



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTIETH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1985

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1987

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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

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

**CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
1 APRIL-30 JUNE 1985**

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.

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|
| S/16880/Add. 11-23 | 1, 3, 8, 15 and 29 April, 1, 6, 20, 22 and 30 May, 11, 13, and 28 June 1985 | | Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration | | |
| S/17069 | 1 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General | | 1 |
| S/17070 | 1 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 1 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 1 |
| S/17071 | 1 April 1985 | c | Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General | | 2 |
| S/17072 | 1 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to the Secretary-General | | 2 |
| S/17073 | 1 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 1 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 3 |
| S/17074 | 2 April 1985 | d | Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General | | 3 |
| S/17075 | 2 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General | | 4 |
| S/17076 | 3 April 1985 | c | Note verbale dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General | | 4 |
| S/17077 | 3 April 1985 | e | Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General | | 5 |
| S/17078 | 3 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 3 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 5 |
| S/17079 | 4 April 1985 | c | Letter dated 3 April 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General | | 6 |

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

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject Index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| S/17080 | 4 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General | | 6 |
| S/17081 | 4 April 1985 | f | Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General | | 7 |
| S/17082 | 4 April 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy and alternate representatives of Australia on the Security Council | | |
| S/17083 | 5 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 7 |
| S/17084 | 5 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 8 |
| S/17085 | 8 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General | | 10 |
| S/17086 | 8 April 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy and alternate representatives of China on the Security Council | | |
| S/17087 | 8 April 1985 | d | Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General | | 10 |
| S/17088 | 9 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 11 |
| S/17089 | 9 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 11 |
| S/17090 | 9 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 12 |
| S/17091 | 9 April 1985 | e | Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General | | 12 |
| S/17092 | 10 April 1985 | c | Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General | | 13 |
| S/17093 | 11 April 1985 | a | Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 10 October 1984 to 11 April 1985 | | 13 |
| S/17094 | 11 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General | | 18 |
| S/17095 [and Corr.1] | 11 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 19 |
| S/17096 | 11 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 19 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject Index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------|
| S/17097 | 12 April 1985 | b | Report of the Secretary-General on his visit to Iran and Iraq | | 21 |
| S/17098 | 12 April 1985 | c | Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 22 |
| S/17099 | 14 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 13 April 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General | | 23 |
| S/17100 | 15 April 1985 | a | Draft resolution | Adopted without change; see resolution 561 (1985) | |
| S/17101 | 15 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General | | 25 |
| S/17102 | 15 April 1985 | h | Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 26 |
| S/17103 | 15 April 1985 | e | Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General | | 27 |
| S/17104 | 16 April 1985 | e | Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General | | 27 |
| S/17105 | 16 April 1985 | | Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the United States of America on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 October 1983 to 30 September 1984 | For the report, see <i>37th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984</i> (Department of State publication 9418) | |
| S/17106 | 17 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General | | 33 |
| S/17107 | 17 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General | | 34 |
| S/17108 | 17 April 1985 | c | Note verbale dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 35 |
| S/17109 | 17 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 35 |
| S/17110 | 17 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General | | 36 |
| S/17111 | 18 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General | | 36 |
| S/17112 | 18 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 37 |
| S/17113 | 18 April 1985 | e | Note verbale dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General | | 37 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-------------|
| S/17114 | 20 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council | | 37 |
| S/17115 | 22 April 1985 | e | Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General | | 38 |
| S/17116 | 22 April 1985 | h | Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 39 |
| S/17117 | 22 April 1985 | h | Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 39 |
| S/17118 | 22 April 1985 | d | Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General | | 40 |
| S/17119 | 22 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council | | 42 |
| S/17120 | 22 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council | | 43 |
| S/17121 | 22 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 43 |
| S/17122 | 22 April 1985 | e | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 44 |
| S/17123 | 23 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 23 April 1985 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council | | 45 |
| S/17124 | 23 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General | | 45 |
| S/17125 | 24 April 1985 | c | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General | | 46 |
| S/17126 | 24 April 1985 | h | Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 48 |
| S/17127 and Add.1 | 24 and 30 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council | | 48 |
| S/17128 | 25 April 1985 | g | Letter dated 24 April 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General | | 50 |
| S/17129 | 25 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 50 |
| S/17130 | 25 April 1985 | | Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of the statement he made in the Council on 25 April 1985 on behalf of the members of the Council | For the text of the statement, see 2576th meeting; see also <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985</i> , p. 6 | |

