistan on 19 November, rejecting as totally false and baseless an allegation by the Kabul authorities that on 11 November the town of Barikot in the Kunarha province of Afghanistan was subjected to firing from the Pakistan territory.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/679-S/16836.

DOCUMENT S/16837*

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

[Original: English]
[23 November 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my note dated 6 November 1984 [S/16822], I have the honour to draw your attention to the following.

On Sunday 18 November 1984, Vietnamese troops launched an unprovoked and premeditated attack against the Kampuchean civilian border encampment of Nong Chan, situated inside Kampuchea about 6 to 10 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Shelling and eventual occupation of Nong Chan forced the population of approximately 20,000 civilians to seek refuge at safer areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border. At the last count, there were 2 civilians dead and 54 people suffering from shrapnel wounds, excluding others yet to be accounted for. The United Nations Border Relief

Operation (UNBRO), World Food Programme, the International Red Cross and other relevant voluntary agencies are providing emergency relief items to these unfortunate civilian Kampuchean as well as medical teams to care for the wounded. The Royal Thai Government, in cooperation with UNBRO, has prepared an emergency evacuation site further inside Thai territory for use should continued Vietnamese acts of aggression force these innocent civilians to flee their homeland.

The above-mentioned attacks against innocent Kampuchean civilians were shamelessly launched by the Vietnamese occupying forces in Kampuchea while the thirtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly is in progress and in spite of the overwhelming adoption, by an unprecedented margin, of the resolution on the situation in Kampuchea [resolution 39/5 of 30 October

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/686-S/16837.

1984]. Apart from being in contravention of the principle of humanitarianism, these attacks also manifest intentional disregard of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations by Viet Nam. The Royal Thai Government, foreseeing further unprovoked and premeditated attacks in the coming dry season, calls upon the international community to join in condemning these acts.

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/16838*

Letter dated 17 November 1984 from the President of the People's Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 November 1984]

I have the honour to address myself to you to inform you of the steps taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola with the essential objective of guaranteeing the independence of Namibia, through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), of achieving the withdrawal of South African troops from the south of Angola, securing international guarantee for Angola's security, independence and territorial integrity and contributing to the establishment of a lasting peace in southern Africa.

As I stated publicly on 26 August 1983 on the occasion of your memorable visit to Luanda, the People's Republic of Angola has always shown its willingness to co-operate in the search for an adequate solution to the Namibian problem, thereby taking the first important step towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace which we want for our people and the international community.

While ratifying the decision of the people and the Government of Angola to continue the fight against racist invaders, I reiterated our desire to continue diplomatic action to seek a just solution and reaffirmed the position of our Party and Government, which calls for the following:

1. The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African forces occupying part of our territory;
2. The immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) leading to the true independence of Namibia;
3. The cessation of South African aggression against Angola;
4. The cessation of all logistical support for puppet bands of the Uniao Nacional a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA).

On the basis of these positions, some of which had already been stated in the statement of the Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba of 4 February 1982 and are also contained in the joint declaration of 19 March 1984 of both Governments, we have held talks, both direct and indirect, with representatives of the Governments of the United States of America and South Africa, with the view to achieving the above-mentioned objectives.

These positions of principle put forward by Angola are a categorical rejection of the so-called linkage, rejected

by almost all Governments of the world and by world opinion, which seeks to make the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) contingent on the prior or parallel withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent legally present in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of its Government and under protection of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

On the contrary, the application of resolution 435 (1978) is a fundamental factor and with it the independence of Namibia which, together with cessation of aggressions and direct and indirect aggressions and threats against Angola and the help from abroad for the counter-revolutionary bands, would make it possible within an adequate period, to ensure our security and the subsequent progressive withdrawal of the Cuban Internationalist forces from Angola as stated very precisely in the above-mentioned joint statements of Cuba and Angola, of February 1982 and March 1984.

In the course of our talks with representatives of the United States, held at Luanda on 6 and 7 September, we presented them with a platform to be conveyed to the Government of South Africa containing five points. I here transcribe the full text of the platform presented by the People's Republic of Angola.

"1. The completion of the process of withdrawal of South African forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and control by the Forças Armadas Populares de Libertacao de Angola (FAPLA) of Angola State borders;

"2. A solemn statement by the Republic of South Africa in which it pledges to honour and contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia;

"3. A cease-fire agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO);

"4. A statement by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola reiterating its decision, in agreement with the Government of Cuba, to proceed with the start of the withdrawal of the Cuban Internationalist Contingent once implementation of resolution 435 (1978) is in progress;

"5. The signing, within the parameters of the Security Council, which would act as guarantor, of an international agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Cuba, and a representative of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/688-S/16838.

the South West African People's Organization, and in which would be defined the respective undertakings for achieving Namibia's independence, and the guarantees for the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and a lasting peace in south-west Africa. This agreement would provide:

"(a) United Nations troops having been established in Namibia, together with the United Nations authorities, within the prescribed period, the Republic of South Africa would completely withdraw its armed forces from Namibia, withdrawing first the air force and the units on the border with Angola, which would come under the immediate responsibility of the United Nations troops;

"(b) After the air force has been completely withdrawn from Namibia territory and there remain only 1,500 infantrymen of the South African forces, Angola and Cuba would proceed with withdrawals of 5,000 Cuban Internationalists from the troops grouped in the south, as a gesture of good will;

"(c) The Cuban troops would not carry out any kind of deployment of military units or any type of manoeuvres south of the 16th parallel;

"(d) With regards to the remaining number of Cuban forces grouped in the south, they would be withdrawn over a maximum period of three years;

"(e) If any act of aggression or threat of imminent aggression against Angola by South Africa were noted, the entire agreement would be suspended or annulled;

"(f) The Republic of South Africa would commit itself from the very start to cease all support of the UNITA bands, and the United Nations authorities would have to verify the dismantling of UNITA bases on the Namibian territory;

"(g) The withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in Cabinda province and other regions in the north of the People's Republic of Angola, including the country's capital, would be programmed in accordance with a timetable to be established for this purpose by the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba."

As you can confirm, the platform directly states the problems that must be resolved in order to achieve the application of resolution 435 (1978) and, therefore, the independence of Namibia, as well as other steps to guarantee the disengagement of the South African forces from our territory and the establishment of a lasting peace in the region that would create the requisite conditions to proceed with the disengagement of Cuban Internationalist troops from southern Angola. All this, of course, within the framework of an international agreement subscribed to by all the parties concerned and guaranteed by the Security Council.

Subsequently, and as a proof of the seriousness with which Angola is carrying out the negotiations, on 9 October this year, we presented a text which complemented the platform and rigorously expressed our precise proposal with regards to the Cuban military personnel. The full text of the document is as follows:

"The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba, in exercising their sovereign rights within the framework of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, agree to proceed in the following manner in respect of the Internationalist Contingent of Cuban

troops, so long as the points formulated in the platform of the People's Republic of Angola for an international agreement on independence, security and peace in south-west Africa, Angola and Namibia are accepted, carried out and respected.

"First: On the grouping of the Cuban Forces in the south of Angola (ATS)

"1. Within 24 months of the entry of the United Nations troops contingent for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) the 15,000 men of the present line defending the south of Angola: Namibia-Lubango-Matala-Jamba-Menongue, will be withdrawn in the following manner:

—After the sixteenth week, within a period of four months, 5,000 men;

—Between the twelfth and sixteenth months, another 5,000 men;

—Between the twentieth and the twenty-fourth months, a further 5,000 men.

"During this period, the Cuban troops would at no time cross the 16th parallel, which is 160 kilometres from the Namibian border and 1,360 kilometres from the Orange River.

"2. The remaining troops of ATS, comprising approximately 5,000 men deployed behind the aforesaid line, would be withdrawn between the thirty-second and the thirty-sixth month.

"During the third year, these troops would at no time cross the 13th parallel, which is more than 500 kilometres from the land border with Namibia and 1,700 kilometres from the Orange River. That is, as from the twenty-fourth month, no ATS unit would cross the 13th parallel.

"Thus, approximately 20,000 men of the total number of Cuban troops in Angola would withdraw in 36 months.

"Second: On the remaining Cuban troops in Angola

"1. The remaining Cuban troops which have nothing to do with the defence of the south of the country and no relationship to Namibia or South Africa, as pointed out in the point 5-g of the platform, would be withdrawn from Angola in accordance with an independent timetable to be agreed upon by the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba when the time comes.

"These remaining troops would also at no time cross the 13th parallel.

"Angola and Cuba shall establish the date indicated as the maximum limits for ATS to stay in Angola, reserving the right to cut short those periods if security and territorial integrity so permits. In the same spirit, both Governments, exercising their prerogatives of sovereignty, shall determine the moment and appropriate time-scale for the withdrawal of the remaining forces once Angola's integrity and security are fully guaranteed.

"2. Part of those troops are in Cabinda, which is 1,350 kilometres from the river border (the Cunene River) with Namibia, and separated from the rest of the territory and by the Zaire River.

"Cabinda is 2,550 kilometres from the Orange River.

"Another part of this force would be in Luanda and the surrounding area (Bengo, Kuanza Norte). Luanda is Cabinda's rear, in view of the fact that it is only here that there can be the air and naval forces capable of going to help Cabinda in the event of aggression, as well as the ground forces which would be transported by air and ship.

"Luanda is 945 kilometres from the river border (Cunene River) with Namibia and 2,145 kilometres from the Orange River.

"Other units could be stationed in the northern and western provinces and in strategic points north of the 13th parallel which ensure communications and supplies to those provinces.

"3. That is, the remaining forces would be very far from the southern border, and their mission, together with FAPLA is to defend the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola against aggression from the north and north-east and, more especially, against Cabinda as has already happened.

"4. The People's Republic of Angola does not have the organized manpower resources with the required educational level or the available material and financial resources to wage a war against the UNITA bands and other puppet organizations and, simultaneously, to replace Cuban troops and armaments at strategic points in the south, centre and north of the country. Angola has to give priority to fighting the bands who, supported, trained and equipped from abroad, have caused and are continuing to cause the country substantial human and economic losses.

"At the same time, and if agreement is reached in the present negotiations, in only 36 months it will have to replace the strength in men and equipment of the grouping of Cuban troops in the south and assume responsibility for the installations and positions occupied by them.

"For these reasons, it is only after such replacement has been carried out, and peace and internal order has been guaranteed, that Angola itself will be able to take on the tasks which, for the country's security and integrity, are performed by the remaining Cuban military personnel."

This will require time, substantial resources and a tremendous effort in the training of skilled professionals and technical personnel. To demand more of our young

State, after 5 centuries of colonialism, 14 years of struggle for independence and almost 10 years of fighting foreign aggression and subversion organized from abroad, would reflect a lack of realism and lack of consideration for our people.

Angola has given proof of its good will and seriousness in seeking peace.

Angola cannot make concessions that will be suicidal for its national integrity and its political and social process, forgetting the sacrifices made by tens of thousands of its finest sons and daughters.

Angola has given proof of its good will and seriousness in seeking peace, but it cannot accept an arrangement which does not take into account the criteria outlined here or which does not fully respond in a way satisfactory to all the issues related to the rapid independence of Namibia, the disengagement of South African troops from our territory and cessation of all external help for the UNITA puppet bands.

In other words, and reaffirming what is stated at the end of the complementary text, it is not possible either to demand or to expect of Angola concessions which would be suicidal to its national integrity, and the development of its political and social process and would mean forgetting the sacrifices made by tens of thousands of its finest sons and daughters.

Conscious of the fundamental role played by the United Nations in respect of the independence of Namibia and the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), we consider it indispensable not only that you should be fully informed of how the negotiations are going, but also that, at an opportune moment in the not so distant future, your representative should take part in them, so that you may also make your valuable and necessary contribution to our efforts.

Finally, I should like to say to you that Angola has carried out these negotiations in close co-ordination with Cuba and has its full support. At the same time, the leadership of SWAPO has also been informed about the evolution of the negotiations.

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

(Signed) José Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the
People's Republic of Angola

DOCUMENT S/16839*

Letter dated 23 November 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 November 1984]

At the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, the Honourable Mr. R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he has addressed to you on 23 November 1984.

I request that this letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Leopold L. CONRADIE
Deputy Permanent Representative
of South Africa
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/689-S/16839.

It has come to my Government's attention that the President of the People's Republic of Angola has addressed a letter to you [S/16838] in which he has set out certain proposals relating to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the independence of South West Africa/Namibia.

The fact that he has chosen to reveal details of the delicate discussions currently under way between South Africa, the United States and Angola, raises the question of whether he is seriously pursuing these negotiations with a view to achieving a settlement and peace in the southern African region.

Under the circumstances, it is incumbent upon me to inform you of South Africa's position on these questions. I accordingly enclose, for your information, a copy of the proposals which South Africa conveyed to the United States in Pretoria on 15 November 1984.

I must also point out that the Angolan President's letter deviates in important respects from the Angolan proposals as conveyed to South Africa by the United States in the Cape Verde Islands on 31 October. This is a serious matter which raises further questions concerning the basis of the current negotiations.

South Africa has been able to reach broad agreement on the general political principles contained in the Angolan proposal conveyed to my Government by the United States. However, South Africa continues to insist on an agreement which should provide for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola parallel and simultaneous with the reduction of its own forces in South West Africa/Namibia in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). This is a position which South Africa has consistently maintained in its dealings with the contact group of Western countries and with Angola.

If Angola should insist on the circulation of President dos Santos' letter, as a document of the General Assembly or of the Security Council, or both, I should appreciate it if this letter and its annexure could be circulated simultaneously also as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

ANNEX

Text of the South African proposals

Political principles

1. The completion of the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola and the assertion of Angolan control over the area in question is provided for in the Lusaka agreement, which also requires the Angolan Government to ensure the exclusion of all SWAPO and Cuban elements from the same area.

2. The South African Government is committed to seeking a settlement to the South West Africa/Namibia question on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) within the framework of the understandings reached with the United States and the contact group of Western countries.

The basic position of the South African Government is that firm agreement will have to be reached on the question of Cuban withdrawal.

3. The South African Government has made it known in communications to the People's Republic of Angola and the United States of America that if SWAPO should indicate that it will cease its armed activities the South African Government will reciprocate in an appropriate manner. This proposal has thus far been rejected by SWAPO. In any event, resolution 435 (1978) makes provision for a general cessation of all hostile acts. However, the resolution does not preclude the establishment of a cessation of hostilities prior to its implementation.

4. It has been the consistent position of the South African and United States Governments that a Cuban withdrawal from Angola should be carried out parallel with the reduction of South African forces in terms of resolution 435 (1978). In the view of the South African Government, this is essential, not only for free and fair elections in South West Africa/Namibia but also for the promotion of stability in the region as a whole.

5. The South African Government supports the concept of a Security Council resolution which would approve of an agreement on Cuban withdrawal from Angola in conjunction with the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), recognizing the commitments and contributions of all interested parties.

Proposal of the South African Government for the implementation of the above-mentioned principles

1. The South African Government proposes that a high-level meeting of the joint monitoring commission should be convened at a mutually suitable date as soon as possible to reach agreement on the completion of the disengagement of South African forces from Angola in accordance with the Lusaka agreement and to reach agreement on the establishment of a joint peace-keeping commission.

2. The South African Government will take the necessary steps in respect of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as soon as agreement has been reached on the details of Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

3. The South African Government remains willing to reciprocate in an appropriate manner should SWAPO indicate that it will cease its armed activities.

4. The South African Government's position on Cuban withdrawal is as follows:

Cuban withdrawal from Angola must be co-ordinated with the reduction of South African forces in South West Africa/Namibia in accordance with the annex to Security Council document S/12636 of 10 April 1978, i.e.

—six weeks after the commencement of implementation, Cuban presence in Angola must be reduced to 12,000 men;

—nine weeks after the commencement of implementation, Cuban presence must be reduced to 8,000 men;

—twelve weeks after the commencement of implementation, Cuban presence must be reduced to zero.

Cuban elements in Angola may not be replaced by any other foreign forces. The number of Soviet, East German and other Communist bloc advisers must not be increased above the 1978 figures. In order to promote mutual confidence, it is suggested that the Angolan Government also furnish a list of all such personnel, including their functions and whereabouts.

The withdrawal of Cubans must be subject to verification. The Angolan Government should furnish the South African Government with a full list of all Cubans currently stationed in Angola.

The South African Government agrees to the establishment of a joint verification commission to monitor the stages of Cuban withdrawal.

It is assumed that the commission will have the ability to move freely throughout Angola and be in a position to verify all movements and departures.

Letter dated 26 November 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 November 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the morning of today, 26 November 1984, and the following was brought to his attention by the In-Charge of the First Political Department:

"Pakistan authorities have recently charged that, on 14 November 1984, some areas in the Khyber Agency have allegedly come under shellings by the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"According to the information from the relevant authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan,

this claim of the Pakistani authorities is totally malicious and void of any truth.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan categorically rejects this false allegation and baseless accusation of the Pakistani authorities and considers it as an attempt at diverting the attention of Pakistani and world public opinion from the repeated aggressions of that country against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

I have further the honour to 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/39/691-S/16840.

DOCUMENT S/16841*

Letter dated 26 November 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]
[26 November 1984]

I wish to bring to your urgent attention the grave concern of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at recent reports of renewed acts of repression against Palestinians, including the shooting of unarmed demonstrators, by the Israeli forces in the occupied Palestinian territories.

According to news reports in *The New York Times*, on 21 November 1984, a student at Bir Zeit University, Sharif Khalil Taibe, was killed and six others wounded when Israeli troops opened fire on a large crowd of demonstrators in Bir Zeit village. The following day, in Ramallah, Israeli troops again fired into a demonstration by a group of youths, resulting in the death of Bakr Abdullah, a student at the Ramallah Industrial Secondary School, and the wounding of another.

According to the same reports, another demonstration by a group of women to mourn Mr. Taibe's death was dispersed by troops using tear gas. The troops also forced Palestinian shopkeepers who had closed their stores after the incidents to reopen them.

Other demonstrations in Jelaila refugee camp near Gaza and in Nablus were also dispersed by Israeli troops.

These recent events—as well as those that preceded them—are viewed with the utmost concern by the Committee and confirm its belief that Israel is increasingly resorting to drastic repressive measures in order to stifle any expression of opposition to its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories.

As the Committee has repeatedly stated, such occupation is in contravention of international law and of the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The repressive measures adopted by the Israeli authorities cannot but aggravate tensions and constitute a constant threat to peace and security in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed 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/39/692-S/16841.

**Letter dated 27 November 1984 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[27 November 1984]

I have the honour, with reference to the letter dated 7 November 1984 addressed to you by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/16820], to enclose herewith the text of the statement of Mr. Alexander Hay, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to the Permanent Representatives in Geneva.

The statement, which represents the views of ICRC, is indeed the real lesson from which the Iranian Government should learn, namely that Iraq's concerns about the fate of the Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran are not "baseless" as the representative of Iran has the audacity to allege.

The Iranian representative should be well advised to consider carefully the statement in order to know that it is his authorities which shamelessly produce thoughtless letters that do not seem to cause them any embarrassment.

I shall be grateful if you could kindly arrange for the circulation of this letter and its enclosures as a document of the General Assembly.

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

ANNEX

**Allocation made on 23 November 1984 by Mr. Alexander Hay,
President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to all
Permanent Representatives in Geneva**

Once again, I must approach you and your Governments on the question of the respect of the Geneva Conventions in the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

As you all know, following the serious incidents which took place in the prisoner-of-war camp in Korkan, the Islamic Republic of Iran made numerous statements on the subject of these incidents and on the humanitarian activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Iran and in Korkan.