| Document number | Date | Subject Index* | Title | Observations and references | Page |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--|--|------|
| S/17131 | 26 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 50 |
| S/17132 [and Corr.1] | 26 April 1985 | a | Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General | | 51 |
| S/17133 | 26 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 51 |
| S/17134 | 28 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 27 April 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General | | 53 |
| S/17135 | 30 April 1985 | b | Letter dated 29 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 54 |
| S/17136 | 30 April 1985 | h | Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 56 |
| S/17137 | 1 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 56 |
| S/17138 | 2 May 1985 | | Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/276-S/17138 | |
| S/17139 | 2 May 1985 | i | Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General | | 57 |
| S/17140 and Add.1 | 2 and 3 May 1985 | c | Note verbale dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General | | 57 |
| S/17141 | 2 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General | | 59 |
| S/17142 | 3 May 1985 | c | Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Special Committee at its 564th meeting, held on 28 March 1985, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre | Also issued as a document of the General Assembly under the symbol A/40/213 of 29 March 1985 | |
| S/17143 | 2 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 59 |
| S/17144 | 2 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 60 |
| S/17145 | 3 May 1985 | c, g | Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General | | 60 |
| S/17146 | 3 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General | | 61 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---|--|-------------|
| S/17147 | 3 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 29 April 1985 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council | See <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985, p. 2</i> | |
| S/17148 | 3 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General | <i>Ibid.</i> | |
| S/17149 | 3 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 62 |
| S/17150 | 3 May 1985 | j | Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General | | 62 |
| V/17151 | 3 May 1985 | g | Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of the statement issued by him on 3 May 1985 on behalf of the members of the Council | For the text of the statement, see <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985, p. 10</i> | |
| /17152 | 5 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 4 May 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General | | 64 |
| /17153 | 6 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General | | 66 |
| /17154 | 6 May 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council | | |
| '17155 | 6 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 66 |
| '17156 | 6 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 67 |
| '17157 | 6 May 1985 | b | Note by the Secretary-General | | 67 |
| '17158 | 6 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 68 |
| '17159 | 7 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General | | 68 |
| '17160 | 7 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 69 |
| /17161 | 7 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General | | 69 |
| 17162 | 7 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General | | 70 |
| d/17163 | 7 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General | | 70 |
| S/17164 | 8 May 1985 | | Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General [concerning the strengthening of international security or bilateral and multilateral relations] | | 71 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|
| S/17165 | 8 May 1985 | i | Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General | | 72 |
| S/17166 | 8 May 1985 | e | Note verbale dated 8 May 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General | | 73 |
| S/17167 | 8 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 8 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 73 |
| S/17168 | 8 May 1985 | a | Note by the Secretary-General | | 74 |
| S/17169 | 9 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the President of the Security Council | | 74 |
| S/17170 | 9 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General | | 75 |
| S/17171 | 9 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Suriname to the President of the Security Council | | 75 |
| S/17172 | 9 May 1985 | e | Nicaragua: draft resolution | | 76 |
| S/17173 | 9 May 1985 | | Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General [concerning the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the commemoration of the International Year of Peace] | | 77 |
| S/17174 | 9 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General | | 77 |
| S/17175 | 10 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the President of the Security Council | | 78 |
| S/17176 | 10 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 79 |
| S/17177 | 13 May 1985 | a | Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 17 November 1984 to 13 May 1985 | | 80 |
| S/17178 | 13 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council | | 82 |
| S/17179 | 13 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 83 |
| S/17180 | 13 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 85 |
| S/17181 | 13 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 86 |
| S/17182 | 13 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General | | 86 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|
| S/17183 | 14 May 1985 | c | Note verbale dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General | | 86 |
| S/17184 and Corr.1* | 14 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 8 May 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final document adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1 | |
| S/17185 | 14 May 1985 | d | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General | | 87 |
| S/17186 [and Corr.1] | 14 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 87 |
| S/17187 | 14 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 88 |
| S/17188 | 14 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 89 |
| S/17189 | 14 May 1985 | e | Note verbale dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General | | 89 |
| S/17190 | 15 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General | | 90 |
| S/17191 | 15 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Australia to the President of the Security Council | | 90 |
| S/17192 | 15 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General | | 91 |
| S/17193 | 15 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council | | 91 |
| S/17194 | 16 May 1985 | i | Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General | | 92 |
| S/17195 | 16 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council [also concerning disarmament] | | 92 |
| S/17196 | 17 May 1985 | k | Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Argentina to the Secretary-General | | 93 |
| S/17197 | 17 May 1985 | | Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, which was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May 1985 | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/319-S/17197 | |
| S/17198 | 17 May 1985 | j | Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General | | 94 |

* Circulated on 10 June 1985.

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------|
| S/17199 | 17 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 96 |
| S/17200 | 17 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 97 |
| S/17201 | 17 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 98 |
| S/17202 | 20 May 1985 | a | Draft resolution | Adopted without change; see resolution 53 (1985) | |
| S/17203 | 20 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 98 |
| S/17204 | 20 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 99 |
| S/17205 | 20 May 1985 | c | Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General | | 99 |
| S/17206 | 21 May 1985 | a | Note by the President of the Security Council containing the text of the statement he made to the Council following the adoption of resolution 563 (1985) | For the text of the statement, see 2581st meeting; see also <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985</i> , p. 3 | |
| S/17207 | 21 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General | | 100 |
| S/17208 | 21 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General | | 101 |
| S/17209 | 22 May 1985 | d | Letter dated 21 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General transmitting a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea during the seventh dry season (October 1984-April 1985)", excerpted from the 30 April 1985 Communiqué of the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/331-S/17209 | |
| S/17210 | 22 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council | | 101 |
| S/17211 | 22 May 1985 | d | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General | | 102 |
| S/17212 | 22 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General | | 103 |
| S/17213 | 23 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council | | 104 |
| S/17214 | 24 May 1985 | h | Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 104 |
| S/17215 | 24 May 1985 | a | Note by the President of the Security Council containing the statement he made on behalf of the members of the Council on 24 May 1985 | For the text of the statement, see <i>Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985</i> , p. 3 | |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-------------|
| S/17216 | 24 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 105 |
| S/17217 | 24 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 106 |
| S/17218 | 24 May 1985 | d | Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General | | 106 |
| S/17219 | 24 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General | | 107 |
| S/17220 | 27 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 25 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 107 |
| S/17221 | 27 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 26 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 108 |
| S/17222 | 28 May 1985 | g | Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of Mozambique to the President of the Security Council | | 108 |
| S/17223 | 28 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 109 |
| S/17224 | 29 May 1985 | c | Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Sports Boycott against South Africa, which was held in Paris from 16 to 18 May 1985 | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/343-S/17224 | |
| S/17225 | 30 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General | | 109 |
| S/17226 | 30 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 29 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 109 |
| S/17227 and Add.1 and 2 | 31 May, 11 and 14 June 1985 | j | Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 13 December 1984 to 31 May 1985 | | 110 |
| S/17228 | 30 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council | | 116 |
| S/17229 | 30 May 1985 | k | Letter dated 29 May 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General | | 116 |
| S/17230 | 30 May 1985 | b | Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General | | 117 |
| S/17231 | 31 May 1985 | i | Letter dated 31 May 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council | | 118 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject Index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|
| S/17232 | 31 May 1985 | a | Draft resolution | Adopted without change; see resolution 564 (1985) | |
| S/17233 | 31 May 1985 | k | Letter dated 31 May 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General | | 120 |
| S/17234 | 31 May 1985 | a | Letter dated 31 May 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council | Incorporated in the record of the 2582nd meeting | |
| S/17235 | 31 May 1985 | e | Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General | | 120 |
| S/17236 | 3 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 121 |
| S/17237 | 4 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 121 |
| S/17238 | 4 June 1985 | h | Letter dated 4 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 122 |
| S/17239 | 5 June 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Security Council | | |
| S/17240 | 5 June 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of the United States of America on the Security Council | | |
| S/17241 | 6 June 1985 | j | Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General | | 122 |
| S/17242 [and Corr.1] | 6 June 1985 | g | Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia | | 123 |
| S/17243 | 6 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué adopted by the Council at its 439th meeting, held at Vienna on 4 June 1985 | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/360-S/17243. For the text of the communiqué, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24</i> , para. 1062 | |
| S/17244 | 6 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar to the President of the Security Council | Incorporated in the record of the 2584th meeting | |
| S/17245 | 6 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 6 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council, | | 129 |
| S/17246 | 7 June 1985 | i | Letter dated 6 June 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council | | 129 |
| S/17247 | 7 June 1985 | i | Letter dated 7 June 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General | | 130 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------|
| S/17248 | 7 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 131 |
| S/17249 | 10 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the President of the Security Council transmitting the text of a decision on the question of Namibia adopted by consensus by the Special Committee at its 1276th meeting on 16 May 1985 at Tunis and drawing attention to paragraphs 9, 15 and 21 of the decision | For the text of the decision, see document A/AC.109/830 | |
| S/17250 | 10 June 1985 | h | Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 131 |
| S/17251 | 10 June 1985 | a | Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representatives of Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General | | 132 |
| S/17252 | 10 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council | | 133 |
| S/17253 | 11 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General | | 133 |
| S/17254 | 11 June 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of Egypt on the Security Council | | |
| S/17255 | 11 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council | Incorporated in the record of the 2585th meeting | |
| S/17256 | 11 June 1985 | h | Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 134 |
| S/17257 | 12 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 134 |
| S/17258 | 12 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 135 |
| S/17259 | 12 June 1985 | | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Security Council | | |
| S/17260 | 12 June 1985 | j | Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General | | 135 |
| S/17261 | 12 June 1985 | j | Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General | | 136 |
| S/17262 | 13 June 1985 | | Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Document adopted at the Extraordinary Plenary Meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985 | Circulated under the double symbol A/40/375-S/17262. For the text of the Final Document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24, para. 513</i> | |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------|
| S/17263 | 13 June 1985 | i | Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council | | 136 |
| S/17264 | 13 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar to the President of the Security Council | Incorporated in the record of the 2588th meeting | |
| S/17265 | 13 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar to the President of the Security Council | Incorporated in the record of the 2589th meeting | |
| S/17266 | 14 June 1985 | j | Draft resolution | Adopted without change: see resolution 565 (1985) | |
| S/17267 | 13 June 1985 | i | Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council | | 137 |
| S/17268 | 13 June 1985 | h | Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 137 |
| S/17269 | 13 June 1985 | i | Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General | | 138 |
| S/17270 | 13 June 1985 | g | Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution | | 138 |
| S/17271 | 14 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar to the President of the Security Council | Incorporated in the record of the 2592nd meeting | |
| S/17272 | 14 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General | | 140 |
| S/17273 | 14 June 1985 | j | Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General | | 140 |
| S/17274 | 14 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Botswana to the President of the Security Council | | 141 |
| S/17275 | 14 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 142 |
| S/17276 | 17 June 1985 | i | Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General | | 143 |
| S/17277 | 17 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 15 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council | | 144 |
| S/17278 | 17 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council | | 144 |
| S/17279 | 17 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Botswana to the President of the Security Council | | 145 |
| S/17280 | 19 June 1985 | j | Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General | | 145 |
| S/17281 | 17 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General | | 146 |

| Document number | Date | Subject index ^a | Title | Observations and references | Page |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|---|------|
| S/17282 | 17 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General | | 146 |
| S/17283 | 18 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council | | 147 |
| S/17284 | 18 June 1985 | g | Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution | | 148 |
| S/17284/Rev.1 | 19 June 1985 | g | Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: revised draft resolution | | 148 |
| S/17284/Rev.2 | 19 June 1985 | g | Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: revised draft resolution | Adopted without change; see resolution 566 (1985) | |
| S/17285 | 19 June 1985 | d | Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General | | 149 |
| S/17286 | 20 June 1985 | l | Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution | <i>Idem.</i> resolution 567 (1985) | |
| S/17287 | 20 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 19 June 1985 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General | | 149 |
| S/17288 | 20 June 1985 | g, l, m | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General | | 150 |
| S/17289 | 20 June 1985 | g, m | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General | | 151 |
| S/17290 | 20 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Liberia to the President of the Security Council | | 151 |
| S/17291 | 21 June 1985 | m | Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution | <i>Idem.</i> resolution 568 (1985) | |
| S/17292 | 21 June 1985 | a | Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General | | 152 |
| S/17293 | 21 June 1985 | a | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General | | 152 |
| S/17294 | 21 June 1985 | l | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council | | 153 |
| S/17295 | 21 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 153 |
| S/17296 | 21 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 155 |
| S/17297 | 21 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 155 |
| S/17298 | 21 June 1985 | g | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council | | 156 |