The highest officials of the Iranian Government, their diplomatic representatives abroad, the press, television, and radio in Iran have accused ICRC of spying for Iraq, of provoking violence in the prisoner-of-war camps, of raising obstacles to the return to their families of seriously wounded Iraqis, of carrying out a propaganda campaign hostile to Iran, of refusing to make a serious effort to search for the numerous people who have disappeared in the war.

If I have asked to speak to you today, it is not only because ICRC, which has been direct witness to Iran's inadmissible treatment of Iraqi prisoners of war, can today no longer stay silent in the face of such attempts to mislead public opinion. It is much more because some 50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war being held in the Islamic Republic of Iran and ICRC once again urgently need your Governments' help.

I am convinced that their help will be forthcoming. We must all hope that it will have a positive effect.

In three years, ICRC, by itself, has not been able to obtain respect of humanitarian law in the conflict between Iraq and Iran and especially to bring Iran to respect the third Geneva Convention relative to the Treat-

ment of Prisoners of War.³¹ It was obliged to send two memoranda on 7 May 1983 and on 10 February 1984 to your Governments, explaining the difficulties it had encountered in discharging its humanitarian mandate in that conflict. The Committee received valuable help from many Governments which were determined to see international humanitarian law prevail and which wanted to guarantee the survival of the victims whom that law should protect.

In the spring of 1984, your Governments' response and ICRC's exceptional patience seemed to have born fruit in Iran.

At that time, ICRC received renewed oral and written guarantees from the Iranian authorities that they wished to apply the third Convention and so resumed its visits to the Iraqi prisoners, starting on 19 May 1984. For the third time, after the interruptions of 1982 and 1983, ICRC hoped that it would finally be able to work in Iran under normal conditions.

From May to October 1984, ICRC delegates were able to visit nine camps and see some 29,000 Iraqi prisoners of war, or about half the total number of prisoners of war being held in Iran.

These visits did not go as smoothly as had been expected. Some prisoners were removed from the camps before the delegates arrived; others were prevented from seeing the delegates during the visits. These visits, although incomplete, enabled ICRC to get a clear picture of the conditions of captivity of the Iraqi prisoners of war and to bring to the attention of the Iranian authorities, in numerous confidential representations, the points causing it concern.

On 10 October, in the camp at Korkan, ICRC delegates were witness to an incident which resulted in the death of prisoners of war. As it is customary, ICRC submitted a report on the incident to the authorities of Iraq and of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in which it reminded the Islamic Republic of Iran of its obligation under the Convention to conduct an enquiry into the events. From that day, Iran suspended all ICRC activities on its territory and undertook a campaign of slander against ICRC of unprecedented virulence in the 120-year history of ICRC and of the Red Cross and Red Cross movement.

Unfortunately, what happened at Korkan is not an isolated incident—that, ICRC has ascertained in a manner leaving no room for doubt. Other violent confrontations have taken place in other camps, causing numerous deaths and injuries. Such violence—as we have repeatedly told the Iranian authorities—is the inevitable result of Iran's policy throughout the past three years, a policy ICRC has already described and denounced in its memorandum of 10 February 1984, I quote: "Ideological and political pressure, intimidation, systematic 're-education' and attacks on the honour and dignity of the prisoners have remained a constant feature of life in the camps, and even seem to increase as a result of the activities of certain persons having no connection with the normal running of the camps. Representatives of a 'department of political and ideological education', members of Iraqi opposition groups who have fled to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the official press all attempt to incite the prisoners against their Government."

The Korkan tragedy is but one more proof of the fact that these deliberate violations of the third Convention continue in spite of the appeals of ICRC and the State parties to the Conventions.

Today, and for the third time in three years, Iran has, with no valid justification whatsoever, denied ICRC its right to have access to the Iraqi prisoners.

At stake is the physical and moral survival of thousands of men and future respect for the Geneva Conventions: such a policy forces, in fact, prisoners of war to choose between treason or death. This policy must cease, but we fear that the Islamic Republic of Iran will not consent to stopping it unless it is convinced that the international community demands this of it as it would of any State signatory to the Conventions.

In making this appeal, ICRC is well aware that in other serious situations in the past it has not had recourse to such an exceptional measure. It is also aware that the situation of captivity of prisoners of war in Iraq is not satisfactory and wishes to emphasize that it is taking on their behalf all the measures which circumstances dictate.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/693-S/16842.

But the repeated and systematic nature of the Iranian violations of the third Geneva Convention is so serious that ICRC feels that if it did not have recourse to this exceptional measure, it would jeopardize by its silence not only the lives of tens of thousands of men, but also the very future of humanitarian law. It places the fate of these men and the future of humanitarian law in your hands and those of your Govern-

ments. Under article 1 of the Geneva Conventions, it is the legal duty of States parties to ensure that Governments engaged in an armed conflict respect these Conventions; the efforts of ICRC to ensure protection of prisoners of war in Iran will fail unless the Iranian authorities are brought to realize that it is the political will of the community of States to see humanitarian law observed.

DOCUMENT S/16843*

Letter dated 26 November 1984 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[27 November 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for information, the text of a statement dated 21 November 1984 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the attack by the Vietnamese aggressors against the refugee camp at Nong Chan.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement of 21 November 1984 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Since 18 November 1984, the Vietnamese aggressors, who are pursuing a genocidal war in Kampuchea and whose armed forces number more than 200,000 men, have been mobilizing several thousands of their troops to carry out attacks on the camps of our refugees at Nong Chan. As a result of these barbarous attacks, a large number of refugees have been killed and injured and the dwellings and property of the refugees have sustained significant material damage. More than 10,000 of our refugees have moreover fled their camp in order to escape massacre by the Vietnamese aggressors. Thus the people of

Kampuchea continues to suffer grievous loss and profound, indescribable hardships caused by the barbaric Fascist aggression of the Le Duan clique.

These barbarous acts of aggression by the Vietnamese enemy only serve as further confirmation of the following:

1. The final aim of the Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea is to swallow up and annex the territory of Kampuchea;
2. The war waged by the Vietnamese enemy is a genocidal war against our people;
3. These repeated acts of aggression once more expose the deceptive manoeuvres of the Vietnamese enemy to the Kampuchea problem.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemns most vehemently these attacks by the Le Duan clique against the innocent population of the refugee camps of Nong Chan. He calls on the international community and the United Nations to continue to condemn Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to use every means to force the Vietnamese aggressors to agree to abide by the six relevant United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea [General Assembly resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3 and 39/5]. These call for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese armed forces from Kampuchea, and for the people of Kampuchea to be allowed freely to choose their own future, so that Kampuchea may remain independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned.

On this occasion, Democratic Kampuchea and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea express their profound sympathy and total solidarity with the population of Nong Chan. They resolutely pledge, by intensifying their military operations throughout the country, to force the Vietnamese enemy to become more and more bogged down, particularly in the battlefield around Lake Tonlé Sap. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea will continue its operations to cut the enemy's lines of supply and to destroy by all means, political, military and economic, the Vietnamese administrations established at the commune level, in order further to frustrate the Vietnamese enemy's criminal activities against our people. To this end, our army will continue to coordinate its operations with the two other parties in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and with the refugees of Nong Chan.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/694-S/16843.

DOCUMENT S/16844* **

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

[Original: English]
[27 November 1984]

Further to my letter dated 21 November 1984 [S/16836], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side on 26 November.

The details of the incident are as follows: On 26 November, at 12:30 p.m., four Afghan aircraft intruded into Pakistan airspace for about 4 kilometres near Arandu in Chitral district and released 16 bombs and some rockets. As a result of the bombing and rocketing, one woman was injured.

I also take this opportunity to draw your attention to Security Council document S/16833, dated 20 November,

* Incorporating document S/16844/Corr.1 of 3 December 1984.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/39/695-S/16844 and Corr.1.

and to inform you that the Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 November and informed that Pakistan firmly rejected the allegations made by the Kabul authorities regarding incidents of firing from the Pakistan side on the nights of 16, 17 and 18 November in the Barikot, Pishangro and Jaji areas which, after thorough investigation, had been found to be totally false and baseless.

On 26 November, the Government of Pakistan has also issued a press statement rejecting as totally false and baseless an allegation made by the Kabul authorities that,

on 20 November, Barikot area in the Kanarha province was subjected to firing from the Pakistan side resulting in the death of one person.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16846*

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

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

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my note dated 23 November 1984 [S/16837], I have the honour to draw your attention to the latest acts of armed aggression perpetrated by the Vietnamese forces against the Thai people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand as follows:

1. Since Viet Nam launched its dry season offensive on 18 November 1984 against the Khmer People's National Liberation Front positions at Nong Chan encampment inside Kampuchea, opposite Ta Phraya district, Prachinburi province of Thailand, a number of Vietnamese artillery shells have landed inside Thai territory at Ban Nong Chan, Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Khok Sung, Ta Phraya district, resulting in five Thai villages being seriously injured and causing damage to the properties of Thai citizens. The Vietnamese attacks also caused a new influx of over 20,000 Kampucheans into Thailand.

2. Moreover, on 26 November 1984, at 0500 hours, a number of Vietnamese troops made an incursion into

Thai territory south-west of Ban Non Mak Mun and clashed with Thai troops. As a result, one Thai soldier was killed and eight others were injured.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked acts of aggression by Vietnamese troops in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and, once again, reaffirms its legitimate right to undertake all necessary measures in order to protect the lives of innocent Thai citizens and to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government urges the Vietnamese Government to exercise self-restraint and to cease committing acts of armed aggression against Thailand; otherwise the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility for the consequences of such acts.

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/39/697-S/16846.

DOCUMENT S/16848*

Letter dated 28 November 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[29 November 1984]*

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the morning of today, 28 November 1984, and the following was brought to his attention by the In-Charge of the First Political Department in connection with the recent aggres-

sions of that country against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"According to the information of pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 25 November 1984, two Pakistani helicopters violated the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the district of Barikot, Kunarha province, and after conducting provocative flights for 15 minutes, returned in the direction of Arandu.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/721-S/16848.

"Also, as a result of long-range heavy weapons firing by Pakistani military forces at the contingent of Barikot on the nights of 26 and 27 November, enormous material losses have been suffered.

"Unfortunately, not only did the Pakistani authorities not prevent these aggressions and provocations, but they have escalated such actions and provocations and have intensified and expanded them, which will cause a further increase in the tension of the situation. If such conditions continue to prevail, the consequences of these hostile and provocative actions shall, inevitably, be very grave and the responsibility emanating from these armed interferences shall directly and undoubtedly rest with the Pakistani military authorities.

"While strongly protesting to the Government of Pakistan over these provocative aggressions and interferences, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again expects that the Pakistani authorities treat the matter with a sense of responsibility and put an end, as soon as possible, to these armed aggressions and hostile provocations."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16849*

Letter dated 5 December 1984 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Russian]
[5 December 1984]

As the representative of the country organizing the regular meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, held at Berlin on 3 and 4 December 1984, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué on the meeting.

I would request you to arrange that the communiqué be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Harry OTT
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

On 3 and 4 December 1984, a regular meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was held at Berlin.

The meeting was attended by the following persons: P. Mladenov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; B. Chňoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; O. Fischer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic; P. Varkonyi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; S. Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic; S. Andrei, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and A. A. Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Ministers focused their attention on the situation in Europe in the context of the international situation as a whole. It was emphasized that recent developments have fully confirmed the collective assessments made and conclusions drawn in the Prague political declaration of 5 January 1983 [see S/15556], the joint statement of Moscow of 28 June 1983 [see S/15862] and the declaration of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of 14 June 1984³⁶ on the march of events in Europe and the situation in the world.

The participants in the meeting expressed concern at the persistence of dangerous tensions in Europe and the world at large.

As a result of the continuing deployment of United States medium-range missiles in a number of Western European member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the situation in Europe has been aggravated further. This has ushered in a new, particularly perilous phase of the arms race on the European continent. Consequently, the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries were compelled to take a number of countermeasures.

The participants in the meeting pointed to the dangers to peace and security arising from concepts that call in question the frontiers existing between the European States, their socio-political systems as well as other political and territorial realities that came into existence after the Second World War. Europe's post-war frontiers are inviolable. The revival of revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany and the encouragement of revanchism, no matter where, have a negative impact on the political climate in Europe and on understanding among its peoples. Profound uneasiness has been caused by the decision of the European Council to lift from the Federal Republic of Germany the ban on the production of long-range missiles and strategic bombers.

The States represented at the meeting voiced their concern at the intensification of the politics of force and diktat by the imperialist circles, the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe, the production and accumulation of new types of ever more destructive nuclear weapons, adherence to dangerous military doctrines allowing a nuclear war to be unleashed, the criterion of new systems of conventional armaments coming close, in destructive power, to mass-destruction weapons and at the drastic increase in military spending. The United States and some of its allies themselves make no secret of the fact that their actions are designed to gain military superiority.

The peoples of Europe and of the other continents, who have actively embarked upon the road of resolute action against a threatening nuclear war, for halting the arms race and restoring a healthy international climate, are increasingly concerned at the exacerbation of the situation. Clear proof of this is the broad peace movement in Europe and in other regions.

The States represented at the meeting stand up for the strict observance in inter-governmental relations of the principles of respect for independence and national sovereignty, the inviolability of frontiers and of territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the threat or use of force, the peaceful settlement of all disputes between States by way of negotiations, as well as of the other fundamental principles governing international relations.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty view the reversal of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, as a basic concern of our time. Everything must be done, while there is still time, to lessen mili-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/763-S/16849.

tary confrontation and guide international relations back to the path of détente and equal, mutually advantageous co-operation among States.

There are possibilities of achieving a turn for the better. What it takes is the initiation of a policy of realism and business-like co-operation in the effort to meet the challenges facing the peoples of Europe and the world at large. What is required is serious dialogue on an equal footing between States having different social systems, what is needed are negotiations in which the parties involved will be aware of their high responsibility and will seek positive results. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty are ready for such negotiations and they urge that these be held with a view to reaching agreements that are based on the principle of equality and equal security. Their proposals on ways of halting the arms race and preventing a war remain on the table.

At the same time, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty emphasize that they do not seek military superiority, but they will not submit to superiority over them either. They advocate a balance of forces on the lowest possible level.

The States represented at the meeting welcome the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin negotiations on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty attach great importance to that understanding. They favour the identification, from the very outset and in unmistakable terms, of the subject and aims of these negotiations which are called upon to enhance strategic stability, avert the militarization of outer space, and lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the world at large through the reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, until these weapons are completely eliminated.

Under the present conditions, the vital interests of all European peoples call for efforts to halt the accumulation of new nuclear weapons on the European continent and to reduce drastically such weapons until Europe is entirely free from nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical ones. No steps must be taken that are aimed at giving one grouping military superiority over the other.

Since the nuclear-arms race in Europe poses a threat to all peoples on the continent, the States represented at the meeting consider it important that all European States, notably the members of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, actively encourage efforts to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war.

They recall in this connection that those States on whose territories the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles is going on or is planned bear a heavy responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe and the entire world.

The participants in the meeting resolutely support efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe and in other regions of the European continent.

Moreover, the States represented at the meeting, support the earliest possible conclusion at the Vienna talks of an agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The proposals submitted by the socialist countries directly involved in these negotiations provide a good foundation for an agreement.

The participants in the meeting recall their proposals addressed to the NATO member States on ways of ridding Europe of chemical weapons, the non-increase and reduction of arms expenditures and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, and call for immediate substantive negotiations on these subjects.

The States represented at the meeting note that the progress of work at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe places the earliest possible commencement of concrete negotiations on the agenda. They stand up for conducting them in a constructive spirit and for achieving substantive agreements on mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures in Europe of both a political and international legal and a military-technical nature. Those agreements must be based on equality of rights, balance and reciprocity, and equal respect for the security interests of all participating States, and must help reduce the threat of war and lessen military confrontation.

The meeting reaffirmed the abiding commitment of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the continued pursuit and deepening of the all-European process, of détente, the strengthening of security and the development of co-operation in Europe on the foundations laid in the Helsinki Final Act.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty consider it imperative that concrete and effective measures be adopted to overcome nuclear con-

frontation and to limit and reduce nuclear weapons with a view to their complete elimination.

As an important step to this end, they propose a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear armaments. From the NATO countries they except a response to this proposal. They emphasize the preparedness of the Soviet Union to take such a step together with the United States in order to set an example for the other nuclear Powers to follow.

The States represented at the meeting furthermore express themselves in favour of the speedy conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and the holding of negotiations to this end.

In submitting these proposals, the Foreign Ministers are convinced that it is both dangerous and absurd to keep amassing and perfecting nuclear arms.

The participants in the meeting urgently call upon those nuclear-weapon Powers which have not yet done so to assume the obligation to forgo the first use of such weapons. They consider it necessary for all nuclear-weapon States to contribute their share to the prevention of nuclear war and to making it the primary objective of their foreign-policy concepts and activities to free peoples from the nuclear threat.

The States represented at the meeting call attention to the fact that a militarization of outer space, if not prevented in time, would enormously heighten the risk of nuclear war and give the nuclear-arms race unprecedented proportions. They are fully committed to preventing a militarization of outer space, to halting all actions aimed at extending the arms race to outer space and to using it exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind. This is a task that must be solved thoroughly and as fast as possible by means of reliably verifiable agreements concluded on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The hope was expressed that all States—above all those with space capabilities—recognize the need to take measures for the prevention of the militarization of outer space. Emphasis was placed on the role of the United Nations in the solution of this problem.

The Ministers supported serious negotiations on all issues under discussion at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament with a view to reaching concrete arrangements at that forum. They believe that a constructive approach by all participants in the Conference would make it possible for the drafting of a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons to be finalized in the foreseeable future.

The States participating in the meeting, being consistent advocates of an enhanced role for the United Nations in safeguarding peace and strengthening international security, at the current thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly focused on the key issues of present-day international relations. They recall the proposals they submitted to the Organization, which are aimed at:

- Curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field;
 - Eliminating hotbeds of crisis or conflict in various world regions by way of negotiations;
 - Establishing a new international economic order;
- and which are directed against:
- The policy of interference in the internal affairs of States;
 - All actions designed to undermine the socio-political systems in other States.

They stressed that the application of discriminatory restrictions in economic relations and any other kind of pressure contradicts the basic principles of State-to-State relations.

The States represented at the meeting condemn the imperialist policy of force and manifest their solidarity with, and support for the peoples fighting for their freedom, the strengthening of their independence and for socio-economic progress.

The Foreign Ministers underline the significant role the Non-Aligned Movement is playing in the struggle for the elimination of the danger of war, the cessation of the arms race, and disarmament, the improvement of international political and economic relations, and against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The Foreign Ministers held an exchange of views in connection with the forthcoming fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism. They expressed their conviction that it is the obligation of peoples and Governments to commemorate this important anniversary by increased efforts for preserving and strengthening world peace.

The Foreign Ministers underscored the importance of the Warsaw Treaty as an effective instrument for guaranteeing the security of its

member States, for jointly preparing and implementing their peaceful foreign-policy course, and as a weighty factor for maintaining and strengthening European peace, in particular in the complicated present international situation.

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* *

The meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty was marked by a spirit of co-operation and an atmosphere of complete mutual agreement.

The next regular meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will take place at Warsaw in June 1985.

DOCUMENT S/16850*

Letter dated 4 December 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 December 1984]

Further to my letter of 27 November 1984 [S/16844], I have the honour to report to you two serious incidents of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side on 1 December.

The details of the incidents are as follows: On 1 December 1984, at 1000 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, six Afghan jet aircraft dropped 24 bombs around Arandu village in the Chitral district. Two of these aircraft also dropped two bombs and fired rockets in the vicinity of Kesu, 13 kilometres north of Drosh. On the same day, at 1600 hours, three Afghan aircraft intruded about 2.5 kilometres into Pakistan airspace at Imam Bostan in the Nushki area of Baluchistan.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/764-S/16850.