| <i>Document number</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Subject index*</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Observations and references</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| S/17299 | 21 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 156 |
| S/17300 | 24 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 157 |
| S/17301 | 24 June 1985 | c | Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General | | 158 |
| S/17302 | 24 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General | | 158 |
| S/17303 | 24 June 1985 | h | Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General | | 159 |
| S/17304 | 25 June 1985 | j | Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General | | 159 |
| S/17305 | 25 June 1985 | h | Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General | | 160 |
| S/17306 | 25 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 23 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 161 |
| S/17307 | 25 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 161 |
| S/17308 | 26 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General | | 162 |
| S/17309 | 26 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 163 |
| S/17310 | 27 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General | | 163 |
| S/17311 | 28 June 1985 | d | Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General | | 164 |
| S/17312 | 28 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General | | 164 |
| S/17313 | 28 June 1985 | b | Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General | | 165 |
| S/17314 | 28 June 1985 | m | Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council | | 166 |
| S/17315 | 28 June 1985 | e | Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General | | 166 |
| S/17316 [and Corr.1] | 28 June 1985 | | Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General [concerning New Caledonia] | | 167 |

INDEX

*to matters discussed by the Security Council or brought before it
during the period covered in this Supplement*

- a The situation in the Middle East
- b The situation between Iran and Iraq
- c The question of South Africa
- d Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the President of the Security Council
- e Letters dated 9 November 1984 and 6 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council and communications concerning developments in Central America
- f Communications concerning relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America
- g The situation in Namibia
- h Letter dated 3 January 1980 from the representatives of 52 Member States addressed to the President of the Security Council [*Afghanistan*]
- i Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council
- j The situation in Cyprus
- k Communications concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
- l Complaint by Angola against South Africa
- m Complaint by Botswana against South Africa

Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[1 April 1985]

I wish to draw your attention to recent policy statements made by Israeli Government officials concerning the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza.

The *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* and the *Jerusalem Post* reported on 21 March 1985 that Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin assured Jewish settlers in the Katif region in the Gaza Strip that the region "in any event, must remain an inseparable part of the State of Israel". He also reportedly stated that the territory "geographically has always been part of the biblical Land of Israel".

A similar statement with regard to the Jordan Valley was attributed to Prime Minister Shimon Peres. *Ha'aretz* of 22 March reported that the Prime Minister had assured settlers in the area that the Jordan Valley was an inseparable part of the State of Israel.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is gravely concerned at

such statements, which are yet a further confirmation of the policy of annexation of the occupied territories by the Government of Israel.

I wish therefore to reiterate the Committee's view that such a policy is a violation of Israel's obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the fourth Geneva Convention¹ and of numerous resolutions of the United Nations, and that it endangers peace and security in the region and undermines international efforts to facilitate a peaceful solution.

In conclusion, I would like to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

¹ Circulated under the double symbol A/40/215-S/17069.

DOCUMENT S/17070

Letter dated 1 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your urgent attention.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been forced to take certain retaliatory measures after more than two years of suffering from Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law and other conventions on the conduct of hostilities and since the repeated calls of the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the international community with regard to such violations were not heeded by the politically motivated organs of the United Nations. However, we have made it clear that the four Iraqi holy cities of Karbala, Najaf, Kazemain and Samera would be spared from any retaliatory measures. Regrettably, we have been informed that the Iraqi rulers are planning sabotage activities in those cities with the purpose of blaming them on the Islamic Republic. While condemn-

ing such satanic plans of the Iraqi rulers, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its commitment to refrain from taking any retaliatory measures against the above-mentioned cities. However, we are gravely concerned about the safety of the civilian population as well as the integrity of the Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in these cities, and call upon the international community to take the Iraqi rulers to task with regard to this matter.

Taking into account the urgent nature of this document, we should appreciate it if it could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT 17071

Letter dated 29 March 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[1 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement of the Spanish Government made on 27 March 1985, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Council of Ministers, on the recrudescence of violence in South Africa:

"The Spanish Government deeply deplores the recrudescence of violence and repression against the black population and other opponents of *apartheid* on the part of the police of the Republic of South Africa which has recently occurred in various places within that country.

"As it strongly condemns the violence which has occurred, it considers that the deep-seated root of these

events lies in the system of *apartheid* and the policy of forced displacement of the population, which Spain has steadfastly rejected in all forums."

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

(Signed) Jaime DE PINIÉS
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17072*

Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the Chairman of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 April 1985]

The Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), whose chairmanship I assumed at its 88th meeting on 1 March 1985, was urgently convened at the request of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA in order to receive up-to-date information about the alarming financial crisis jeopardizing the continued functioning of the Agency. The Working Group heard a detailed report by the Comptroller of UNRWA and agreed to take several measures to assist the Commissioner-General in his fund-raising efforts. A special report of the Working Group² had been prepared and will be distributed.

The Commissioner-General has informed the Working Group that expected income in 1985 falls far short of what is required to maintain the Agency's services to Palestine refugees until the end of the year. As you are aware, the Commissioner-General has already made drastic cuts in the operating budget for 1985, thus reducing expenditures by \$40 million. There remains, however, a cash requirement of \$27 million that must be assured by this coming May. It is clear that the Commissioner-General, having made every effort to reduce expenditures, must rely on additional voluntary contributions in order to bridge this gap.

If this amount cannot be raised, the consequences will undoubtedly be most serious: services to the refugees

would have to be reduced, inevitably affecting the much-valued education programme, and the continued employment of many of the 17,000 locally-recruited Palestinian staff would be jeopardized.