DOCUMENT S/16851*

Letter dated 29 November 1984 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 December 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 23 November 1984 from Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

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

ANNEX

Note dated 23 November 1984 from the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

The Department of State refers to diplomatic communications from the Nicaraguan Ministry of External Relations dated 1, 7, 8, 9, 10 and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/766-S/16851.

11 November 1984, and to the Department's note to your Government of 10 October.

The Government of the United States categorically rejects the latest allegations contained in the aforementioned communications from the Government of Nicaragua that the United States is engaging in provocative aggressive acts toward Nicaragua or planning to invade that country.

The Government of the United States has consistently supported the efforts of the Contadora process to remove the major sources of tension through a comprehensive and verifiable peace agreement. Nicaragua is, however, proceeding to build up its military capability far beyond any reasonable estimate of its defensive needs and is thereby exacerbating tensions and helping to create a situation that has long been viewed as a serious threat by Nicaragua's neighbours. Moreover, Nicaragua's irresponsible actions in seeking to create a spectre of imminent invasion, rather than dealing seriously with the issues before the Contadora process, has made more difficult a solution to the real problems confronting the region and has been a disservice to the cause of peace.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States calls on the Government of Nicaragua to address seriously the issues outstanding in the Contadora negotiations in order to achieve an agreement that eliminates the sources of conflict in Central America.

DOCUMENT S/16852

Letter dated 6 December 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[6 December 1984]

On instructions from my Government, and further to my most recent letter dated 29 October 1984 [S/16801] concerning the occupation of three Lao villages by the ultra-rightist reactionaries of the Thai ruling circles, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following facts reflecting the sufferings currently being endured in the Thai detention camp by the Lao inhabitants of these three villages:

1. The inhabitants of the three villages who had been deported by Thai troops to the places known as Deune Khima have undergone the most cruel and unimaginable sufferings, owing to the obligation to perform forced labour daily and to hunger and prolonged malnutrition. Their state of health is critical. Women have been systematically raped.

2. On 25 November 1984, Thai soldiers brutally murdered Mr. Boualoy, a resident of Bane Savang, while he was going about his daily business of seeking food in

the river Naxeng not far from the zone still under Thai occupation. The villagers complained to the Thai authorities at Deune Khima and showed them the victim's body, which had been savagely beaten and riddled with three M.16 bullets. The Thais immediately removed the body. The next day they assembled the entire population and declared that Mr. Boualoy had been killed by the Lao military authorities and that, for security reasons, it was in future forbidden for anyone to go out in search of food.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/16853*

Letter dated 6 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 December 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached text of a statement issued by the Bakhtar Information Agency, on 1 December 1984, in Kabul, in connection with the decision of the United States Administration to allocate \$280 million in the current fiscal year for military and financial assistance to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

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

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

ANNEX

Text of the statement

The New York Times of November 28 1984, quoting United States officials, reports that the United States Government had decided to provide \$280 million to the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements as military aid in the current fiscal year.

The newspaper adds that the weapons purchased with this money would be delivered to ports in Pakistan. According to the agreement concluded between the United States Central Intelligence Agency and Pakistan, these weapons would be placed at the disposal of the Pakistani Government for subsequent delivery to the ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary groups stationed in Peshawar and other regions of that county. The counter-revolutionary ringleaders, in their turn, would be assigned to dispatch these weapons to the counter-revolutionary gangs inside Afghanistan.

The news, which was reproduced as it appeared in *The New York Times*, once again clearly shows how closely Pakistan and the United States co-operate in organizing, training and arming the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements. Likewise, it is another testimony to the fact that the reactionary rulers of Pakistan have accepted the role of a springboard and a main bridgehead of aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan, a role assigned to it by United States imperialism years ago.

The ruling militarists of Pakistan demagogically and hypocritically, and in order to evade responsibility, claim that they do not have any role in the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and that their support of the Afghan refugees has a so-called humanitarian motive. However, there are many undeniable facts to belie this claim of theirs and even the allies of Pakistan, among them the Reagan Administration, lift the veil from the black role of the autocratic régime of General Zia-ul-Haq. These facts show that Pakistan is getting tied ever more closely to the war chariot of the Pentagon and has been turned into a major base of intervention and State terrorism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has become the official policy of the White House.

The approval by Congress of a further \$50 million in aid and the recent \$280 million in military aid from the United States to the Afghan

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/794-S/16853.

counter-revolutionary bands, in addition to the millions of dollars spent secretly in equipping the counter-revolutionary bands by the United States, China, Saudi Arabia, Israel and other United States allies, shows that the undeclared war of reaction and world imperialism against Afghanistan is being intensified with every passing day. This shows that the policy of enmity with the people of Afghanistan pursued by the ruling circles of Washington and Islamabad is taking an ever more open and official form.

It is noteworthy that the new military aid by the United States imperially to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries has taken place after the recent visit of the Pakistani Foreign Minister to the United States and his several meetings with the civil and military authorities of that coun-

try. This happens at a time when the anti-popular ruling régime of Pakistan speaks of the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan. But the facts and the practical actions of the Pakistani authorities show that they have chosen another path.

We have repeatedly said and once again point out that the military rulers of Pakistan, who are subservient to Washington, have placed Pakistan completely at the service of United States strategic objectives in the region. They do not pay attention either to the interests of the Pakistani people or to the interests of peace and security in the region. They do not care about anything except their own greedy interests and those of imperialism. The Pakistani military rulers either cannot or do not want to free themselves from Washington's diktat.

DOCUMENT S/16854*

Letter dated 6 December 1984 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 December 1984]

I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to you by Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. I shall be grateful if this message could be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Ali FOM
Permanent Representative of the
United Republic of Tanzania
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 28 NOVEMBER 1984 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On behalf of the members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and on my own behalf, I wish to thank you for attending the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and for your constructive and challenging speech. As I said when closing the session, your presence with us during the opening meeting was a further indication of your continuing concern for Africa and its problems. We appreciate it.

That concern, and your active recognition of the unique position held by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, is also reflected in your call for an international conference, to be held under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider united action on the famine and hunger which now afflict most of Africa. I would like to endorse your proposal, and to urge that you pursue it with the utmost vigour.

Every African, and every person of good will, must have been heartened by the humanitarian response of millions of individuals, small groups, and non-governmental organizations, when they became aware of the horrors of starvation now being experienced in some African countries. Many Governments, especially but not only in the developed world, have also responded to the most immediate needs for food and essential transport facili-

ties. And finally, the relevant United Nations agencies have been active in trying to succour the starving and to prepare for their rehabilitation.

I hope, therefore, that it will not be misinterpreted as insensitivity or lack of appreciation when I urge that it is the United Nations, as an Organization and under your leadership, which should take action now. The need is urgent, and all these groups are doing what they can to help; we hope they will continue to do so. But this is also a very large problem, which will remain with us for some time. It is also a problem which needs to be insulated from the ideological and power disputes, as well as the polemics and rhetoric, of East/West and North/South differences. The United Nations is the only body which can hope to deal with the problem in this manner.

Nor can there be any doubt about the need for further action. It appears that the size of the problem, and the length of time it will take to be dealt with, are still not fully appreciated. For example, there are already some indications that the flow of food to Ethiopia has weakened and slowed down. Yet, as far as one can see, massive food aid will be needed by a large number of African countries throughout the year 1985 and perhaps beyond, even if adequate rains do fall in the next appropriate season. Whatever is done to increase agricultural production within African states, more food and other relief aid will also be needed after that, for perhaps another three to four years. For the cumulative debilitating and disorganizational effect of years of severe drought—which large areas of Africa have experienced—cannot be quickly overcome, especially as they come on top of economic regression caused by other factors. And we have to face up to the prospect that some of these climatic changes are quite possibly permanent, or that the environmental damage will in some cases be irreversible. The effects upon the economic and social structure of the poor and undeveloped African nations will further inhibit a quick recovery and resumption of development activities. The very limited road and rail transport capacities of the poor African nations, for example, were inhibiting agricultural production and distribution even before the drought became intense, and they are being further weakened all the time because of our inability to replace worn-out stock or even to pur-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/797-S/16854.

chase the necessary spare parts to keep viable trucks moving.

In stating these facts about the need for continuing international food, material, and financial aid for Africa, I remain very conscious of the responsibility of African States, and of Africa working together, to reorganize ourselves so as to reduce Africa's dependence on food aid as quickly, as completely, and as permanently as possible.

Thus, the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU was seriously concerned with Africa's own economic responsibilities, and the need for our organization to give in-depth consideration to the actions necessary by Africa. For we recognize that while humanity is one, the prime responsibility for the welfare of Africa's people—both within our separate nations and in the continent as a whole—rests with Africa, its people and its leaders. We noted the efforts which have so far been made to implement structural adjustment measures, but recognized that we have to do more, nationally, regionally and as a continent. At the same time, we were forced to recognize also that Africa's involvement in the world economy puts a severe limitation upon our capacity for effective reorganization and development unless we can gain the co-operation of the developed world in a consideration of the iniquities of the present international economic order.

As we see it, there are two separate but not unrelated tasks before Africa and the world. The first is that of dealing with the present crisis of famine and hunger. It is this aspect which your initiative addresses. We shall want to co-operate whole-heartedly with you in this; for although Africa is the victim of the disaster, it remains a continent of self-respecting, independent peoples and nations which also has something to contribute to the relief programmes. Food, above all things, must be made available to the starving—wherever they are—whenever there is food available anywhere in the world, and without becoming an instrument of political disputes or ambitions, overt or covert. And we in Africa are not only as horrified as anyone else by the suffering of our brothers and sisters, but are also aware from living and working in this continent of the special social, economic and environmental problems which have to be overcome if relief work is to be done effectively in this continent.

It was a recognition of Africa's special responsibility in relation to the problems of famine and hunger in this continent which caused the Assembly session to decide to establish a Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa. By the nature of things it will take a little time for this Fund to come into operation, so it does not help the situation which exists just now. But we all know that drought is a recurring problem in Africa, and that—as I have already stated—the current food shortages are not coming to an end within the next few months. Our intention in establishing this Fund is that future disasters—and the later effects of this one—shall find us better prepared to help than we have been until now. Indeed, I hope that this Fund will be so organized that it can help at the first sign of an incipient famine, so as to prevent disasters on the current scale whenever possible.

There was naturally some discussion about setting up a specifically African fund at a time when well over half of our nations are experiencing food shortages and virtually

all of us are suffering from very severe foreign exchange and budgetary constraints. Yet we remained conscious of our own responsibilities to the people of Africa as a whole. We therefore decided that it was fitting for Africa to establish the Fund, and for all of us—or for the present, at least the majority of us—to contribute to it whatever little we could. On that basis we felt that we could hope to be taken seriously by the richer countries when we appeal to them to supplement our efforts. Algeria set the example by promising to contribute \$US 10 million to the Fund; Libya also promised \$10 million for famine relief, which we hope will be another foundation payment.

But while dealing with the immediate disaster is the first task, the second is that of attacking the underdevelopment and the poverty of Africa, so that disasters like the current one do not endlessly recur.

In this connection, the OAU Assembly endorsed the World Bank proposal for the establishment of a Special Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa. I have written to the President of the World Bank on this proposal, making clear our support but at the same time urging once again that Africa should be associated with both the planning and the operations of the Fund. For while it is obviously the reputation and the competence of the World Bank which may make this Fund attractive to potential donors, Africa does have special needs and special implementation problems. To fulfil its promise, and to contribute effectively to Africa's urgent medium- and longer-term recovery and development needs, the Fund will need to be designed and operated accordingly; in our view, this does demand the active participation of Africa.

Before leaving these economic questions, let me mention that the twentieth OAU Assembly also decided that the next Assembly would concentrate its attention on economic questions. Plans are getting under way to review the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action,³⁷ and to prepare the documents necessary if the meeting is to be of the maximum usefulness. In this work I am confident that we can rely upon the assistance of the Economic Commission for Africa, which was so intimately involved in the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of OAU devoted to economic questions, held at Lagos in 1980.

The other subject which was discussed at length was the situation in southern Africa. A statement was issued which sets out our position, and our united commitment to continue the struggle for total African liberation despite the recent setbacks. In particular, the Assembly reiterated its support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia, and again rejected the concept of "linkage" between the independence of Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Assembly also took note of the continued presence of South African troops inside Angola despite the promises to withdraw them by the end of March 1984; this seemed to us to be a further indication of the spurious nature of the so-called peace offensive of the *apartheid* State, and South Africa's continued aggressive intentions against the free African nations.

On South Africa itself, the Assembly paid tribute to the anti-*apartheid* struggle being waged inside South Africa by the people of that country. The use of South African troops against the civilian population—despite the

size and the armament of that nation's police forces—was a sign both of the suffering involved in the struggle and its widespread nature. The Assembly reiterated its demands for the total isolation of South Africa from the world community; in particular it condemned the reception given to South African politicians earlier this year by national leaders in Europe, and called upon all nations to refuse to receive them in the future.

The whole debate on southern Africa reflected the commitment of the continent to absolute opposition to *apartheid* and South African colonialism in Namibia. Encouraged by this, it is my hope that those States further from the South African border will give at least a little greater assistance to the front-line States, and to the liberation movements, than has been the case in the past. Once again, however, Africa's very limited resources mean that the struggle will continue to need the active support of the United Nations and those non-African States which have always condemned *apartheid*.

On the problems of Chad, the Assembly welcomed the reports of the withdrawal of foreign troops; we undertook to continue the African efforts to reunite the political and military forces of the country so as to bring some peace to the people of that unhappy land. The reports of famine in Chad added urgency to this work, although we hope that it will be possible to get food to the starving while the search for peace continues.

Finally, I wish to conclude by assuring you of my desire, as the current Chairman of OAU, fully to cooperate with you and the United Nations during the coming months. I am confident that we shall not hesitate to contact each other whenever this seems to either of us to be useful.

(Signed) Julius K. NYERERE
President of the
United Republic of Tanzania

DOCUMENT S/16855*

Letter dated 6 December 1984 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[7 December 1984]

On instructions from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The Libyan authorities have learned that the Government of the United States is apparently preparing to engage in military aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the next few months. A special unit of United States marines is currently being trained at a military base in Wisconsin to occupy the town of Tripoli and this unit had previously undergone training in Arizona.

The issue of *Newsweek* dated 3 December 1984, reviewing the actions which the United States could take against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, reached the conclusion that the hawks in the United States Administration admit that an attempt to overthrow Qaddafi is unlikely to succeed unless military force is used to destroy the Libyan air force and other targets such as the communications network. The magazine also indicates that officials in the United States Administration recently tested plans for an invasion of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in which the Sixth Fleet and some neigh-

bours of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would take part. A United States official apparently stated in this connection that this endeavour could be quite likely to succeed, even if the United States were to lose some men as a result.

It is noteworthy that the United States engages from time to time in provocative military manoeuvres near the coasts and frontiers of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the latest being the naval manoeuvres which took place between 5 and 7 November 1984 near the eastern and north-eastern frontiers of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. There is no doubt that these manoeuvres and these secret plans, like the hostile information campaigns, confirm the determination of the United States to attack the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. This could have unfortunate consequences for the entire region.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/808-S/16855.

DOCUMENT S/16856*

Letter dated 10 December 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 December 1984]

With reference to the letter dated 6 December 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [S/16852] concerning the people of the three villages near the Thai-Lao border, I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to bring to your attention the following information.

On 17 October, four days after the redispensing of the Thai troops from the disputed three villages near the Thai-Lao border, the Lao side sent about 100 troops into the area. The Lao side also reinforced four battalions of troops in the area opposite the three villages. Moreover, since the redispensing of the Thai troops, the Lao forces have five times violated the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand at Ban Bo Bia, Ban Khok district and Uttaradit province. As a result, one Thai officer was injured and Thai property was damaged. Altogether, since the beginning of the Thai-Lao border incidents on 15 April 1984, the Lao side has violated over 60 times Thailand's territorial integrity at Ban Khok, causing the following casualties on the Thai side: 10 dead (9 officers, 1 civilian) and 65 injured (56 officers, 9 civilians).

With respect to the people from the three villages who crossed temporarily into Thailand, on 9 November, the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visited Ban Huay Yang, a Thai village where the people from the three villages have been given temporary shelter, and conducted interviews with the villagers. The villagers told the representatives of ICRC that they had voluntarily fled from the three villages and were determined to stay in Thailand. As a result, the ICRC

representatives have expressed their satisfaction at the opportunity to be able to make first-hand observations of the situation on the spot and have been encouraged by the result of their findings.

The Royal Thai Government wishes to reiterate its readiness to facilitate the safe return of these people to the three villages, should they express their desire to do so.

It is with sad incredulity, therefore, to note that the Lao authorities continue to make falsified and slanderous allegations against Thailand, especially when the foregoing facts are known to, or can be readily ascertained by, neutral observers. It is also a source of disappointment that Thailand's peaceful initiative and good-neighbourly policy towards the Lao People's Democratic Republic have not yielded any proper reciprocation from the Lao side. On the contrary, such a constructive approach to international conduct on the part of Thailand seems to have resulted in a persistently irrational behaviour by the Lao authorities. The pertinent question is which party will wish to see and derive ungainly benefits from an increase in tension between the two countries which have the same language and a similar culture. Neither Thailand nor the Lao side has anything to gain from such a situation.

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) Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/809-S/16856.

DOCUMENT S/16857*

Letter dated 11 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 December 1984]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following dispatch of the Bakhtar Information Agency, dateline—Kabul, 4 December 1984:

"A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said here today that the Pakistani military forces have once again shelled the Barikot region in Kunarha province and Jaji region in Paktia province during the night on 1, 2, and 3 December, using long-range heavy artillery.

"As a consequence of these brutal aggressive acts, one person was severely injured in Jaji area and heavy financial losses were inflicted on both the affected regions.

"In this connection, with these encroachments the In-Charge of the First Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy today and pointed out to him that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regards these repeated aggressive actions of Pakistani forces as a new dimension being added to the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The spokesman added that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously denounces this aggression and strongly protests to the Pakistani Government in this regard. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again points out that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to their armed aggressions and hostile prov-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/811-S/16857.

ocations before the situation on the frontiers of the two countries aggravates further and adversely affects peace and security in the region. Otherwise, the Pakistani authorities will bear the total responsibility for the consequences of such incidents, he added.

“The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reserves its right to take appropriate measures to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, the spokesman concluded.”

I have further the honour to 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

DOCUMENTS S/16858 AND ADD.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 1 June to 12 December 1984

DOCUMENT S/16858

[Original: English]
[12 December 1984]

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ANNEX

Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP as of November 1984" (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus 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 553 (1984) of 15 June 1984.

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 present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1984. On 30 November, I proposed, and the members of the Security Council agreed, to delay the submission of the present report in order to enable me to incorporate in it an account of the results of the high-level proximity talks on

the Cyprus question, the final round of which was concluded on 12 December. The present report, therefore, covers developments relating to UNFICYP from 1 June to 30 November, while reporting on my mission of good offices for the period from 1 June to 12 December.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1984:

		<i>Military personnel</i>	
<i>Austria</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 26	290	
	Military police company	6	301
<i>Canada</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	5	
	1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment	478	
	Signal squadron	14	
	Military police company	11	515
<i>Denmark</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion—DANCON 42	323	
	Military police company	13	341
<i>Finland</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police academy	4	10
<i>Ireland</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police academy	2	8
<i>Sweden</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion UN 85C	355	
	Military police academy	13	376
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
	HQ UNFICYP	23	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	Force scout car squadron—		
	C squadron, the Life Guards	119	
	40 Commando Royal Marines	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	43	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	53	
	Army aviation flight	21	
	Transport squadron	102	
	Medical centre	5	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	Workshops	37	
	Military police academy	8	760
			2 311
<i>Civilian police</i>			
	Australia	20	
	Sweden	16	36
			TOTAL UNFICYP
			<u>2 347</u>

4. During the period under review, three members of the Force died. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 133 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

5. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

6. Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi, as previously reported, has returned to the service of his country. While he remains my Special Representative, Mr. James Holger has continued to serve as Acting Special Representative, with Mr. Keith Beavan assuming that position during Mr. Holger's absence from the island.