The members of the Working Group are convinced that the international community must be made aware of the Agency's critical financial situation and of the urgent need for additional funds if the Agency is to continue to play its vital humanitarian and political role in the Middle East.

The members of the Working Group are aware of your strong support of UNRWA in the past and of your efforts in this critical hour. They have asked me to convey to you and to the members of the Organization their deepest concern about this alarming situation and to inform you of their endorsement of the Commissioner-General's urgent appeal for \$27 million, to which they urge a timely and generous response. The Working Group also authorized me to take whatever other steps are possible to assist, in consultation with you and the Commissioner-General, in efforts to raise additional funds.

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) İtler TÜRKMEN
Chairman of the Working Group
on the Financing of the
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/216-S/17072.

DOCUMENT S/17073

Letter dated 1 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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

(Signed) 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

I wish to bring to your attention that, in retaliation for the bombardments of the cities and civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Iraqi forces in the early morning of 31 March 1985, the Muslim forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched two surface-to-surface missiles on Baghdad.

As you are well aware, in spite of your appeals [S/16611 of 11 June 1984 and S/17018 of 9 March 1985] to the Iraqi régime to observe international law and to abide by its international obligation to refrain from attacking purely civilian areas, these attacks as well as attacks on commercial vessels in the Persian Gulf, threats to civil aviation and the use of chemical weapons have continued on the part of the rulers of Iraq.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has proved its capability to retaliate in kind although it is extremely unhappy with such retaliatory measures, which have been forced upon it, and is prepared to cease them as soon as possible. However, until such time as the Iraqi régime is prepared to comply with international humanitarian laws concerning the conduct of war, we reserve for ourselves the right of retaliation even though this is against our desire.

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

DOCUMENT S/17074*

Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement issued on 29 March 1985 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea exposing Viet Nam's worn-out manoeuvre of partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement 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 issued on 29 March 1985 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Of late, the Hanoi authorities, once again, have deceitfully announced that they will withdraw some of their forces of aggression from Kampuchea. This misleading manoeuvre once again shows world public opinion Hanoi's true nature, which shamelessly displays one trick after another.

In the past, every time they claimed to have withdrawn some of their forces of aggression from Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities instead mobilized their forces already in Kampuchea as well as those sent in as reinforcements from South and North Viet Nam to launch attacks against and savagely massacre the Kampuchea civilian population living in the encampments along the border and to intrude into the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand. This year, as they meet with increasing difficulties on the battlefield in Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities do the same thing even more savagely than in previous years. At a time when their invading forces are still in the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Hanoi authorities dare to claim very arrogantly that they will

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/218-S/17074.

once again pull out some of their forces of aggression from Kampuchea. In 1982, the Vietnamese manoeuvre of partial withdrawal of their forces from Kampuchea might deceive some people. In 1983, most people did not take it seriously, and this year no one believes it, except their master and supporters, who help disseminate this deceitful news. The overwhelming majority of the international community has already

been well aware of the true expansionist nature of the Hanoi authorities and their strategy to swallow up Kampuchea into Viet Nam's "Indo-China Federation". The world community has increasingly opposed them and demanded that they withdraw unconditionally and totally their forces of aggression from Kampuchea in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, adopted each year for the last six years.

DOCUMENT S/17075*

Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

(Original: Arabic/English)
[2 April 1985]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of April 1985, to request that the attached letter, dated 1 April and addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Al-MOSFIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 April 1985 from the Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the telephone contacts we had with members of the Secretary-General's Office on Saturday, 30 March 1985, and to inform you of the instructions I had received from Chairman Arafat expressing the concern of the Palestine Liberation Organization over the criminal attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps of Ein El-Helweh and Miyah Miyah. The sequence of attacks is as follows:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/219-S/17075.

On 29 March, both refugee camps were shelled by Israeli artillery and Fascist Lebanese elements in Magdushah. The shelling extended to Sidon, resulting in a number of casualties. On 30 March, these Fascist Lebanese elements, under cover of Israeli artillery, resumed their shelling, resulting in the murder of 46 Palestinian refugees and the wounding of 82 others. In Sidon itself the number of casualties was 15 (murdered and wounded).

On 31 March, heavy shelling was concentrated on both refugee camps of Ein El-Helweh and Miyah Miyah. A group of Fascist, separatist Lebanese elements advanced towards the refugee camps of Miyah Miyah and Mar Elias in an attempt to dominate both refugee camps. This advance was stopped by the joint heroic efforts of Palestinians and Lebanese, and forces from the Lebanese army.

In the meanwhile, the Israeli navy has imposed a sea blockade on Sidon and Beirut. Israeli gunboats intercepted a number of passenger ships and boats and confiscated the freight on board. In an act of piracy, three Israeli gunboats intercepted a Lebanese ship (*Khalil Wahib*) at 0500 hours on 30 March. Israeli troops boarded the ship and abducted six Palestinians who were on board and took them away in the direction towards Israel. The six abducted Palestinians are: Mohammed Mahmoud Darwish, Riyad Shahadah, Jihad Al-Sahieh, Abdu Afendi, Said Damuj, and Sami (family name undetermined).

Chairman Arafat, in presenting the above facts, calls upon the Secretary-General as well as the Security Council to take action in order to put an end to such criminal Israeli acts that have resulted in the deaths of such a great number of innocent civilians, acts that could be considered as crimes of genocide. In addition, Chairman Arafat calls upon you to ensure the release of the six abducted Palestinians.

Chairman Arafat wishes to assure you that he still maintains his position that the United Nations is responsible for the safety and security of all civilians, particularly the Palestinian refugees, in southern Lebanon.

DOCUMENT S/17076

Note verbale dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[3 April 1985]

The Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to the latter's note of 21 December 1984 has the honour to communicate the following.

The German Democratic Republic has always uncompromisingly condemned South Africa's racist policy of *apartheid*. It has supported unconditionally all the resolutions of the Security Council which aim at the discontinuation of this policy.

The German Democratic Republic feels compelled to state that South Africa is making increasing efforts to perpetuate its system of segregation and racialism. In defiance of all the relevant resolutions of the Security

Council and the General Assembly, it is continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia. Through its continued acts of aggression, destabilization and State terrorism against independent neighbouring countries and its permanently growing military potential, the *apartheid* State is jeopardizing international peace and security. In this context, particular concern is naturally raised by Pretoria's striving for nuclear weapons. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic emphatically supports growing international demands for comprehensive sanctions to be imposed on South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

It condemns all those forces which, preventing comprehensive sanctions and disregarding Security Coun-

cil resolution 418 (1977), allow the peace-endangering régime of *apartheid* to continue.

In the view of the German Democratic Republic it is also imperative to eliminate all loopholes which may still be found in the arms embargo imposed on the racist State.

The German Democratic Republic commends Security Council resolution 558 (1984) as another important step

towards strengthening the arms embargo adopted under resolution 418 (1977). It reaffirms that it does not maintain any political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa and acts in full compliance with the provisions of resolution 558 (1984).

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

DOCUMENT S/17077*

Letter dated 2 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[3 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the note of protest the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, addressed on 2 April 1985 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, which reads as follows:

"I am writing to you for the purpose of conveying to you the most vehement protest of the Government of Honduras at the violation of our national territory perpetrated by 17 soldiers and an officer of the Sandinist People's Army who were travelling in seven trucks when, in the early hours of the morning today, they

crossed the El Espino frontier post in Choluteca department. This new violation of our national sovereignty demonstrates the bellicose attitude of the Government of Nicaragua and renders nugatory its repeated public affirmations that it desires peace in the region and that it supports the efforts of the Contadora Group."

I should be grateful if you would have that text, the contents of which have been notified to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/882-A/17077.

DOCUMENT S/17078

Letter dated 3 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

Since the early hours of the morning of Tuesday 2 April 1985 the Iraqi régime has stopped its attacks against civilian quarters of the larger cities of the Islamic Republic. Accordingly, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were immediately instructed to halt all retaliatory measures against Iraqi cities so long as the Iraqi régime continues to refrain from attacking civilian quarters, merchant shipping and civil aviation. While reiterating our commitment to respect all rules of international humanitarian law, reserving the right to retaliate, we hope that further violations of international humanitarian law and conventions regulating the conduct

of hostilities by Iraq will not occur; thus we will not be forced into resuming our retaliatory measures. We call upon the international community to take appropriate measures to ensure that the civilian population, merchant shipping and civil aviation are spared from the scourge of war.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter is distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

Letter dated 3 April 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[4 April 1985]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community, the presidency of which is currently held by Italy, I have the honour to send you herewith the text of the declaration on the situation in South Africa adopted on 25 March 1985 at the Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation.

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

(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the situation in South Africa adopted on 25 March 1985 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community

The 10 States members of the European Community express their deep concern about the tension which is developing in South Africa because of the campaign of indiscriminate repression being conducted against the black population.

They firmly condemn, in particular, the behaviour of units of the police force in the events of 21 March at Uitenhage, which caused the death of many black residents.

The Ten, recalling the Ministerial Declaration of 11 September 1984 [S/16741, annex], reaffirm their appeal for an end to the system of *apartheid* and for a process of dialogue which might lead to substantial reforms with a view to responding to the legitimate aspirations of the black population.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/222-S/17079.

DOCUMENT S/17080*

Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[4 April 1985]

Further to my earlier letters concerning Israel's abusive practices in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya district and Israel's continuing violations of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949¹ and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

Yesterday, Israel transferred 1,131 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners from the Al-Ansar detention camp in Lebanese territory under Israeli occupation to some prisons inside Israel, thereby violating the provisions of articles 49, 76 and 77 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

At the same time, Israel released 752 prisoners in an attempt to palliate the reaction of international public opinion, which was unanimous in censuring and condemning the transfer of prisoners to Israel.

Information from the International Committee of the Red Cross indicates that Israel intends to retransfer the prisoners from Israel to an as yet uncompleted detention camp in the village of Majidiyah situated within the Lebanese borders and inside the security zone which Israel intends to establish in Lebanese territory, in contravention of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and others.

The Lebanese Government, in vehemently condemning this Israeli action, which violates the fourth Geneva Convention and international custom and instruments and which endangers the lives and future of hundreds of prisoners, draws attention to Israel's continued persistence in these violations, which it is incumbent on the international community to bring to an immediate halt.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/223-S/17080.

Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[4 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Affairs.

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

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

LETTER OF 4 APRIL 1985 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I refer to the repeated aggressive statements emanating from United States officials and most recently from the National Security Adviser of the United States President on 25 March 1985 and the official spokesman for the United States State Department on 2 April, in which he directly and explicitly threatened the use of military force against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which strongly condemns these aggressive statements, alerts world and Arab public opinion to their gravity, particularly since they have begun to escalate in recent times, which shows that the United States Administration has a premeditated plan to commit military aggression against the people of the Jamahiriya.

The blatant United States threats against the Jamahiriya indicate that there is a conspiracy which the United States

is hatching, in co-ordination with the reactionary forces in the region, by inciting and stirring up these régimes against the Jamahiriya in order that it may use them as a pretext for carrying out its premeditated aggression.