7. The Force remains under the command of Major-General Guenther G. Greindl.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

8. 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 553 (1984). 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*].

9. 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).

10. 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).

11. UNFICYP has continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the south.

12. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (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, this work tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. Liaison and co-operation

13. 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 and Turkish Cypriot forces have been excellent at all levels during the 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

14. 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 of 1 June 1983, para. 14*] remain in effect. During the reporting period those guidelines have been further improved by the removal of all travel restrictions on the new Famagusta-Nicosia road. Efforts continue to have additional routes opened.

15. Only a very few minor incidents involving restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP by the National Guard and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces have occurred. All resulted from misunderstandings at the local level and were immediately resolved.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

16. The area between the cease-fire lines is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 141 observation posts, 61 of which are now permanently manned. Additional mobile and standing patrols to provide increased presence in sensitive areas were employed during the last mandate, accounting for the reduction of permanently manned observation posts by 10 during the reporting period. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

17. The UNFICYP patrol track runs the length of the buffer zone and is essential to the capacity of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, to resupply observation posts and to react promptly to incidents. However, UNFICYP has had difficulties in securing regular maintenance support. The result has been an increase in the rate of deterioration and a considerable backlog of work needed to keep the patrol track passable during the winter. Fortunately, the Government of the United Kingdom again provided engineer support in October and November 1984, and this has eased the situation. The long-term maintenance of the track continues to be of concern to UNFICYP.

18. The boundary between sectors 2 and 4 was further adjusted eastwards during the reporting period and sector 2 now includes the entire United Nations Protected Area (which comprises UNFICYP headquarters) and an additional portion of the buffer zone in western Nicosia. As a result, it has been possible to conduct additional patrols in sector 4 with the manpower saved from the observation posts handed over to sector 2 and from the reduction of a further four observation posts from permanent to periodic manning. The increased patrolling by UNFICYP has helped to maintain calm in

the sensitive area of Nicosia. The establishment of another company headquarters in the buffer zone in the eastern part of Nicosia is being pursued by UNFICYP and, subject to the availability of the necessary engineering support, should be completed during the next mandate period. The planned redeployment in Nicosia will then be complete.

19. The frequency of shooting incidents has remained at about the same low level as last reported [S/16596 of 1 June 1984, para. 20], and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces and no firing at UNFICYP personnel. In Nicosia, the troops of the two sides continue to be exposed to each other at dangerously close range. Detailed UNFICYP proposals to remove the more provocative and exposed positions have been forwarded to both sides and are receiving detailed consideration by the respective staffs. The number of temporary moves forward decreased, and there was a further 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 continued to be successful in restoring the *status quo ante* in all instances of significance.

20. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone by Turkish forces aircraft continued to occur and were protested in each case. In an effort to reduce these incidents the Turkish Cypriot authorities now inform UNFICYP of air movements on their side and this has significantly contributed to better air traffic control and identification in the area.

21. A total of five overflights by civil transport aircraft entering and leaving the airfield of Tymbou (Erçan) in the north were reported. On each occasion investigation revealed that the pilots were trying to avoid adverse weather conditions that caused flight safety problems. There was only one incident involving a light civilian aircraft overflying from the south, a significant improvement attributable to the introduction of new air traffic regulations by the Cyprus Civil Aviation Authority.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

22. 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 land area of Cyprus and contains some of the island's most valuable agricultural land.

23. Disputes in certain areas concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continue. However, the UNFICYP policy that the forces of neither side should enter those areas remains effective.

24. During the period under review, both sides continued to express concern over the alleged buildup of forces in the opposite part 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 ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited inasmuch as the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces [S/15812, para. 23] has not yet been accepted by both sides.

UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice. Within the present limitations, 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.

F. Mines

25. There were no incidents of mines causing injuries to United Nations personnel during the reporting period. In August 1984, a Turkish Cypriot shepherd was injured when his animals apparently detonated a mine in sector 1. Subsequently the area was marked and closed to farming. UNFICYP continued to maintain the warning signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

26. UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continued on an *ad hoc* basis, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 654 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons.

27. 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 continued to use its good offices in an effort to achieve an improvement in the situation.

28. There have been 49 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 788. Two Turkish Cypriots moved permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily.

29. UNFICYP officers, in performing 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.

30. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has remained essentially unchanged since 1982 [*ibid.*, para. 26]. The school in Rizokarpaso now has 44 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias has 19.

31. 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. Six Maronites have permanently transferred to the south during the reporting period, and the number of Maronites residing in the north stands at 370.

32. 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, 59 reunions of separated Turkish Cypriot families were arranged at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an *ad hoc* basis under UNFICYP

auspices and with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities.

33. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic activity in the area between the lines. UNFICYP has continued to encourage farming and to monitor agricultural activity carefully.

34. UNFICYP has continued 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, through the good offices of UNFICYP, continued to be good.

35. UNFICYP is investigating a complaint by the Turkish Cypriot authorities that water contamination in the north has been caused by a copper processing plant at Skouriotissa in the south. Every assistance is being afforded by the Government authorities in solving this problem. UNFICYP has taken water and soil samples and these have been analysed. A copy of the report has been given to both sides. UNFICYP continues to monitor the situation closely.

36. In October 1984, UNFICYP received complaints from the Maronite Association of Cyprus regarding an alleged shortage of drinking water in three Maronite villages in the north. These complaints were thoroughly investigated by UNFICYP humanitarian officers during their visits. In October, the Turkish Cypriot Water Department replaced an old pump in the well that serves Kormakitis, the largest Maronite village. The other two villages were found to have had a reduced supply of water, but this is not unusual during the very dry summer period. The situation is now satisfactory and will continue to be closely monitored.

37. 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.

38. UNFICYP also distributed 468 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

39. UNFICYP has continued to provide emergency medical service for civilians of both communities, including medical evacuation by ambulance or helicopter. The Force has also escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the south for treatment. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community has continued on a regular basis, and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

40. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL), working in close liaison with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police, has continued to operate in support of UNFICYP military units. UNCIVPOL has continued to contribute to law and order in the area between the cease-fire lines and to the protection of civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL 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 carries out inquiries into complaints of criminal activities having intercommunal implications. It has also carried out several independent inquiries with the co-operation of police and authorities from both communities. Three members of UNCIVPOL are stationed in the mixed village of Pyla where they provide the police service.

41. UNCIVPOL distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus and continues to monitor the welfare of Greek Cypriots in the north and that of Turkish Cypriots living in the south. It is also responsible for the payment of pensions to Turkish Cypriots or dependants who reside in the north and who were formerly employed in the south. This activity is co-ordinated through the office of the Red Cross.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

42. 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.

43. The 1984 programme now provides \$US 7.5 million to finance 22 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 as well as professional training.

44. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 29 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

45. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of projects assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued successfully throughout the period under review. The second phase of the joint Nicosia Master Plan Project started in September. In this phase, UNDP assistance comprises the preparation of a short-term investment plan for the central area of the city as well as a portfolio of specific investment projects based on detailed designs and feasibility studies.

46. Construction work under the second stage of the Nicosia sanitary sewerage system and domestic water supply project got under way on 21 May 1984. Financed by the European Economic Community and the European Investment Bank, this stage covers both parts of Nicosia and involves laying pipes across the buffer zone. In view of the bi-communal nature of the project, UNDP is ensuring proper co-ordination and liaison between the representatives of both communities to the project to facilitate its implementation. UNFICYP is providing liaison and military escorts for the work done in the buffer zone.

47. The joint UNDP handicrafts training project progressed satisfactorily on both sides, and the World Food Programme has continued to provide food for school children of both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

48. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions, including most recently in resolution 553 (1984). In my report of 1 June 1984 to the Council [S/16596], I recounted the developments during the previous reporting period which, unfortunately, did not result in progress. In an effort to give new impetus to my mission of good offices I invited both sides to designate representatives to meet with me separately at Vienna on 6 and 7 August 1984. The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities accepted my invitation and designated Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis and Mr. Necati Ertekün as their respective interlocutors. At these meetings I outlined to both sides a number of working points with a view to ascertaining whether they might provide the basis for convening high-level proximity talks under my auspices as a means of pursuing the effort to find a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus question. On 31 August both sides responded favourably to my proposal.

49. At my invitation, the leaders of the two communities met with me separately in a first round of high-level proximity talks at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 10 to 20 September 1984. The purpose of these talks was to address with both sides a number of substantive elements, with a view to elaborating the working points I had proposed at Vienna into a preliminary draft agreement for submission to a joint high-level meeting. Such an agreement, taken as an integrated whole, would represent an important step forward towards a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem. During these meetings the leaders of the two communities explained their respective views on certain fundamental principles with regard to a future federal settlement and on the implementation of these principles. Both sides indicated their desire to pursue the search for a settlement and accepted my invitation to attend a second round of high-level proximity talks, which took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 15 to 26 October. The second round provided another opportunity for both sides to consider and clarify further all major aspects of the Cyprus problem, both individually and in their interrelationships. While substantive progress did not prove possible, I deemed it essential to undertake a further effort in order to explore certain avenues before submitting the present report to the Council.

50. The final round of proximity talks took place in New York between 26 November and 12 December 1984. I presented to the parties and discussed with them as an integrated whole a preliminary draft for a joint high-level agreement. The package contained elements taken from different positions which I thought could help in bridging the gap which still existed. The discussions moved quickly to the central issues of what could be called the core of a comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish Cypriot side conveyed to me its favourable reaction to all elements of my presentation. In the light of the crucial stage of the negotiations, I suggested at that time a moment of reflection. President Kyprianou then left New York for Nicosia, to return within 10 days. Upon his return from Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot delegation conveyed to me its position with

regard to all elements of my presentation. As the gap was not yet fully closed, I had further discussions with both sides, in the course of which I sought and received from the Turkish Cypriot delegation understandings that were helpful in further narrowing the gap. By 12 December, it was my assessment that the documentation for a draft agreement could now be submitted to the joint high-level meeting. I expect that the interlocutors will, at the high-level meeting, conclude an agreement containing the necessary elements for a comprehensive solution of the problem, aimed at establishing a Federal Republic of Cyprus.

51. Accordingly, I announced on 12 December that the parties had agreed to hold a joint high-level meeting under my auspices, at a place to be decided, beginning on 17 January 1985.

52. During the period under review, a number of communications were received from the parties concerning various aspects of the Cyprus problem. These communications were circulated as documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly at the request of the representative of Cyprus [S/16612, S/16625, S/16657, S/16658, S/16667, S/16687, S/16688 and S/16689] or, on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, at the request of the representative of Turkey [S/16639 and S/16675]. In addition, the report of the Rapporteur and other documents of the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984, were circulated at the request of the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua [S/16782 and Corr.1].

53. With regard to the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, it is with deep regret that I must report the untimely death on 10 November 1984 of Mr. Claude Pilloud, the third member of the Committee. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Committee, I have requested ICRC to select a new third member.

54. During the period under review, the Committee held three working sessions (20-27 June, 9 August-5 September and 11-26 October), during which work continued on cases already submitted and a number of new cases were presented by both sides. Despite the death of the third member, the investigation of cases already submitted is continuing with the concurrence of both sides.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

55. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$329.5 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 December 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 \$13.3 million. Accordingly, some \$342.8 million has so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of the Force for the period through 15 December 1984.

56. 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 December 1984 are estimated at \$470.5 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 reimbursement from the United Nations. The amount of \$342.8 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$470.5 million indicated above by approximately \$127.7 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.

57. If, to the amount of \$342.8 million so far received, the amount of \$4.6 million in anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$347.4 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$470.5 million to be met becomes \$123.1 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1984, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will approximate \$123.1 million.

58. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 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 \$13.9 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE
(Thousands of US dollars)

I. <i>Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</i>	
Movement of contingents	177
Operational expenses	1 363
Rental of premises	794
Rations	690
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 115
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
	TOTAL
	5 339
II. <i>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</i>	
Pay and allowances	7 500
Contingent-owned equipment	925
Death and disability awards	100
	TOTAL
	8 525
	GRAND TOTAL
	13 864

59. These 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 costs that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances 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 in 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 \$50.1 million.

60. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 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 \$137 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

61. During the final round of negotiations, major political decisions were taken, and I have to report that the Turkish Cypriot side conveyed to me a position which was, both with regard to the constitutional as well as the territorial aspects, substantially improved from the one which it had maintained in previous years. I have been conscious throughout the last round of discussions of the crucial nature of the decisions confronting the Greek Cypriot community and of the constructive efforts they have made to reach the present stage. I am confident that both sides will prove at the joint high-level meeting that we have reached a turning point in the development of the question of Cyprus, and that their determination to work together in a Federal Republic of Cyprus will prove strong enough to overcome the remaining difficulties and to dispel existing suspicions.

62. While the important developments outlined above were in progress, UNFICYP continued to perform its indispensable function of supervising the cease-fire, maintaining peaceful conditions and promoting a return to normality in the island. In carrying out this task, UNFICYP has had the benefit of excellent co-operation and support from both sides.

63. 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 search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. Progress in that direction and the implementation of the agreements that may be reached may involve difficult and complex tasks for UNFICYP. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it 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.

64. With regard to the Committee on Missing Persons, I wish to pay a well-earned tribute to the late Claude Pilloud, the third member of the Committee, whose skill and devotion made it possible to overcome the major procedural difficulties confronting the Committee and enabled it to embark on its substantive task. I am confident that, with the co-operation of ICRC and of the parties, arrangements for the appointment of a successor may be completed at an early date. In the light of the improved political atmosphere prevailing in the island, I further hope that the Committee will now be in a position substantially to accelerate its work.

65. I am profoundly concerned about the worsening financial situation confronting UNFICYP, which places a disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries. Their concern on this matter is reflected in their joint letter of 1 July 1984 to the President of the Security Council [S/16662] and in their note verbale of 12

October to me,³⁸ in which they state that they share my view that every possible effort should be made to rectify this serious state of affairs. The facts of the situation are clear. Despite my repeated appeals, the deficit of the UNFICYP account continues to worsen. Since my last report six months ago [S/16596], the gap has increased from approximately \$117.6 million to some \$123.1 million. Furthermore, the slippage in payments to the troop-contributing countries continues to grow. As stated in my previous report, the last payment in actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in January 1984 and met those claims only through December 1977. In the light of this deteriorating situation, I yet again appeal to Governments which have not contributed in the past to review their positions and to make contributions, as well as to contributing Governments to do so on a regular basis and to increase their contributions. It is my earnest hope that Governments will respond to my continuing appeal by making generous contributions to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

66. The present report provides yet another opportunity for me to voice my appreciation of the troop-contributing Governments, both for the outstanding performance of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command and for shouldering the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

67. In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi, who has returned to the service of his country but has remained, for the time being, my Special Representative; to my Acting Special Representa-

tive, Mr. James Holger, and to Mr. Keith Beavan, who assumed that position in Mr. Holger's absence. I also wish to express my warm thanks to Major-General Guenther Greindl, the Force Commander, 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 November 1984". See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/16858/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[14 December 1984]

In my report of 12 December 1984 [S/16858, para. 63], I recommended that the Security Council 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/16862, but that its stand will be expounded at the meeting of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/16859*

Letter dated 11 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 December 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 9 December 1984 and the following was pointed out to him by the In-Charge of the First Political Department:

"Of late, the Pakistani authorities have claimed that on 26 November and 1 December 1984, Afghan aircraft allegedly violated the airspace of Arandu village in the Chitral district and bombed that area. It has also been alleged that on 1 December 1984, Afghan aircraft entered the airspace of Baluchistan province and returned to Afghanistan.

"While considering the latest allegations of the Pakistani authorities as completely void of reality and basically groundless, the authorities concerned of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan categorically reject those charges and declare that instead of unleashing such poisonous accusations and fabrications, the Pakistani authorities should put an end to their repeated armed aggressions and hostile provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

I have further the honour to 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/39/819-S/16859.

DOCUMENT S/16860

Letter dated 13 December 1984 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 December 1984]

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the Security Council, the text of the following recommendation adopted by consensus by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa at its 63rd meeting held today.

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which it decided upon a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

"Recalling its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, by which it entrusted a Committee consisting of all its members with the task of, among other things, studying ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council,

"Taking note of the Committee's report to the Security Council contained in document S/14179 of 19 September 1980,

"Recognizing that South Africa's intensified efforts to build up its capacity to manufacture armaments undermines the effectiveness of the mandatory embargo against South Africa,

"Considering that no State should contribute to South Africa's arms production capability by purchasing arms manufactured in South Africa,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 418 (1977) and stresses the continuing need for the strict application of all its provisions;

"2. Requests all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

"3. Requests all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution before 31 December 1985."

(Signed) S. Shah NAWAZ
Chairman of the Security Council Committee
established by resolution 421 (1977)
concerning the question
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/16861*

Letter dated 12 December 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 December 1984]

Further to my letter of 4 December 1984 [S/16850], I have the honour to report to you five incidents of violations of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side which occurred on 25 and 28 November and 6 December 1984. These incidents involved intrusion into Pakistan airspace by Afghan jet aircraft in the Parachinar, Teri Mangal, Mohmand Agency, Kharlachi (south of Parachinar) and Arandu areas.

In one of these incidents, which took place on 6 December, at 1010 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, two Afghan jet aircraft intruded 3 kilometres into Pakistan airspace over Arandu in Chitral and dropped 10 bombs and fired some rockets.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has categorically rejected as

false and baseless the charges made by the Kabul authorities that on 25 November, two Pakistani helicopters had violated Afghan airspace over Barikot in Kunarha province and that long-range heavy weapons were fired from the Pakistan side on Barikot during the nights of 26 and 27 November [S/16848].

The Government of Pakistan has similarly rejected as totally false and baseless another allegation from the Kabul authorities that heavy weapons were fired from the Pakistan side on Barikot and Jaji areas on the days and nights of 1, 2 and 3 December [S/16857].

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/823-S/16861.

DOCUMENT S/16863*

Letter dated 13 December 1984 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 December 1984]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 27 November 1984 [S/16846], I have the honour to draw your attention to the latest acts of aggression committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as follows:

1. On 6 December 1984, at 0800 hours, Vietnamese forces fired 20 rounds of artillery shells at an area north-east of Pong She village, Ban Borai district, Trat province, about 5 kilometres deep inside the Thai territory.

2. In the course of a Vietnamese attack against the Khmer People's National Liberation Front position at Nam Yun encampment inside Kampuchea on 8 December from 0800 hours to 1000 hours, about 500 Vietnamese soldiers made an incursion into the Thai territory at hill 522 and hill 527, Nam Yun district, Ubon Ratchathani province, about 2 kilometres inside Thailand from the Thai-Kampuchean border. This Vietnamese attack also

caused a large influx of Kampuchean into Thailand. Thai troops were dispatched to the area and have driven the Vietnamese troops out of Thai territory.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate, hostile acts against Thailand by the Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate right to undertake all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Royal Thai Government urges the Vietnamese Government to exercise self-restraint and to desist from further acts of armed aggression which could only escalate the violent confrontation of which the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility for the consequences.

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/39/824-S/16863.

DOCUMENT S/16864*

Letter dated 14 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 December 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stated, on 12 December 1984, that as a result of shellings of long-range heavy weapons by the aggressive Pakistani military forces, stationed in the vicinity of Afghanistan territory, on Pishangro village of Kunarha province at noon on 8 December, a girl was injured and a number of houses were destroyed.