Anyone who follows the course of events in the region cannot fail to note that there is a coincidence and symmetry between the United States threats and the announcement in Egypt of the discovery of an alleged conspiracy hatched by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and, similarly, what has been revealed by the insinuations of certain Arab rulers betokening the existence of aggressive intentions. All this shows that there is a premeditated United States plan to undertake military action against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

As we detect the threads of this conspiracy, it is of concern to us to stress that the United States and Egyptian allegations have no foundation in truth, and it is of concern to us also in this connection to draw the attention of international public opinion to the gravity of the current preparation for the commission of direct United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the part of a major State and a permanent member of the Security Council.

As the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects the form and the substance of the United States and Egyptian allegations, it stresses that it will adopt all legitimate means provided under international law to defend its security and integrity and that it will resist aggression from whatever source with all its force.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations and to carry out the measures provided under the Charter of the United Nations.

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

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/224-S/17081.

DOCUMENT S/17083

Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 3 April 1985 [S/17078], I have the honour to invite your attention to the fact that after a two-day interruption in Iraqi attacks on Iranian civilian population centres, during which the Iranian forces halted their retaliatory measures, the criminal Ba'athist régime of

Iraq, in contravention of its international obligations and in total disregard for international public opinion, has resumed its anti-human attacks against innocent civilians, and has promised many more to come.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has forewarned the international body that under such circumstances, in spite of

its innermost desire, it will have to take retaliatory action as a defensive measure. Therefore, it is the criminal Iraqi régime that has to shoulder the responsibility for the invaluable human losses so inflicted upon both sides.

Owing to the absence of the political will on the part of the international body to oblige the Iraqi régime to comply with its international obligations and to respect the rules of international law, the Islamic Republic of Iran is left with no option other than reliance on its own

efforts to convince the Ba'athist rulers of Iraq to reconsider their behaviour with regard to the conduct of war.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17084

Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The aggressive war imposed upon the Islamic Republic of Iran by the régime in Baghdad has been dealt with in a very sad manner by many international bodies, in particular, the Security Council of the United Nations. Since some members of the Council believe that they have a legitimate role to play in this conflict, it seems to be very productive to refresh our memories with regard to the record of the Council on this issue. The following brief analysis is presented with that purpose.

When on 17 September 1980, Iraq abrogated its 1975 treaty with Iran³ and subsequently attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of the most sacred principles of international law as well as those of the Charter of the United Nations, declaring in its official communiqué to the United Nations that "Iraqi troops continue their march, inflicting further defeats on the Persian enemy,"⁴ with the officially announced purpose of toppling the revolutionary Government in Iran, the Security Council adopted resolution 479 (1980), in which it simply appealed to both parties to cease fire. This resolution not only failed to condemn Iraq for its blatant violations of the most basic rules of international law, but also came short of demanding a withdrawal of Iraqi troops to internationally recognized boundaries. A brief look at the following remark by the Iraqi Foreign Minister in his letter of 24 October 1980 [S/14236] would clearly illustrate the blatant lack of impartiality and sincerity in the Security Council's position at the beginning of the imposed war:

In light of the above-mentioned considerations, the Government of the Republic of Iraq wishes to point out that any call for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces, before Iran recognizes the said Iraqi sovereignty in practice and legally, is in our view a legal and practical impossibility, for Iran has not delimited its borders with Iraq in a precise manner.

"...
"The lands reached so far by Iraqi forces are the necessary positions for defense until Iran recognizes our rights and guarantees are reached for the achievement of a final and permanent solution to the dispute."

The use of force by Iraq for the settlement of its international disputes, despite the peaceful means for such

practice as provided, *inter alia*, in the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iran and Iraq and its attempt to use the fruits of its aggression as a bargaining chip in order to impose a settlement upon the Islamic Republic of Iran was in fact endorsed by the Security Council's refusal to request the withdrawal of Iraqi forces to internationally recognized boundaries. The fact that several permanent members of the Council have continued to supply Iraq with sophisticated weaponry for its aggressive designs in violation of paragraph 3 of their own resolution 479 (1980), while attempting at the same time to prevent the Islamic Republic of Iran from acquiring the necessary means for its self-defense proves beyond doubt that international peace and security was synonymous for those members of the Council with a victory for the aggressor.

Having provided Iraq with exactly what it had requested through the above-mentioned letter of the Iraqi Foreign Minister, the Security Council remained aloof to the situation and kept a deafening silence during the following two years while the innocent civilians of the Islamic Republic of Iran were being killed, deported from their homes and uprooted by the invading army, and the Iranian cities were being totally destroyed and leveled to the ground with high explosives and heavy engineering equipment. While two years of occupation of the most important parts of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the suffering of the deprived masses in the war-stricken areas had not presented any threat to international peace and security to require the Security Council to take any position, when the steadfast defensive struggle of the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran pushed the aggressive enemy out of most of our territory, the Council found so serious a threat to its perception of international peace and security that it adopted two biased resolutions in less than three months (resolutions 514 (1982) and 522 (1982)), calling, this time, for a withdrawal of both parties to internationally recognized boundaries.

Having suffered such massive blows in the battlefronts, the Iraqi régime intensified its indiscriminate bombardment of civilian quarters. After continuous reports of these savage bombardments to the Secretary-General and repeated appeals by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran for an investigation into these criminal acts of the Iraqi rulers, a mission was sent to both countries with the purpose of examining the facts. However, the report

of the mission [S/15834 of 20 June 1983, annex] which clearly shows the factual nature of our claims and the fallacious nature of Iraqi allegations, was faced with no reaction from the Security Council, whose constitutional as well as moral duty requires it to speak out when such flagrant violations of international humanitarian law take place. Assured of the commitment of the Council to support it despite its crimes, the Iraqi régime immediately continued its savagery by bombarding the Iranian cities of Piranshahr, Baneh, Marivan, Andimeshk, and Gilan-e-Gharb, as well as many other cities which were subsequently attacked.