Similarly, the spokesman added, as a result of shellings by heavy weaponry from Pakistani territory on the military garrison of Kunarha province at 11 a.m. on 10 December, a member of the military personnel of the garrison was seriously injured.

In connection with these aggressions, the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 12 December and the following was conveyed to him by the In-Charge of the First Political Department:

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers these irresponsible, provocative and armed aggressions of the Pakistani authorities, which intensify tensions on the frontiers of the two countries, as a serious threat to peace in the region and strongly protests to the Government of Pakistan in this regard.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again points out that the concerned Pakistani authorities must discontinue immediately their armed aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; otherwise, the heavy responsibility for the unpleasant consequences of such hostile actions shall be totally borne by the Pakistani authorities concerned."

I have further the honour to 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/39/835-S/16864.

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[15 December 1984]

1. This report is submitted in accordance with resolution 39/4, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 October 1984. In paragraph 4 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested me to submit, by 15 December 1984 at the latest, a report on progress made in the implementation of that resolution.

2. The General Assembly will recall that on 2 November 1984, at the request of the Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras to the United Nations, the comments made by those countries on the revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775, *annex*] were circulated as a document of the General Assembly.³³

3. In view of the fundamental purpose of resolution 39/4 and taking into account paragraph 3 thereof, I addressed communications to each of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group requesting information on the negotiating process, which, in their opinion, should be transmitted to the Assembly. In reply, I received the following communication on 13 December:

"As you know, the General Assembly reiterated its confidence in the peace efforts of the Contadora Group by adopting resolution 39/4, on the situation in Central America, on 26 October 1984.

"Inasmuch as paragraph 4 of the resolution requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, by 15 December at the latest, a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution, we take this opportunity to report to you on the peace efforts made by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela since 26 October.

"On the occasion of the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, held at Brasilia from 12 to 17 November 1984, we the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group transmitted to Mr. João Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary-General of the Organization, a report (annex I) on the peace efforts made in the past year in Central America by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. As you can see, the report describes the different phases that led to the elaboration of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

"As was the case in the United Nations General Assembly, the Assembly of the Organization of American States unanimously adopted a draft resolution on peace efforts in Central America (annex III). That draft was submitted by the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Peru and Uruguay; in addition to reiterating fundamental principles of international law, it welcomes the Contadora Act and urges all Governments to demonstrate their desire for peace and to intensify their

consultations with the Contadora Group so that the negotiation process may culminate in the signing of the Act. It also calls on all States, particularly those with links to and interests in the region, to promote the above-mentioned signing of the Act. A copy of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States is annexed hereto.

"The Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group held a meeting on 14 November, during the session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the observations on the revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984, made at Tegucigalpa on 20 October by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras.

"After a careful analysis of the aforementioned observations, we concluded that they would undoubtedly be very useful in completing the present stage of the process by improving the proposed legal instrument. The Ministers of the Group also agreed that it would be useful to incorporate those observations, to the extent that they would help to give greater precision to the provisions without tilting the balance achieved in the document itself. In this connection, we the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group held consultations with each of our Central American colleagues. As pointed out in the Brasilia communiqué annexed hereto (annex II), we reiterated the importance of a clear expression of political will on the part of States directly involved in the search for viable agreements, as well as the need for a constructive attitude on the part of Governments with links to and interests in the region, if the negotiation process is soon to reach culmination.

"We hope that the information provided will be useful and we take this opportunity to reiterate the unswerving commitment of our Governments to continue promoting the negotiation process with a view to the signing, in the near future, of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America."

4. The documents to which the communication from the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group refers are annexed to this report.

ANNEX I

Report dated 13 November 1984 submitted to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group

On the occasion of the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group deemed it appropriate to report to this meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American continent on their efforts and actions during 1984 for the attainment of peace in Central America.

At the thirteenth regular session, held in November 1983, the General Assembly of OAS was informed of the efforts which the Contadora Group had made to achieve harmonious coexistence in the area. It adopted on that occasion resolution AG/RES. 675(XIII-O/83) entitled

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/827-S/16865.

"Peace Efforts in Central America", expressing the Organization's firmest support for the initiatives of the Group and urging the Central American States to negotiate forthwith agreements to address the conflicts in the area and to achieve the peace and co-operation needed for the region's development.

The same resolution commended the Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex] which was adopted in September that year under the auspices of the Contadora Group by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. On the basis of that document, the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela engaged throughout 1984 in intensive activities of consultation and mediation with the Central American Governments in order to formalize legal and political commitments which would create a climate of security in Central America, in keeping with the principles of international law, would strengthen democratic, representative and pluralistic institutions in the region and would promote sustained economic and social development activities.

From 7 to 8 January 1984, the fifth joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group and of the Central American States was held at Panama City. In the course of their talks, the Foreign Ministers adopted the document entitled "Measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives" [see S/16262 of 10 January 1984] and agreed to set up three Working Commissions: the Security Affairs Commission, the Political Affairs Commission and the Commission for Economic and Social Questions. These Commissions were asked to prepare studies, legal drafts and recommendations, and to formulate proposals for the verification and control of the obligations assumed.

The sixth joint meeting of Foreign Ministers held, also at Panama City, on 30 April received and considered the Commissions' conclusions. The Central American Foreign Ministers agreed on that occasion that the Contadora Group should arrange and systematize the documents and conclusions produced and evolve a comprehensive approach reflecting the complexity of the area's problems. The Contadora Group was also asked to suggest alternatives to overcome the existing difficulties and to prepare the draft political and legal instruments needed to concretize the agreements reached and set up appropriate mechanisms for their control and supervision.

On 9 June, the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group submitted for the consideration of the heads of State of the countries of the isthmus the draft of a comprehensive agreement entitled "Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America". In the communication transmitting the Act [S/16633, annex], the Foreign Ministers emphasized that it faithfully respected the text of the commitments and recommendations adopted by consensus in the Working Commissions. They also stated that, in cases where differences existed between the Central American Governments, a wording had been achieved which reconciled the different interests and criteria, reflecting as closely as possible the opinions expressed during the negotiation process. On that occasion, they also asked the Central American Governments for their comments and suggestions, in order to improve the content of the instrument.

On the basis of the comments made by the Central American Governments, the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela submitted on 7 September, at the seventh joint meeting of Ministers for External Relations, a revised version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775], which was transmitted to the heads of State of the Central American countries.

Part I of the Act contains the agreed commitments, both of a general nature and specifically with regard to political matters, security matters and economic and social questions. Part II of the instrument describes the verification and control mechanisms for the execution and follow-up of the obligations entered into. Lastly, the document includes an additional protocol open for signature by all States wishing to contribute to peace and co-operation in Central America. The parties thereto must refrain from any act which might frustrate the object and purpose of the Act.

The Act represents a major step forward in the process of dialogue and negotiation which has motivated the Contadora Group in the search for peace and co-operation in the isthmus. In their communication dated 7 September addressed to the five Central American heads of State [S/16742, annex I], the Contadora Foreign Ministers stated that the time had now come for the Governments of the region to display the political will to give legal effect to the understandings identified and to adopt in consequence any conciliatory formulas which they deemed appropriate.

Within the time-limit set, which expired on 15 October, the five Central American Governments determined their positions with regard to

the Contadora Act. Various observations have been made on the Act, particularly on the subject of the mechanisms for verification and control of the obligations undertaken and the timing of their implementation.

In Madrid, on 17 October, the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela [S/16796, annex] announced that they would accept any proposals that would help to clarify and improve the document without disturbing the balance achieved in the Act.

In Brazil, on the occasion of the fourteenth General Assembly of OAS, the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group held consultations with each of the Foreign Ministers of the five Central American Governments. These consultations reflect the possibility of leading negotiations towards a final agreement.

The international community has on several occasions reiterated its firm support for the efforts made over 22 months by the Contadora Group. On 26 October, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on Central America [resolution 39/4] sponsored by the countries in the Group. Noting with satisfaction the results obtained in the peace-making process, the Assembly considered that the Act "lays the foundations for détente, lasting peace and the promotion of economic and social development in the region".

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group urge all the Central American countries to speed up their consultations for the early signing of the Act; they urge all States with ties to and interests in the region to support the efforts to achieve signature and, in due course, to accede to the Additional Protocol [see S/16775]; and they reaffirm the willingness of their Governments to continue their efforts to resolve the serious crisis in Central America.

ANNEX II

Joint communiqué dated 14 November 1984 issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States

The Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, the countries members of the Contadora Group, met at Brasilia on 14 November 1984 for the purpose of considering the observations made at Tegucigalpa by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras³³ on the revised Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775], issued on 7 September at the seventh joint meeting.

After carefully considering the observations, the four Foreign Ministers agreed that some of them contained useful ideas for the legal instrument and were in keeping with the aim of refining and improving the revised Act. However, they also agreed to point out that the observations in their present form could upset the balance achieved in the revised Contadora Act. There was, therefore, a need to intensify the negotiation process at a high political level, as envisaged since 7 September, in order to produce at the earliest possible date the final text of an agreement preserving the spirit of the Contadora Act.

Accordingly, in the light of the consultations which they had had in Brazil with the Foreign Ministers of each of the five Central American Governments individually, the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group indicated that there was a possibility of incorporating some of the observations made at Tegucigalpa. It had emerged from those consultations that it should be possible to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching a final agreement, it being understood that any changes occurring at this final stage in the process of improving the text would not reopen the discussion on commitments previously agreed upon and accepted by all the parties.

The Foreign Ministers shared the view that anything that could be done to make the mechanisms provided for in the Act more operative and effective would help to advance the goal of peace.

They reiterated that the revised Act was the result of an intense and complex process of consultations and negotiations between the Central American Governments. An effort had been made at all times to reflect faithfully the main concerns and interests of the Governments in a text which would be acceptable to all parties, which would have a coherent legal basis and which would make it possible to achieve the objectives of peace and co-operation in the region.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group once again underscored the importance of a clear expression of political will on the part of the States directly involved in the search for viable agreements allowing the necessary climate of security to be created. They also drew attention to the need for a constructive attitude on the part of

Governments with links to and interests in the region so that the negotiation process could be brought to a speedy conclusion.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their concern at the present situation in Central America, characterized by a new and dangerous increase in tension, and reaffirmed their conviction that dialogue and negotiations aimed at finding political solutions to the conflict were the only means of bringing genuine and lasting peace to the region. A solution based on force or military action was the wrong course to take. Furthermore, they emphasized that events occurring in Central America at the present time were increasing the possibility of a military conflict which would have serious repercussions for the entire region and would affect the international order as a whole.

Lastly, the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela expressed their deep appreciation for the unanimous support which they had received from the international community at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly and for the firm pledges of solidarity given to them at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

ANNEX III

Resolution entitled "Peace Efforts in Central America", adopted on 17 November 1984 by the Organization of American States at its fourteenth regular session

The General Assembly,

Considering the communication which the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela addressed to this Assembly regarding the efforts they have made throughout 1984 to bring about peace in Central America,

Recalling that in adopting resolution AG/RES. 675 (XIII-O/83) entitled "Peace Efforts in Central America", this Assembly reaffirmed the principles and standards of inter-American comity set forth in the Charter of the Organization,

Recalling that by the same resolution it urged the Central American States to negotiate forthwith agreements for solving conflicts in their area and achieving the peace, security, democracy and co-operation needed for the economic and social development of the region, it asked all States to refrain from engaging in acts that might hinder efforts at negotiation and it expressed the whole-hearted support of the General Assembly for the efforts of the Contadora Group, urging it to persist in its efforts,

Noting with gratification the intensive effort made by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group in consulting, mediating between and

negotiating with the Central American Governments with a view to obtaining formal juridical and political commitments that will create a climate of security in Central America consonant with the principles of international law, strengthen democratic, representative and pluralistic institutions and promote sustained action for the economic and social development of all the countries,

Considering that the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984 [S/16775, annex] represents a fundamental advance in the process of dialogue and negotiation for regional peace, security and development,

Noting with satisfaction that the resolution adopted by consensus on 26 October 1984 by the United Nations General Assembly holds that the Contadora Act provides the bases for détente, lasting peace and the promotion of economic and social development in the region,

Resolves:

1. To reiterate that it is the obligation of all American States to settle their conflicts by peaceful methods alone; to have no recourse to the use of military force or any other type of coercion; to engage neither in direct nor in indirect intervention in the internal or external affairs of any other State, no matter what reason there might be therefor; and to respect the right of every State to determine freely and spontaneously the character of its political, economic and cultural life;

2. To reiterate that it is the right of all countries in the region to live in peace and security, free from all outside interference;

3. To reiterate the need to give impetus to the strengthening of democratic, representative and pluralistic institutions by promoting sustained action for the economic and social development of the countries of the region;

4. To welcome with satisfaction the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984, resulting from an intense effort of consultation and negotiation carried out by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua under the auspices of the Contadora Group;

5. To urge all the Central American Governments to manifest their will for peace and to intensify their consultations among themselves and with the Contadora Group in order to bring the negotiation process to its conclusion with the prompt signature of the Contadora Act;

6. To exhort all States, particularly those having ties to and interests in the region, to facilitate signature of the Contadora Act; to respect, when occasion arises, the commitments that may be agreed on; and to adhere to the Additional Protocol to the aforesaid instrument;

7. To reiterate its whole-hearted support for the efforts the Contadora Group is making to resolve the grave crisis in Central America.

DOCUMENT S/16866*

Letter dated 14 December 1984 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[14 December 1984]

I have been instructed by my Government to bring the following to your attention:

On the night of 13 December 1984, the Israeli forces attacked some southern villages located in the zone covered by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). This large-scale military action resulted in the death of four people and the wounding of dozens of others. In addition, hundreds of civilians were arrested or detained.

This operation covered the following villages: Tora, Burj Rahhal, Marakah, Tair Dibba, Bidyas, Al-Adeissa, Al-Abbasia and Yanouh. The Israeli forces that took part in the assault were estimated to number 4,000. To justify their aggression, the Israelis claim that some of the inhabitants of the villages were planning to attack the Israeli forces.

The United Nations Force was unable to withstand the Israeli attack because of the heavy gunfire and aerial bombing, particularly since a large number of Israeli helicopters participated in the attack. The United Nations Force tried to inspect the area after the attack but was prevented from doing so by the Israeli forces. The latter also prevented ambulances, particularly those of the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/837-S/16866.

International Committee of the Red Cross, from taking the dead and wounded to hospital.

In protesting against these Israeli practices, Lebanon would like to draw your attention and the attention of the Security Council to the seriousness of these acts and it reserves the right to request a special meeting of the Council should it deem that necessary.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16867*

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

[Original: English]
[17 December 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon and the following was pointed out to him by the In-Charge of the First Political Department:

"Further to their previous accusations, the Pakistani authorities have once again claimed that two Afghan aircraft have allegedly penetrated 15 kilometres into the airspace of that country on 11 December 1984 and dropped bombs and fired rockets at Pekar Pass area near Parachinar.

"The authorities concerned of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consider the recent claim of the Pakistani authorities void of reality and, while emphatically rejecting it, further add that together with

escalating and expanding their armed aggressions and provocations against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan, in order to widen their hostile and poisonous propaganda against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have exacerbated their malicious charges and allegations in this regard.

"The responsibility for such actions, which will bear no other result but tension and danger in the region, shall totally rest with the Pakistani authorities concerned."

I have further the honour to 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/39/848-S/16867.

DOCUMENT S/16868*

Letter dated 18 December 1984 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 December 1984]

Further to my letter of 12 December 1984 [S/16861], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side which occurred on 11 December 1984. On that day, at 1050 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, two Afghan aircraft intruded 1.5 kilometres into Pakistan airspace and dropped four bombs and fired some rockets over Pekar Kotal in the Kurram Agency.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has categorically rejected, as

false and baseless, the charges made by the Kabul authorities that, on 8 December, Pakistani troops had fired from Danti near Arandu towards Pishangro near Barikot and that one Afghan army officer belonging to Barikot garrison was injured as a result of firing from the Pakistan side on 10 December.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/854-S/16868.

Letter dated 20 December 1984 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 December 1984]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a letter dated 6 December 1984, addressed by the Secretary of the Multi-Party Conference of South West Africa/Namibia to the President of the General Assembly, as well as the annexures thereto.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annexures 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

LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1984 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE MULTI-PARTY CONFERENCE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

May we, the representatives of the parties who have come together in the Multi-Party Conference of South West Africa/Namibia, join with the representatives of the other nations in congratulating you on your election as President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. We extend to you on this occasion brotherly greetings and sincere good wishes for a successful and constructive term of office. It is our fervent hope that our country will make significant progress towards the achievement of its independence and the assumption of its rightful place alongside other independent States in the United Nations during your term as President of the General Assembly. As the representative of a fellow African, indeed, southern African State, whose President, Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda, has made such important and constructive efforts to advance the cause of our independence, and as one who has devoted himself to that cause for the past 11 years, you will, we are convinced, play a constructive role in assisting in the promotion of our independence in your new position. May we presume to offer you some well-meant advice in this regard?

Once again the international community is confronted with what has become an annual spectacle, increasingly devoid of meaning or consequence. The nations of the world, gathered in the General Assembly, address themselves again to the question of our country's long delayed transition to independence. The representatives of these great nations deliver lengthy, closely reasoned or emotional speeches, all endorsing our right to independence and the determination of their Governments, through the United Nations, to achieve that independence for us. And yet, today, some 38 years after the United Nations first addressed the question of the South African Mandate and 18 years after the General Assembly, in its resolution 2145 (XXI), voted to terminate the Mandate, and to declare that the Territory henceforth came under the

direct responsibility of the United Nations, our country has not yet achieved that independence to which all pay lip service.

On 12 November 1983, the Multi-Party Conference came into being at Windhoek. On that historic day, delegates from six parties, with one other having observer status, came together to assert the right of the people of our country to determine their own future on the basis of justice, freedom and human dignity.

We made it clear then that we resented the fact that others, many of them with no vital interest in the outcome, were arguing about, interfering with, and seeking to determine what should and should not happen to us. The spectacle of one group of foreigners raising objections, based on their interests, to plans for our independence devised by another group, without either side having consulted adequately with us, had become intolerable. It has made a mockery of the principle of self-determination and has placed the people of this country in the position of being no more than the playthings of outside interests.

The Multi-Party Conference was born out of the frustration of the people. It came about because we realized that unless we took matters into our own hands we would remain powerless, unless we could make our own decisions. We reject categorically, for reasons that will be obvious to you and to all clear-thinking persons in the General Assembly, all claims of other States, including South Africa, the contact group of Western nations, and the Soviet bloc, and all foreign organizations, to speak for the people of our country, and we strongly assert the right of our people to speak for themselves. We reject equally forthrightly the right of the General Assembly to designate one party, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Our rejection of this act is not based on an animus against SWAPO. We recognize its status as a Namibian party and accept its claim to represent some of the people of our country. We reject categorically, however, its claim to speak for all, or even a majority of the people. We were greatly encouraged by the decision of the President of Zambia, Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda, to give practical effect to the fact that no one party can claim to represent all the people of our country, in his decision in May 1984 to convene the Namibia independence talks, between the Multi-Party Conference and SWAPO at Lusaka. Although the SWAPO delegation was not prepared to sign the final draft text of the Lusaka declaration, and the conference ended inconclusively, the talks provided an important opportunity for the participants to exchange views and to address, in conversations with our Zambian hosts, problems delaying the advent of our independence. Your presence at the Namibia independence talks was also greatly appreciated.

It may assist you and other members of the General Assembly if we set out clearly our goals and our

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/56-S/16869.

approach to the question which the Assembly is addressing:

- We seek to ensure that the people of our country shall, in pursuance of their right to freedom, national self-determination and independence, themselves determine how that right shall be exercised.
- We recognize the diversity of ideology, of culture, of language and of religion which characterizes our society and we understand the difficulty of moulding one nation out of these many strands. But we are determined, understanding that we must share this land and that we are united in our love for it, to create unity in that diversity while respecting the rights of all.
- We understand that to achieve this all citizens must participate, through their representatives, in the process of deliberation about the present and the future. We have often invited and continue to invite all those parties with manifest support among the people of our country to join with us in that process. We reject categorically the notion that we are a front in opposition to any party. We define ourselves in terms of our goals, in terms of the values in which we defined these in our public documents, and invite all those who share these goals and values to join with us in strongly asserting our right to achieve them.
- We are opposed to further violence and bloodshed, believing that the people of our country and indeed the southern African region have already suffered far too much from this internecine struggle, which has drawn in foreign Powers whose interests are divergent from our own. We believe that peace and national reconciliation are vital now and that the task of reconstruction must begin immediately. Regional circumstances are now, at last, conducive to this and the opportunity for reconciliation must be seized urgently.
- We have taken a public position and held talks with South African Government representatives in support of the release of persons imprisoned or detained for offences relating to their political convictions. We have not done this lightly, but in the belief that such a process will contribute meaningfully to the creation of a climate conducive to national reconciliation. Mr. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and Mr. Willibald Sagaria were released from prison on 1 March 1984, and the decision to release 54 detainees from Mariental was made known by the Administrator-General on 3 May. Since then, a total of 76 detainees have been released and the Mariental detention centre closed down. We shall continue to work for such further releases as will advance the cause of peace.

It is against this background that Mr. Toivo ja Toivo, now Secretary-General of SWAPO, was able to address the General Assembly on 29 November.³⁹ It is ironical, but perhaps understandable, that those who were successful in securing his release should now be the recipients of his overblown rhetorical attacks. We understand that SWAPO is frustrated at the discovery that its strategy of aggressive propaganda and "fighting tactics" has not brought about national reconciliation or achieved the goal

of independence, whereas our more measured approach is producing results. We understand that SWAPO is fearful that it will forfeit its unjustified designation as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. Despite Mr. Toivo ja Toivo's unfortunate rhetoric, we renew our call to SWAPO to respond constructively to our invitation to join with us in achieving independence for our country.

We stand today at the decisive crossroads of our nation's future. If we succeed in our present endeavour to bring about peace and reconciliation, we shall be able to achieve a free, democratic, stable and prosperous country. If we fail, we shall face yet more suffering and strife, economic decline and bloodshed. The choice, we believe, is clear and the preferred outcome equally obvious.

It is for this reason that the Multi-Party Conference adopted a resolution on 30 October 1984, calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities in the northern areas of our country and the convention of a conference of all parties enjoying significant support among the people by 31 December. SWAPO was specifically included in this invitation to ensure that there could be no misunderstanding. We hope that the nations represented in the General Assembly will encourage SWAPO to respond positively to our call.

We express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Presidents of Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Togo, who have, in the course of the past 12 months, offered personal encouragement in support of our efforts to achieve national reconciliation and a common national purpose before independence, and to the President of Zambia, who advanced these efforts by convening the Namibia independence talks at Lusaka. We are convinced of the necessity of achieving these goals and call on the United Nations and other States represented in the General Assembly, through you, Mr. President, to lend their strong support to our efforts. As a measure of the sincerity of our purpose, we are enclosing a copy of our Declaration of Basic Principles and our Bill of Fundamental Rights and Objectives, adopted at Windhoek on 24 February and 19 April 1984, respectively, for the information of the delegates.

- K. Riruako, President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance
- D. Bezuidenhout, Leader of the Labour Party of Namibia
- E. van Zijl, of the National Party of South West Africa
- H. Diergaardt, Leader of the Rehoboth Liberation Front
- M. Katjuongua, President of the South West Africa National Union
- S. Shipanga, President of the SWAPO Democrats

*For the Multi-Party Conference
of South West Africa/Namibia.*

*(Signed) Johan C. DE WAAL
Secretary of the
Multi-Party Conference*

ANNEX I

Declaration of Basic Principles adopted on 24 February 1984 at the third plenary session of the Multi-Party Conference of South West Africa/Namibia, held at Windhoek

We, the political leaders of the people of South West Africa/Namibia, meeting in the third plenary session of the historic Multi-Party Conference hereby,

Reaffirm the right of our people to national self-determination and independence and our determination to strive for a free, democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous South West Africa/Namibia. It is only this goal—the national interest—and this goal alone, which will henceforth guide our actions,

Also reaffirm that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 is at present the only concrete plan for independence which is being accepted by South Africa, the Security Council and the members of the contact group of Western countries,

Having discussed the many problems confronting our country, in a constructive spirit of frankness, national reconciliation and unity, mutual respect and accommodation, we hereby declare to our people and the world at large that the Multi-Party Conference:

Maintains that South West Africa/Namibia is one and indivisible; South West Africa/Namibia belongs to all its people who are willing to stay here, build and defend it;

Believes in the concept that all men are created equal and shall have equal rights and responsibilities, irrespective of their national origin, race, religion or political views. The people of South West Africa/Namibia must work together for the common cause of nation-building, common allegiance, friendship and co-operation, political stability and economic progress;

Takes cognizance of the fact that it may take an indefinite period of time before Security Council resolution 435 (1978) can be implemented, because its implementation is linked to the demand for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola by both South Africa and the United States of America;

Hopes that the Lusaka agreement between Angola and South Africa will last to enable a discussion of the wider issues of a Namibian/South West African settlement and peaceful co-existence among the States within the region as a basis for resolving local and inter-State problems as well as a return to normal and peaceful life for the inhabitants of the war-ridden territories;

Our contribution to the resolution of the problems which have given rise to instability and security concerns would be to use the cease-fire agreement in a responsible and constructive manner in order to eliminate finally the causes of social and political conflict and confrontation;

An extensive dialogue among the relevant political parties of this country, in a spirit of national reconciliation and the need for a speedy resolution of the independence dispute, and meaningful negotiations with the Government of South Africa and the international community should be considered the primary concern and objective of all the patriotic and concerned leaders and citizens of our country;

Therefore the Multi-Party Conference accepts the challenge:

To lead our country to a nationally acceptable and internationally recognized independence;

To conduct talks or negotiation, or both, with interested bodies in the preparation and implementation of the aforesaid aims, as and when demanded by circumstances. Such talks or negotiations will include appeals for the immediate release of Mr. Toivo ja Toivo and Mr. Eliazer Tuhadeleni and all other political prisoners and detainees wherever they might be;

To conduct investigations regarding the possibility of entering into relations with neighbouring and other States with the view to our own security and other strategic matters such as co-operation in the areas of health, finance, agriculture and veterinary services, water and energy, physical development, transport and so on. In this connection, the issue of Walvis Bay and the borders of South West Africa/Namibia will be the subject of discussion between the future Governments of South West Africa/Namibia and the Republic of South Africa;

To draft a permanent constitution:

- Within the framework of Phase 1 of the settlement plan of the Western countries;
- Consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- In accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

—Which will allay the fears and respect the aspirations, ambitions and desires of the different groups mentioned in the Covenant mentioned above;

To create an economic order which aims at decreasing our dependence on foreign countries by developing and diversifying our economy mainly through our own efforts and improving the quality of life of our people in all fields—from employment opportunities, health, education and housing to the rural economy. Both the public and private sectors as well as foreign investment must serve this purpose. A sound, healthy and strong economy must be the basis of our economic thinking;

To pursue a foreign policy based on dignity, independence, peace and friendship and peaceful co-existence with our neighbours and the rest of the world, to reserve our right to act as we see best at any particular time and on any particular issue. Our own national interest and the behaviour of others towards our country will form the basis of our foreign policy.

ANNEX II

Bill of Fundamental Rights and Objectives adopted on 19 April 1984 at the third plenary session of the Multi-Party Conference of South West Africa/Namibia, held at Windhoek

PREAMBLE

Independence

Whereas we the people of South West Africa/Namibia desire independence free from outside domination and direction and wish to constitute our own Government,

Peace, reconciliation

Whereas we likewise urgently desire national reconciliation and lasting peace,

Individual rights

Whereas we are united in the belief that all men are born free and equal and endowed by their Creator with human dignity and inalienable rights,

Diversity

Whereas lasting peace, stability and progress depends on the recognition of and respect for the rights of all in the prevailing cultural, linguistic and religious diversity of our society,

Unity

Whereas it is the desire of the people to achieve unity in that diversity with common loyalties to a single State,

Purpose and powers of Government

Whereas Governments are instituted among men for the purpose of promoting the safety and welfare of the people, from whose consent those Governments derive their powers and capacities,

Now therefore, we, the people of South West Africa/Namibia, claim and reserve for ourselves and guarantee to our descendants the following fundamental rights which shall be respected and upheld by our successive Governments and protected by entrenchment in the Constitution:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 1

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

Everyone has the right to life. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life. The sentence of death may only be executed pursuant to a final judgement by a competent court in respect of the most serious crimes in accordance with the law. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any future Government should they decide to do so.

Article 2

THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY, SECURITY OF PERSON AND PRIVACY

No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law.

No one shall be detained for an indefinite period of time without a fair and proper trial by a court.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, the privacy of his home, correspondence or communications. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference.

Article 3

THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Everyone shall be equal before the law and no branch or organ of Government nor any public institution may prejudice or afford any advantage to any person on the grounds of his ethnic or social origin, sex, race, language, colour, religion or political conviction.

Article 4

THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

In the determination of his rights and obligations in a civil action and of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent, impartial and competent court established by law; provided that such a court may exclude the press and the public for all or any part of the trial, for reasons or morals, the public order or national security. Any judgement rendered in a criminal or civil action shall be made public, except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires. Everyone charged with an offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law, after having had the opportunity of presenting witnesses in his favour and cross-examining those testifying against him. Everyone shall be afforded adequate time and facilities for the preparation and presentation of his defence, before the commencement of and during his trial. Everyone shall have the right of access to legal counsel in the event of charges being preferred against him.

No one shall be tried, convicted or punished again for an offence for which he has already been tried and convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law.

No one shall be tried or convicted for an offence on account of an act or omission which did not constitute an offence at the time at which it was committed, nor shall a penalty be imposed exceeding that which was applicable at the time when the offence was committed.

Article 5

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression of opinion, conscience and religious belief, including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through the press and other media. This right shall be limited only by the obligation to ensure that such expression does not infringe upon the right of others, impair the public order or morals or constitute a threat to national security.

Article 6

THE RIGHT TO PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

Everyone has the right to freedom of assembly for peaceful purposes. No restrictions shall be placed on this right except those which, being necessary for the protection of public order, health or morals or the rights of others, are properly prescribed by law.

Article 7

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Everyone has the right to associate with any other person or group. No one may be compelled to associate, or prevented from associating with others. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of the interests of employees. No restrictions shall be placed on this right, except those which, being necessary in the interests

of national security, public order, public health or morals, and the protection of rights of others, are properly prescribed by law.

Article 8

THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND GOVERNMENT

Every citizen shall have the right to participate in peaceful political activity intended to influence the composition and policies of the Government. Every citizen shall have the right to form and join political parties and, subject to proper qualifications prescribed by law, to participate in the conduct of public affairs, whether directly or through freely chosen representatives. The exercise of the right to participate in political activity shall be limited by the obligation to refrain from any advocacy of ethnic, racial or religious hatred and incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence.

Article 9

THE RIGHT TO ENJOY, PRACTICE, PROFESS, MAINTAIN AND PROMOTE CULTURE, LANGUAGE, TRADITION AND RELIGION

All ethnic, linguistic and religious groups and all persons belonging to such groups, shall have the right to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote their cultures, languages, traditions and religions, in so far as these do not infringe upon the rights of others or the national interest.

Article 10

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RESIDENCE

Everyone lawfully present within the borders of the country shall have the right to freedom of movement and choice of residence subject to the obligation not to infringe upon the rights of others and to such provisions as are properly prescribed by law in the interests of public health and public order. No citizen shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter the country. Everyone shall have the right to leave the country in accordance with the procedures properly prescribed by law.

Article 11

THE RIGHT TO OWN PROPERTY

Everyone has the right to acquire, own and dispose of movable, immovable and immaterial property, alone or in association with others. Everyone shall have the right to leave his property to his heirs or legatees. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. Expropriation shall only be permitted in the public interest and if properly authorized by law. Fair compensation shall be payable in all cases of expropriation.

Article 12

ENFORCEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The enumeration, in this bill, of certain specific rights shall not be construed as denying, limiting or disparaging other rights retained by the people.

Any legislative, executive or judicial act at variance with the provisions of the bill may be declared null, void and of no effect by order of the Supreme Court and any person who may suffer any disadvantage as a consequence of such an act shall be entitled to legal redress.

No fundamental right listed herein may be repealed, excluded or modified in any way so as to affect its substance or intent.

Where any fundamental right is properly limited by legislation, such legislation must have a general character and not be limited to a single case.

All branches and organs of Government shall conduct themselves in all their legislative, executive and judicial acts in accordance with the principles enshrined in this bill.

All persons are entitled to the rights enumerated in this bill, without distinction on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, political or other opinion, religion, ethnic or social origin, birth or other status.

Any person may apply to the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings to enforce the rights conferred under the provisions of this bill.

The Supreme Court shall have the power to make all such orders as may be necessary and appropriate to secure to the applicant the enjoyment of any rights conferred under the provisions of this bill.

Any law in force on and continuing in force after the date on which the provisions of this bill come into operation may be submitted by any governmental authority to the Supreme Court for a ruling on the compatibility of such law with the fundamental rights enumerated in this bill, and if such a law has been so submitted for a ruling, no proceeding based on any provision of such law may be instituted under paragraph 7 of this article until the Supreme Court has given its ruling and a period of six months has elapsed after the date of the ruling.

For the purpose of the hearing and adjudication of any proceedings contemplated in this article, or otherwise based upon the provisions of this bill, the Supreme Court shall be constituted and sit as a Constitutional Court in accordance with the provisions of the laws governing the Supreme Court.

An independent parliamentary commissioner (ombudsman) shall be appointed by the Parliament for the investigation and settlement through negotiation and mediation of complaints by individuals of infringements of their fundamental rights arising from administrative practices or actions, provided the infringement in question is not the subject of proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court as contemplated in this article. The parliamentary commissioner shall report annually in writing to Parliament and to such organs of Government as are affected by his activities, and shall include in such reports those recommendations he may consider necessary.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES

We, the people of South West Africa/Namibia, further wish to record our determination, and to commit our Government to ensure:

(a) That every person within our country shall enjoy the opportunity to free and full development of his personality in the exercise of those duties and responsibilities which he owes to the community;

(b) That the family, as the natural and fundamental group unit of society, is afforded protection by society and the State;

(c) That in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order, health and the general welfare and national security of a democratic society;

and, mindful of the existence of certain other social goals whose achievement is essential if we are to create the type of national and democratic society to which we aspire, hereby require our Government to do all in its power to achieve:

1. The establishment and maintenance of a sound and dynamic economic system capable of providing for the needs of all in our society;

2. The opportunity to work, to exercise free choice of employment and to enjoy just and favourable conditions of work and employment, protection against unemployment and equal pay for equal work;

3. A standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of each person and family unit, including food, housing, medical care and essential social services, and a measure of protection against the consequences of sickness, disability, widowhood and old age;

4. Access to education for all and the opportunity to attain the highest possible standard of education directed at the full development of the human personality and preparation for gainful employment; that higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit; that elementary education shall be free and compulsory; the liberty of parents, and, when applicable, legal guardians, to choose for their children the type of schools and the direction of education will be protected;

5. The opportunity for all to participate fully in cultural activities, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits; and protection of the moral and material interests of authors in their scientific, literary and artistic productions.

DOCUMENT S/16871*

Letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 December 1984]

I wish to bring to your attention document S/16866, in which the Government of Lebanon levelled unfounded and unwarranted accusations against the Israel Defence Forces (IDF).

In recent weeks, my Government obtained reliable intelligence that terrorists were basing themselves in several villages in southern Lebanon and preparing to carry out attacks from those villages. Acting on this information, IDF carried out an operation to prevent terrorist attacks from the villages of Burj Rahhal, Bidya, Tora and Marakah.

Our units uncovered several ammunition and weapons caches, including M-16 and RPD heavy machine-guns, Kalachnikov rifles, RPG rocket-launchers, dynamite slabs, hand-grenades and other weapons. They also found propaganda material inciting civil disruption. Twenty suspects were arrested as a result of this operation; six were caught cleaning weapons they had used the

night before in an attack against Israel's forces. In Marakah, a wanted terrorist was shot by Israeli troops.

Despite strict precautions by IDF to avoid unnecessary casualties, a woman was fatally wounded during an unprovoked attack against Israeli forces. On the same day, and unrelated to this operation, another woman was found stabbed in her home as a result of a dispute over family honour.

Israel is committed to preserving peace and security in southern Lebanon. The Israel Defence Forces will not allow terrorists to organize armed attacks in the area or to use southern Lebanon as a staging ground for terrorist activities against Israel.

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) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/58-S/16871.

Letter dated 21 December 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 December 1984]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 6 December 1984 [S/16852], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following additional information relating to the occupation since 6 June 1984 of a portion of Lao territory by Thai ultra-rightist reactionary troops:

1. Since the middle of October this year, as a result of our nation-wide strong protest as well as a world-wide condemnation to which they had been subjected, the Thai troops have evacuated the Lao three villages proper but, regrettably, they are still occupying some nine hilltops surrounding the aforesaid localities. That is to say that they are still on our territory and those heights are situated about 300 to 500 metres deep inside Lao territory. The Thai troops have been carrying out, almost every day, artillery shellings against the Lao localities, thus inflicting heavy damage on the properties of the local inhabitants. On 16 December, they fired several rounds of 60-mm and 105-mm artillery shells as well as different types of light weapons against Bane May and its environs.

2. The local population, numbering 966 persons, which have been, in the wake of the Thai aggression and occupation, deported into a camp called in Lao Deune Khima (place teeming with dung of horses) and located on the Thai side of the border, have been undergoing inhumane treatment and suffering from malnutrition, lack of sanitation and different kinds of disease. Most of the female inmates have been brutally raped by the Thai soldiers. The most recent criminal practice resorted to by the Thai soldiers has been the cowardly gunning down of one Lao civilian on 25 November while he went about his business of searching for food in the vicinity of the detention camp. The Thai side impudently claimed that the unfortunate boy was murdered by the Lao soldiers. The Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the letter dated 5 December 1984 from its Acting Minister to the Thai Foreign Minister, lodged a strong protest against this cowardly murder and demanded that the Thai side compensate the family of the slain boy (this case was referred to in my letter of 6 December).

3. On 24 November, the Lao Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Khamphay Boupha, in a letter addressed to his Thai counterpart, proposed that the talks, which, as is known, were unilaterally broken off by the Thai side on 15 August 1984, be resumed in Bangkok on 10 December this year. Regrettably, this good-will gesture on the part of the Lao Government has not been reciprocated by the Thai side, as was stated in the reply letter of the Thai Foreign Minister dated 3 December. The Thai Minister impudently claimed that "it is no use talking (with the Lao side) since the Thai troops have

already undertaken their repositioning and the question of compensation (for loss of lives and damage to properties) did not arise either since both sides have equally suffered casualties".

On 13 December, the Lao Foreign Minister sent a protest note to the Thai embassy in Vientiane in which the Lao Government strongly rejected fallacious arguments and viewpoints contained in the Thai Foreign Minister's letter of 3 December, which did not make any distinction between the "aggressor" (Thai soldiers) and the "aggrieved" (local Lao people). The Thai attitude, in the present case, was completely at variance with the language which the Thai side traditionally uses, that is: "Thai and Lao could talk with one another and should engage in negotiations in good faith".

4. On 13 December, the Lao ambassador in Bangkok was summoned by the Chief of the Press and Information Department of the Thai Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the following was pointed out to him: "The Thai side is not happy with the manner in which *Pasason* (the Lao people's revolutionary party's paper) was, three days ago, criticizing and condemning supreme Commander General Arthit Kamlang Ek. This should be stopped because it would be detrimental to any negotiation efforts and bilateral relations". The Thai side was threatening also to restrict the activities of the Lao envoy, in violation of the relevant provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations⁴⁰ and, worse still, to declare him as *persona non grata*.

5. The Thai side refused to recognize Lao sovereignty over the three Lao villages. This implies that they still arrogate to themselves the right to launch another aggression against the aforesaid localities with a view to their reoccupation. They are resorting to all kinds of tricks in order to mislead world public opinion and to whitewash their aggressive actions. For instance, in the course of November 1984, they managed to bring into the Deune Khima detention camp the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross for the dark purpose of ascertaining that the inmates of the camp "have voluntarily fled their homes to get temporary shelter there". No sensible person could be misled by this astonishing story.

6. The Thai side refused so far to free and return those Lao detainees to their homes and to pay equitable compensation to those who have suffered loss of lives and properties.

Such is the latest situation prevailing at the Lao-Thai border, the gravity of which poses naturally a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. As can be seen, the good will and peaceable nature of the Government and people are beyond doubt. But for the sake of

their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, they are duty bound to continue their just struggle until their just demands are fully met through peaceful means. It is earnestly hoped that the Thai side will readily reciprocate the Lao good-will gesture in order to promote relations of good-neighbourliness between the two countries and peoples as called for in the joint statements signed by the two Prime Ministers in 1979.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16873*

Letter dated 26 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[26 December 1984]*

I have the honour to inform you that a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stated the following on 22 December 1984:

"The aggressive Pakistani forces have once again targeted their long-range heavy weapons at the 55th brigade of Barikot region in Kunarha province on 18 December 1984, and as a result of this vile aggression, one person was martyred, eight soldiers were severely wounded and three houses were completely destroyed.

"In connection with this aggression, the In-Charge of the First Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul this morning at 11.30 and pointed out to him that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns this irresponsible armed aggression of Pakistani military forces and strongly protests to the Government of Pakistan over it and once again draws the attention of the Pakistani authorities to the grave consequences and unpleasant outcome of their repeated armed aggressions and provocations against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the responsibility for which shall solely rest with the Islamabad authorities.

"With regard to Pakistani claims that Afghan aircraft have allegedly conducted flights over Pakistani territory on 25 and 28 November and 6 December 1984, the In-Charge of the First Political Department pointed out to the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy that the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan completely reject these vile and baseless Pakistani accusations which are aimed at nothing but covering up the repeated armed aggressions and provocations of that country against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. While strongly protesting these charges, they demand that the Government of Pakistan put an end to its hostile propaganda and provocations, which are unleashed parallel to the armed aggressions of that country against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and which would bring about no other result but further tension in the region."

I have also the honour to 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/40/60-S/16873.

DOCUMENT S/16875*

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

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

Further to my letter of 18 December 1984 [S/16868], I have the honour to report to you two incidents of violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side which occurred on 22 and 25 December. These incidents involved intrusion into Pakistan airspace by Afghan aircraft in the Imam Bostan and Arandu areas in Baluchistan and of Chitral, respectively.

The details of the incidents are as follows. In the incident on 22 December, one Afghan aircraft penetrated 15 kilometres inside Pakistan airspace at Imam Bostan in Baiüchistan and strafed a vehicle. In the second incident, which occurred on 25 December, six Afghan aircraft penetrated 3 kilometres inside Pakistan airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral. The aircraft fired some rockets and dropped eight bombs, as a result of which four civilians were killed and six were wounded. Some houses were damaged.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/61-S/16875.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has categorically denied as totally false and baseless the charges levelled by the Kabul authorities that one officer was killed, eight soldiers wounded and three houses destroyed as a result of firing by the Pakistan armed forces across the border towards Barikot in Kunarha province on 18 December.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/16876*

Letter dated 28 December 1984 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 December 1984]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement dated 27 December 1984 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I have further the honour to 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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 27 December 1984 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

For some time the aggressive military forces of Pakistan, on instructions from the authorities of the Islamabad régime, have resorted to a series of aggressions and armed provocations along the frontiers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and, during the last two months alone, have brought the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the fire of their long-range heavy weapons 19 times. Parallel to these aggressions and provocations, the Pakistani authorities have extensively launched a demagogical hue and cry that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have allegedly conducted air raids against some areas of Pakistani territory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has protested promptly to the Government of Pakistan over these armed aggressions and hostile provocations and has also informed our dear compatriots, the United Nations and the world public of these recent plots which constitute a new dimension of the undeclared war in the region of international imperialism, hegemonism and reaction by the militarist régime of Pakistan.

The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and peace-loving people throughout the world are fully aware that the imperialist intrigues against our country which are designed in Washington and Peking are implemented by the ruling régime in Islamabad. The new series of aggressions and armed provocations by Pakistan along the frontiers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, together with the ever-increasing dispatch of counter-revolutionary guns into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is also a result of the despair and hopelessness of imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary circles caused by the failure of their machinations to slow down the process of revolutionary

changes in our country. These hostile actions are also related directly to the approaching of the new round of Geneva negotiations, for the experiences of the past have shown that on the eve of the Geneva negotiations, the Government of Pakistan has always resorted to a series of concrete actions aimed at escalating the situation and disturbing the atmosphere of negotiations.

In the same vein, the dissemination of unbridled rumours and the levelling of illusory and baseless charges in connection with the so-called raids of Afghan aircraft on Pakistani soil have no other purpose but to cover up naked aggressions and hostile provocations of Pakistan itself against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is obvious that Pakistan wants to find a pretext for acquiring ever larger quantities of the most modern offensive and destructive weapons by adducing to the imaginary tale of threat from Afghanistan, and would like to turn Pakistan into a gunpowder depot—the explosion of which will expose not only the countries surrounding Pakistan but the whole region to a fatal threat.

People of the world have realized the essence of this propagandistic ploy and have become aware that Pakistan, with its repeated aggressions and provocations, is making efforts to exhaust the patience and tolerance of Afghanistan and to force the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan into taking reciprocal actions, and then, by playing the role of a victim before the world public, point to Afghanistan as the cause of increased tension and the prolonged non-settlement of the situation around our country, especially at the time when another round of Geneva negotiations draws closer. These hostile actions of Pakistan are in stark contradiction with that country's pretense in the international forums of having a desire to achieve a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan and to achieve progress in the related negotiations.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again points out that our fundamental principles are based on strengthening peace and peaceful co-existence, and there is no room whatsoever for aggression and whipping up of tensions. However, in the event that aggression and hostile provocations from Pakistani soil against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continue to persist, the people of Afghanistan, who have risen in the defence of the achievements of their revolution, are determined to give a crushing response to any form of conspiracy and aggression against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that Pakistan must, as soon as possible, put an end to the series of its frontier armed provocation as well as armed interference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, instead of whipping up tension in the region and unleashing fallacious and trite propaganda, sincerely step forward towards the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive proposals of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 by conducting direct negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is the demand of the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and peoples of the region, including the people of Pakistan and peace-loving humanity.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/62-S/16876.

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)

[Original: English]
[31 December 1984]

1. The Security Council, at its 2546th meeting on 1 June 1984, adopted resolution 552 (1984), the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

" . . .

"1. Calls upon all States to respect, in accordance with international law, the right of free navigation;

"2. Reaffirms the right of free navigation in international waters and sea lanes for shipping en route to and from all ports and installations of the littoral States that are not parties to the hostilities;

"3. Calls upon all States to respect the territorial integrity of the States that are not parties to the hostilities and to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict;

"4. Condemns the recent attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia;

"5. Demands that such attacks should cease forthwith and that there should be no interference with ships en route to and from States that are not parties to the hostilities;

"6. Decides, in the event of non-compliance with the present resolution, to meet again to consider effective measures that are commensurate with the gravity of the situation in order to ensure the freedom of navigation in the area;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

2. In view of my reporting obligation under paragraph 7, I addressed, on 4 June, messages to all States, referring to resolution 552 (1984) and requesting information on any incident or development taking place after 1630 GMT on 1 June which, in each Government's opinion, was relevant to the preparation of my report.

3. In order to supplement the information received from Governments, I also addressed, on the same date, a telegram to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), transmitting the text of resolution 552 (1984) and requesting him to convey to me, on a continuing basis, any relevant information which might officially come to the attention of IMO.

4. In the course of this year, I have received replies from 13 States. Six States—Greece, Japan, Kuwait, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—have provided information on specific incidents; three of them have reported more than one incident. Two States—the Lao People's Demo-

cratic Republic and Romania—do not refer to specific incidents but elaborate in general terms on the objectives of Security Council resolution 552 (1984) or other aspects of the conflict. The five remaining States—Colombia, Cuba, Pakistan, Paraguay and the Solomon Islands—have replied that their respective Governments have no incidents or relevant information to report.

5. I have also received periodic communications from IMO in response to my request.

6. The substantive information on incidents contained in the replies from the six States and in the communications received from IMO is reproduced in annex I below. The substantive parts of the replies from States other than those incorporated in annex I are reproduced in annex II. Any additional replies that are received will be issued on a periodic basis in addenda to the present report.

7. I also wish to report in this connection that, on 10 October 1984, the General Secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) addressed a telegram to me, whereby he conveyed the deep concern of that organization over the serious escalation of attacks on innocent and neutral merchant ships and their crews in the course of the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. According to ITF, as of 10 July, 112 vessels had been hit by missiles since the start of the conflict, resulting in the death of scores of seafarers and the injury of many more. By telegrams dated 18 October, I drew the ITF communication to the attention of the Governments of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the same day, in acknowledging receipt of the ITF communication, I brought Security Council resolution 552 (1984) to the attention of the Federation. On 26 October, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed a reply to my telegram, in which he stressed that Iraq had conducted itself in accordance with the obligations dictated to it by international law, that the central issue was that of the return to peace and the settlement of the conflict in a peaceful manner and that the message should therefore be addressed to Iran.

8. On 15 November, the Chairman of the International Chamber of Shipping and the President of the International Shipping Federation jointly addressed a telegram to me, in which they stated that attacks on merchant shipping in the course of the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq had led to much loss of life and to the destruction and damage of many vessels, and they appealed to the Secretary-General and the United Nations to continue efforts to end the attacks. That communication was brought to the attention of the Governments of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 6 December. In acknowledging receipt of the joint communication, I also brought resolution 552 (1984) to the attention of the two organizations.

ANNEX I

Incidents reported by Governments and the International Maritime Organization from 1 June to 31 December 1984

<i>Date of incident</i>	<i>Name of vessel</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Nationality of owner</i>	<i>Flag of registration</i>	<i>Location and time of incident</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>Source of report</i>
1, 2 or 3 June	Glantkim	Wood-chip carrier	32 107	Not specified	Panama	39 miles from Kharg Island	Struck by missile; subsequently towed to Bandar Khomeini; reported on 31 July to have been intentionally beached at Bushire; seriously damaged	IMO
3 June	Büyük Hun	Tanker	150 000	Turkey	Turkey	Approximately 40 miles south of Kharg Island, lat. 28°36'N, long. 50°54'E; at 1030 hours local time	Attacked by Iraqi aircraft (source (a)) Three members of the crew lost their lives, two slightly wounded; vessel towed to Bushire and subsequently to Dubai for repairs	(a) Letter of 8 June from Turkey (b) IMO
6 June	Agathon	Not specified	Not specified	Greece	Greece	Harboured at the Iraqi port of Basra	Hit during bombardment of Basra by Iranian forces; no human losses; damage to the vessel was reported small	Letter of 14 June from Greece
	Dashaki	Bulk carrier	14 334	Not specified	Liberia	4 miles from Sic oilfield, off Lavan Island; lat. 26°04'12N, long. 53°32'18E; at approximately 1600 hours GMT	Believed to have struck a mine, causing explosion and fire in engine-room; abandoned by most crew; towed to Jebel Ali; main engine-room and No. 6 hold flooded	IMO
10 June	Kazimah	Tanker	290 000	Kuwait	Kuwait	Sailing at the Gulf entrance and en route to Kuwait; lat. 26°16'N, long. 52°44'E; at 1355 hours local time	Struck by missile; caught fire in tanks Nos. 4 and 5; rapidly extinguished; proceeded to anchor off Bahrain, then sailed for Kuwait Attacked by Iranian Air Force (source (a))	(a) Letter of 11 June from Kuwait (b) IMO
24 June	Alexander the Great	Tanker	325 645	Greece	Greece	35 miles south of Kharg Island	Attacked by Iraqi aircraft (sources (a) and (b)) No casualties; light damage to No. 5 port wing tank	(a) Letter of 29 June from Greece (b) IMO
27 June	Tiburon	Tanker	260 000	Managed by Société Suisse-Outremer, Zurich	Liberia	South-east of Kharg Island; lat. 28°27'N, long. 50°45'E; at 1314 or 1315 hours local time	Attack reported to be by Iraqi aircraft (source (b)) One crewman dead, 7 missing; some damage to vessel	(a) Letter of 3 July from Switzerland (b) IMO

<i>Date of incident</i>	<i>Name of vessel</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Nationality of owner</i>	<i>Flag of registration</i>	<i>Location and time of incident</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>Source of report</i>
1 July	Sitia Venture	Bulk carrier	15 991	Not specified	Panama	Not specified	While in convoy from Bushire to Bandar Khomeini, convoy came under Iraqi air attack; vessels broke convoy and while bulk carrier <i>Al-Kabeer</i> was overtaking <i>Sitia Venture</i> both vessels were in collision, then grounded in Khor Musa area; both subsequently refloated and arrived Bandar Khomeini	IMO
	Al-Kabeer	Bulk carrier	16 575	Not specified	Panama	Not specified	See under <i>Sitia Venture</i> ; <i>Al-Kabeer</i> also in collision with bulk carrier <i>Al-Tahir</i> and <i>Five Oaks</i> in Khor Musa same day	IMO
	Erne	Bulk carrier	15 178	Not specified	Panama	Not specified	Grounded at entrance to Bandar Khomeini Channel (presumably during Iraqi air attack); subsequently reported to be in tow bound Bushire	IMO
	Won Jin	Cargo	6 164	Not specified	Republic of Korea	En route to Bandar Khomeini	Damaged by missile; four casualties; crew forced to abandon ship; cargo of vessel—structural steel	IMO
	Alexandra Dyo	Bulk carrier	23 924	Greece	Greece	En route to Bandar Khomeini	Attacked by Iraqi aircraft (source (a)) Four crewmen dead; 1 officer seriously injured; ship sunk	(a) Letter of 6 July from Greece (b) IMO
5 July	Primrose	Tanker	276 424	Chartered by Japan Lines Company of Japan	Liberia	Cruising towards Strait of Hormuz; attacked at lat. 26°11'N, long. 53°06'E; south of Lavan Island, Iran at 0930 hours GMT	Hit by two missiles from unidentified aircraft; no casualties; main boiler damaged; proceeded slowly towards Hormuz	(a) Letter of 20 July from Japan (b) IMO
7 July	Ibn-Shaheed	Commercial vessel	Not specified	Kuwait	Kuwait	Approaching Strait of Hormuz; en route to Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian ports; at 0100 hours GMT	Intercepted by Iranian warship; boarded and cargo inspected; ordered to proceed to Iranian port of Bandar Abbas; released at 1650 hours GMT on 7 July	Letter of 10 July from Kuwait
10 July	British Renown	Tanker	133 035	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	At lat. 26°31'N, long. 52°04'E; roughly north-east of Bahrain; at approximately 1200 hours GMT	Hit by two air-to-surface missiles; caused only slight damage; no casualties Apparently attacked by Iranian Air Force (source (a))	(a) Letter of 4 October from United Kingdom (b) IMO

7 August	Friendship L.	Tanker	122 945	Not specified	Liberia	24 miles south-east of Kharg Island in lat. 28°43'N, long. 50°27'E; at approximately 0530 hours local time	Vessel hit by missile; no loss of life; fire in engine-room soon extinguished; proceeded on voyage; stopped in lat. 25°20'N, long. 56°50'E, 13 August, to carry out repairs	IMO
12 August	Cebu	Bulk carrier	22 708	Not specified	Singapore	Alongside jetty 14 at Bandar Khomeini	Explosion in engine-room; fire under control but decks glowing, forcing crew to leave vessel; cause unknown but Master suspects mine explosion	IMO
15 August	Johar	Tanker	43 430	Not specified	Pakistan	Near Shah Allum Shoal, 32 miles off Bahrain	Attacked by two missiles fired from an unidentified aircraft; missiles exploded in water near stern; no damage	IMO
18 August	Endeavour	Tanker	43 310	Not specified	Panama	About 70 miles east of northern tip of Qatar; in lat. 26°20'N, long. 52°30'E	Hit by missile, causing fire in starboard tanks; no casualties; fire controlled and vessel proceeded to Dubai for repairs	IMO
23 August	Rana	Oil supply vessel	Not specified	Not specified	Iran	In Darius oilfield near Kharg Island	Vessel hit by missile; six people reported killed, three badly injured and one missing	
24 August	Amethyst	Tanker	53 425	Not specified	Not specified	South of Kharg Island; lat. 28°20'N, long. 50°30'E; en route from Kharg Island to Aden; at 0630 hours GMT	Hit by a missile; one crew member missing; ship set ablaze and on fire for 24 hours; later towed to Lavan Island	IMO
27 August	Cleo I	Tanker	35 730	Not specified	Not specified	70 miles south-east of Qatar en route from Colombo, Sri Lanka, to Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia	Hit by missile; no casualties reported; fire under control	IMO
11 September	St. Tobias	Tanker	254 520	Not specified	Liberia	Lat. 28°25'N, long. 50°25'E, some 50 miles south of Kharg Island; at approximately 0830 hours local time	Struck by missile; damage slight; no injuries; vessel proceeded to United Arab Emirates for repair	IMO
12 September	Good Wind	Cargo	11 525	Not specified	Panama	While passing through Khor Musa; at about 1100 hours local time	Hit by Iraqi missile	IMO
13 September	ADIB	Bulk carrier	19 999	Iran	Not specified	Khor Musa Channel	Hit by missile	IMO
	Seetrans 21	Supply vessel	97	Not specified	Federal Republic of Germany	South of Kharg Island	Attacked by Iraqi aircraft Six people dead, five survivors, vessel sunk	IMO

<i>Date of incident</i>	<i>Name of vessel</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Nationality of owner</i>	<i>Flag of registration</i>	<i>Location and time of incident</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>Source of report</i>
16 September	Med Heron	Tanker	123 597	Not specified	Liberia	Bound to Ras Tanura at lat. 26°24'N, long. 52°19'E; at approximately 0600 hours GMT	Struck by aircraft bomb; vessel proceeded to Bahrain under own power	IMO
	Royal Colombo	Tanker	126 998	Not specified	Sri Lanka	60 miles south of Lavan Island; en route from Ras Tanura to Sri Lanka; at approximately 0656 hours GMT	Hit by air missile; no casualties; proceeded to Bahrain under own power	IMO
8 October	World Knight	Tanker	258 437	Hong Kong owned	Liberia	Lat. 28°30'N, long. 50°25'E; in a position some 40 miles south of Kharg Island; at approximately 0820 hours GMT	Attacked apparently by Iraqi Air Force; hit by an air-to-surface missile, which started fire and caused serious damage (source (a)) Six crewmen killed instantly, three more died of wounds later	(a) Letter of 4 December from United Kingdom (b) IMO
11 October	Jag Pari	Tanker	29 139	Not specified	India	60 miles north of Bahrain	Vessel hit by bomb from unidentified aircraft; one crewman slightly hurt	IMO
12 October	Gaz Fontain	Tanker	29 451	Not specified	Panama	Lat. 26°05'N, long. 55°50'E; at approximately 1000 hours local time	Vessel hit by missiles	IMO
	Sivand	Tanker	218 587	Not specified	Iran	60 miles south of Kharg, near Farsi Island	Reported hit by missiles; vessel thought to be ablaze	IMO
19 October	Pacific Protector	Diving-support vessel	1 530	Hong Kong-owned	Panama	East of Qatar; vessel on way from Aden to Kharg Island; at approximately 0700 hours GMT	Attacked and severely damaged, apparently by aircraft of the Iranian Air Force (source (a)) Three crew, including Master, killed, three injured	(a) Letter of 4 December from United Kingdom (b) IMO
3 December	Minotaur	Tanker	386 343	Not specified	Not specified	Lat. 28°35'N, long. 50°17'E; at approximately 0835 hours GMT	Three crew believed injured	IMO
8 December	Tariq	Landing craft	Not specified	Kuwait	Not specified	About 70 miles north of Qatar	Hit by Iranian aircraft; no loss of life	IMO
9 December	B. T. Investor	Tanker	323 100	Not specified	Not specified	Lat. 28°14'94N, long. 50°45'9E; at 0735 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no loss of life	IMO
15 and 17 December	Ninemia	Tanker	240 830	Greece	Not specified	En route to Kharg Island	Struck twice on given dates; two crew killed	IMO
17 December	Aegis Cosmic	Cargo vessel	12 498	Owned by shipowner Greek Aegis Shipping	Not specified	Lat. 27°36'N, long. 50°35'E; at approximately 1142 hours GMT	Struck by missile	IMO

Substantive parts of replies received from Governments
other than those incorporated in annex I

[Original: English]
[6 June 1984]

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: French]
[12 June 1984]

Faithful to its foreign policy of peaceful coexistence with all countries, without distinction as to political régime, the Lao People's Democratic Republic considers that freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf region, particularly for commercial ships, should be ensured in accordance with international law.

The two belligerents must respect this freedom of navigation and abstain from interfering, in any way whatsoever, with the safety of commercial ships en route to and from the ports of all the littoral countries of the Gulf.

In the current circumstances, it is imperative that all countries, particularly those of the Gulf region, do everything possible to bring the two belligerents to the negotiating table and that they avoid any action that might aggravate the existing tension.

In this context, the great Powers should cease supplying arms to the belligerent and non-belligerent countries of the region in order to avoid their being used in the conflict. Otherwise, that might further intensify the distrust between those countries and the belligerents and thus contribute to a widening of the conflict.

The Government of Romania does not have any incident in the Gulf area to make known in which Romanian ships or crews would have been involved.

Due to the escalation of the conflict, Romanian ships and crews have been obliged to avoid the Gulf zone, which negatively affects the economic relations of our country with the countries of this area.

In our opinion, the evolution of the situation in the Gulf is emphasizing even more the need to make all efforts to put an end to the existing conflicts and to solve the problems in dispute only by negotiations.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, is constantly preoccupied with the situation in the area.

In an address recently delivered, President Ceaușescu expressed the special preoccupation of our country concerning the events in the Gulf, the extension of the war between Iraq and Iran, which could lead to a generalization of this conflict, to the intervention of other States, with very grave consequences not only for the two countries and peoples but for the whole world.

The head of the Romanian State addressed to the Presidents of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran an appeal to cease military actions in the Gulf, and generally any military action, and to act, through negotiations, for the solution of problems in dispute between the two countries.

We express the hope that this appeal, addressed to the leaders of both States, will be taken into consideration and that reason shall prevail.

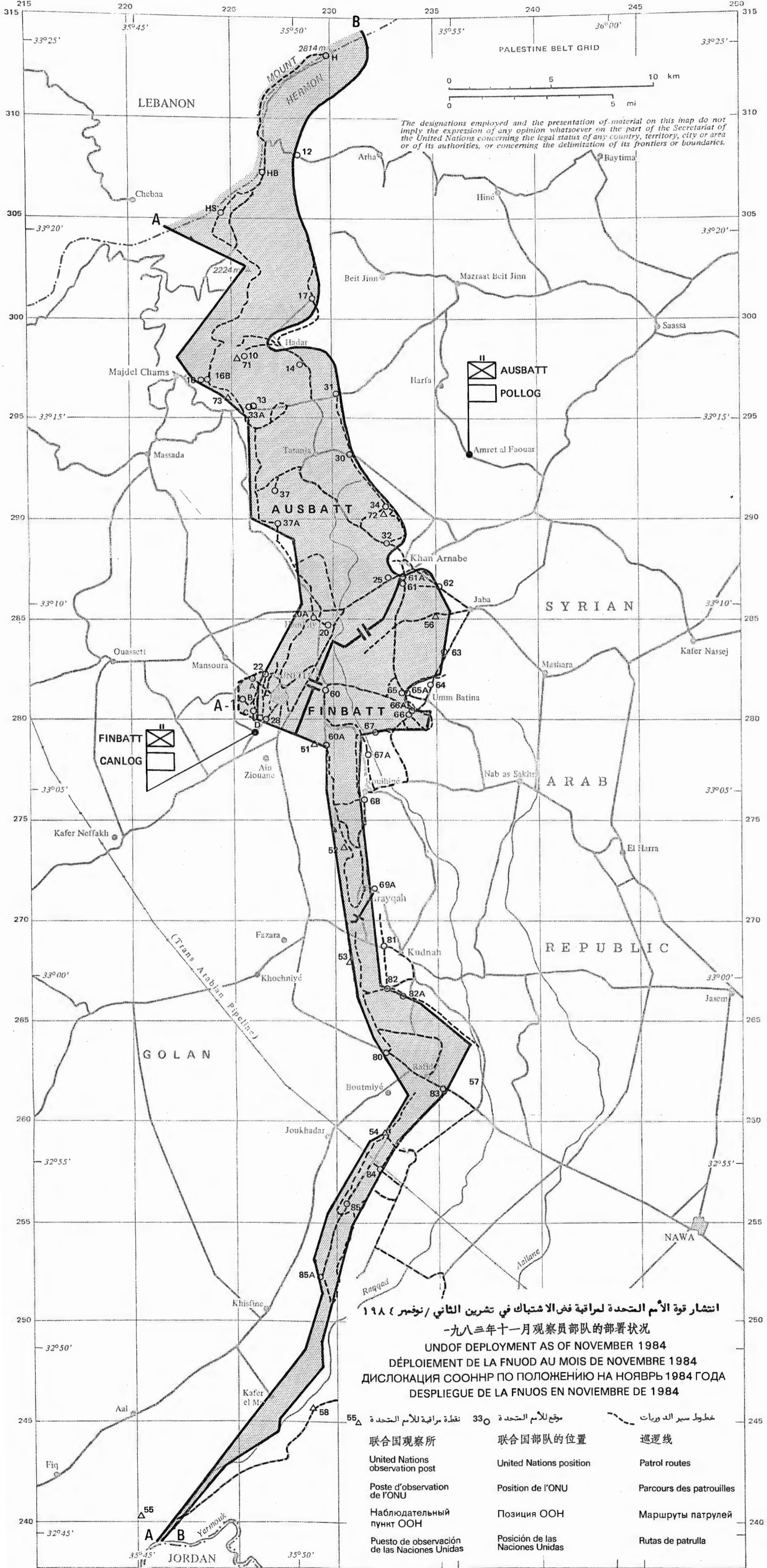
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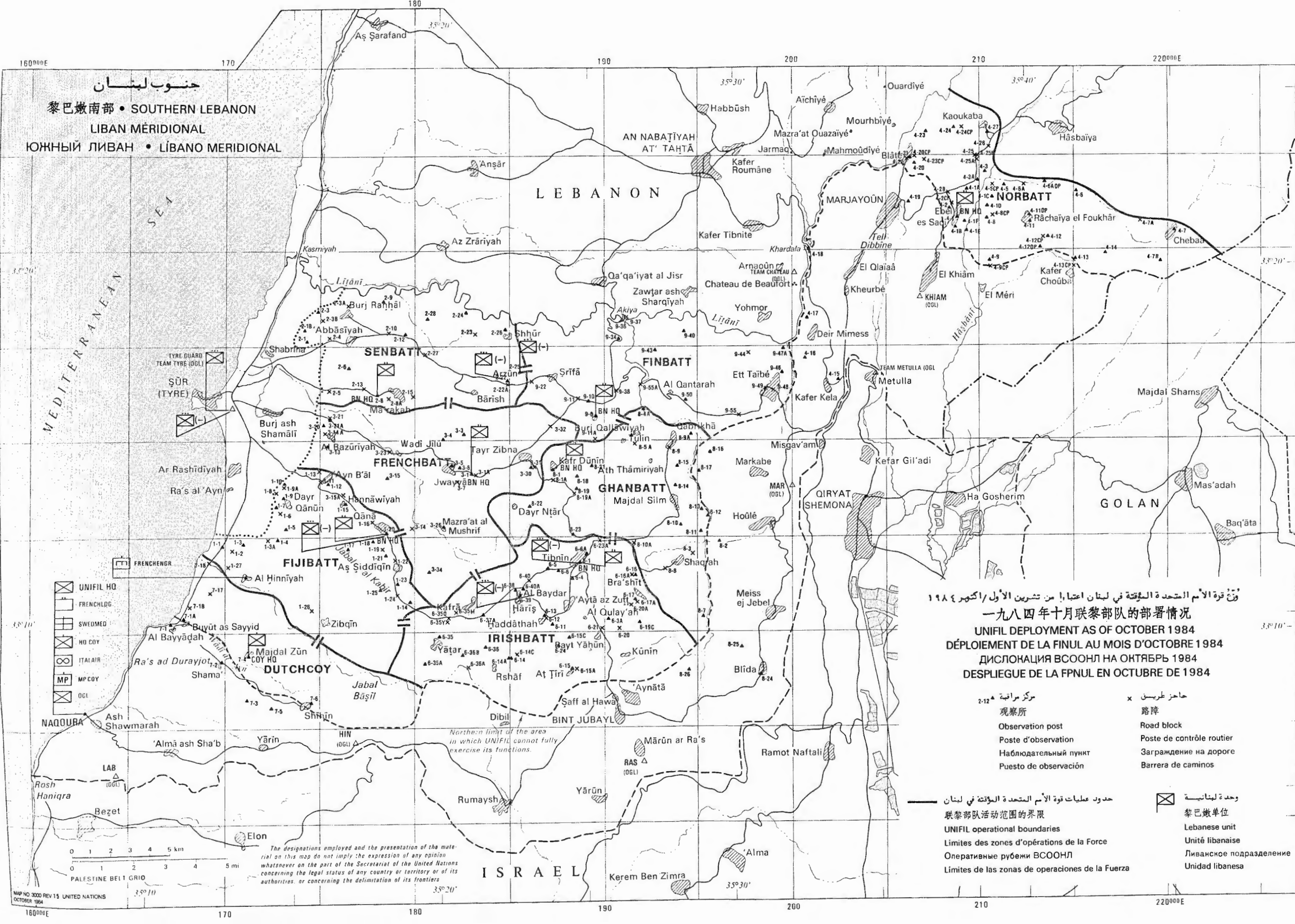
1. The material attached is not reproduced in the present Supplement; it may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.
2. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 17th meeting.
3. International Court of Justice publication No. 499.
4. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 24th meeting.
5. See A/39/539, annex.
6. General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
7. General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
8. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.
9. *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.
10. General Assembly resolution 640 (VII), annex.
11. General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.
12. General Assembly resolution 794 (VIII).
13. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, No. 3822, p. 3.
14. Organization of American States, *Serie sobre Tratados No. 36*, Ser. A/16(SEPF), Washington, D.C., 1970.
15. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 860, No. 12325, p. 105.
16. Organization of American States, *Serie sobre Tratados No. 37*, Ser. A/17(SEPF), Washington, D.C., 1971.
17. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 974, No. 14118, p. 178.
18. General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.
19. General Assembly resolution 34/146, annex.
20. The draft resolution was adopted as General Assembly resolution 39/13 of 21 November 1984.
21. The manual is not reproduced in the present Supplement; it may be consulted, in English and Spanish only, in the files of the Secretariat.

22. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
23. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1915.
24. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/38/13)*.
25. See A/38/397, annex.
26. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/39/13)*.
27. *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August to 7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. A.
28. *Ibid.*, chap. II, paras. 10 and 11.
29. *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 35*.
30. *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1)*.
31. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.
32. A/39/456/Add.1.
33. See A/39/630.
34. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 38th meeting.
35. A/39/468.
36. A/39/323.
37. A/S-11/14.
38. A/39/573.
39. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 78th meeting.
40. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.









جنوب لبنان
 黎巴嫩南部 • SOUTHERN LEBANON
 LIBAN MÉRIDIONAL
 ЮЖНЫЙ ЛИБАН • LÍBANO MERIDIONAL

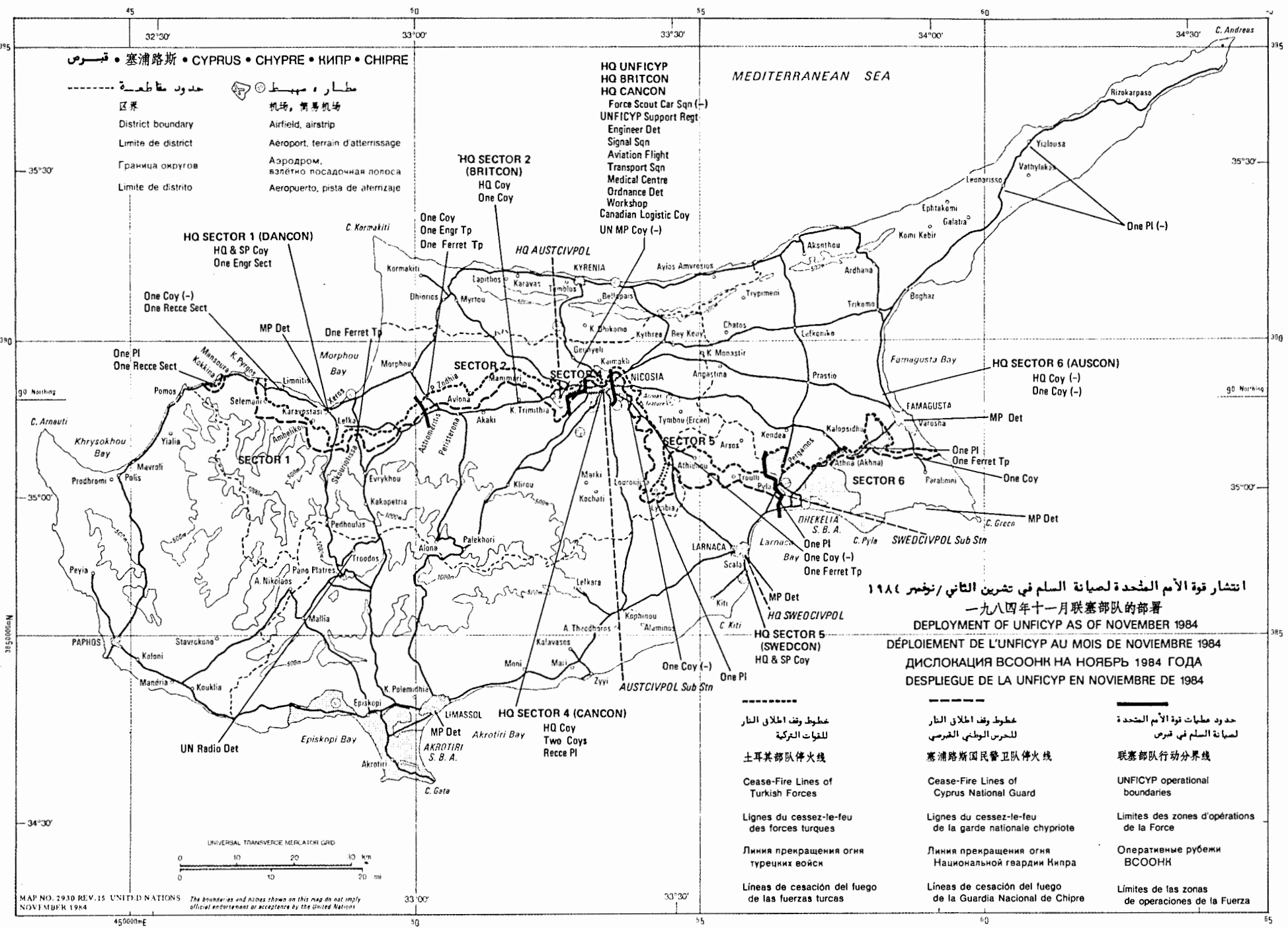
وَقَدْ قَرَّرَتِ الْوَلَدَةُ الْمُتَّحِدَةُ الْمَوْقِفَ فِي لُبْنَانَ عِتْمَارًا مِنْ تَشْرِينِ الْأَوَّلِ / أَيْتُورِ ١٩٨٤
 一九八四年十月联黎部队的部署情况
 UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF OCTOBER 1984
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS D'OCTOBRE 1984
 ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ОКТЯБРЬ 1984
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN OCTOBRE DE 1984

- UNIFIL HQ
- FRENCHLDG
- SWEDMED
- HQ COY
- ITALAIR
- MP COY
- OGL

- 2-12 ▲ مركز مراقبة
Observation post
Poste d'observation
Наблюдательный пункт
Puesto de observación
- ✕ حاجز طرسيق
Road block
Poste de contrôle routier
Заграждение на дороге
Barrera de caminos

- حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
UNIFIL operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza
- وحدة لبنانية
Lebanese unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанское подразделение
Unidad libanesa

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قيسون • 塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • ШИПРЕ • КИПР • ШИПРЕ
 ----- حدود مقاطعة
 مطار، مطار
 区界 机场，简易机场
 District boundary Airfield, airstrip
 Limite de district Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
 Граница округов Аэродром, взлетно-посадочная полоса
 Limite de distrito Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje

HQ UNFICYP
 HQ BRITCON
 HQ CANCON
 Force Scout Car Sqn (-)
 UNFICYP Support Regt
 Engineer Det
 Signal Sqn
 Aviation Flight
 Transport Sqn
 Medical Centre
 Ordnance Det
 Workshop
 Canadian Logistic Coy
 UN MP Coy (-)

HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON)
 HQ Coy
 One Coy

HQ SECTOR 1 (DANCON)
 HQ & SP Coy
 One Engr Sect

HQ AUSTCIVPOL

One Coy (-)
 One Recce Sect

SECTOR 2
 HQ AUSTCIVPOL

HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)
 HQ Coy (-)
 One Coy (-)

SECTOR 1

SECTOR 3

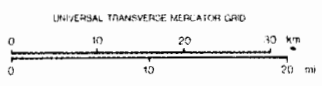
SECTOR 4

SECTOR 5

SECTOR 6

HQ SECTOR 4 (CANCON)
 HQ Coy
 Two Coys
 Recce Pl

UN Radio Det



MAP NO. 2930 REV. 15 UNITED NATIONS
 NOVEMBER 1984
 The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلام في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر 1984
 一九八四年十一月联塞部队的部署
 DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF NOVEMBER 1984
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1984
 ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА НОЯБРЬ 1984 ГОДА
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1984

----- خطوط وقف الحلال النار للغوات التركية	----- خطوط وقف الحلال النار للحرس الوطني القبرصي	----- حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلام في قبرص
----- 土耳其部队停火线	----- 塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线	----- 联塞部队行动分界线
----- Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces	----- Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard	----- UNFICYP operational boundaries
----- Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques	----- Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote	----- Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
----- Линия прекращения огня турецких войск	----- Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра	----- Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
----- Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas	----- Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre	----- Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza

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