Moreover, in an attempt to spread the war into the Persian Gulf, Iraq assaulted Iranian oil wells in the Persian Gulf, which not only polluted the waters of the Gulf, but also threatened the marine life and the interests of the littoral States. The criminal Iraqi régime tried desperately to link the question of harnessing the oil spill with an imposed peace, and thus delayed the harnessing operations vital to the survival of many Arab States of the Persian Gulf. The Security Council again turned a blind eye to this Iraqi violation of international conventions. On the other hand, when Iraq started attacking unarmed neutral merchant ships in the Persian Gulf in violation of the established rules of international law, forcing the Islamic Republic of Iran into taking retaliatory measures, the Council adopted resolution 552 (1984), in which, instead of condemning the Iraqi rulers who had threatened international peace with their officially declared unlawful attacks on merchant shipping, it simply and swiftly condemned the Islamic Republic of Iran for using its right to retaliation in self-defense.

On another important issue, namely the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, the record of the Security Council is regrettable. Months before the victims of the Iraqi chemical war were to be sent to European countries for treatment, the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on irrefutable evidence, internationally raised the question of the imminent use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime. Unfortunately, once again the negligence and lack of appropriate reaction on the part of international bodies, and particularly the acquiescing silence of the Security Council encouraged the Iraqi rulers to further deploy such weapons on a large scale without any fear of probable consequences. The reaction of the Council, after several months, and only in response to the mounting pressure of world public opinion and following the confirmation of Iranian claims in the report of the United Nations mission [S/16433 of 26 March 1984] should become the subject of a serious study. Instead of adopting a resolution containing effective measures to prevent the reuse of chemical weapons by Iraq, the Council was merely satisfied with a communiqué, which shied away from identifying the culprit; hence not even in the least inducing Iraqi rulers to discontinue their use of chemical weapons. Resort to chemical warfare as a military policy of Baghdad has continued despite the Council's appeal to both parties to respect the 1925 Geneva Protocol.³ While the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately responded positively to that appeal, reiterating its commitment to refrain from using chemical weapons, Iraq has not yet to respond. To our regret, the position of Iraq has not yet been publicized by the Secretariat nor has it been condemned by the Council. Although the documents on the recent use of

chemical weapons by the Iraqi rulers convinced the Secretary-General to break his silence, the Security Council, consistent in its pro-Iraqi stance, has so far refused to condemn this violation of the most primary rule of international law regulating the conduct of hostilities.

In addition to these blatant violations of international law by the desperate rulers in Baghdad, they have continued their attacks on the civilian population as a part of their military strategy. Deadly silence and callousness on the part of the international bodies *vis-à-vis* almost three years of Iraqi attacks on our schools, hospitals and purely civilian population quarters forced the Islamic Republic into taking retaliatory measures. As soon as our limited, pre-announced retaliatory fire reached Basra, appeals to refrain from attacking civilian targets were produced one after another by various national and international entities, which had previously remained so aloof as if they had never heard of the Iraqi bombings of our cities, killing more than 5,000 innocent civilians and injuring 22,000. The moratorium of 12 June 1984, [see S/16609 and S/16610], which was formulated through the good offices of the Secretary-General, has been repeatedly violated by the Iraqi régime, which is well versed in the unilateral abrogation of mutual agreements and international treaties. The reports of the United Nations teams stationed in Tehran and Baghdad [S/16750 of 19 September 1984 and S/16920 of 30 January 1985] have clearly proved the accuracy of our claims and the falsity of Iraqi allegations with regard to violations of the terms of the said moratorium. Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, the Security Council has kept its silence with regard to these acts of lawlessness as well as the recent escalation of such acts by the Iraqi rulers.

With this dark record of indifference and lack of commitment to its constitutional duties, the Security Council has tried to apply massive pressure to impose upon the Islamic Republic of Iran a negotiated settlement with an enemy which has proved that it has no respect for its international agreements and commitments, and who invaded the Islamic Republic with the intention of annexing important parts of Iranian territory, and breaking down the Islamic Revolution. There is little doubt about the malicious intentions of some of these peace mediators, who have been carrying olive branches in one hand, while supplying the aggressor with most sophisticated weapons of mass-destruction in violation of the resolution they themselves adopted in the Council.

It is therefore evident that the pressure being mounted to impose a negotiated settlement upon the victimized people of the Islamic Republic of Iran at this juncture most suited to the Iraqi strategy of aggression is consistent with the policy of silence on the part of the Council *vis-à-vis* the Iraqi invasion of our country, its occupation of important portions of our territory, its total disregard for principles of international law regulating the conduct of hostilities and its violations of all revered rules of international humanitarian law. It is obvious to any impartial observer that a Security Council with such a record has never attempted to discharge its constitutional duties with regard to the Iraqi imposed war of aggression, and has thus undermined the basis for its legitimacy to intervene in the conflict. Such a body is not in a position to disrupt our defensive struggle, and its

irresponsible interventions in this issue do not legally and constitutionally deprive us of our inalienable right to self-defence as embodied in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The interventions of the Council may become relevant to the issue only after the latter fulfils its duties with regard to condemnation of Iraqi aggression.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter is circulated 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/17085*

Letter dated 4 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[8 April 1985]

I have the honour, as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of April 1985, to request that the attached letter dated 3 April, addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed AL-MOSFIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 3 April 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

With reference to our letter of 1 April 1985 [S/17075, annex], I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to inform you that the bar-

baric and criminal shelling of the Palestinian refugee camps of Ein El-Helweh and Miyah Miyah has continued unabated. The result of this has been the forced exodus of 75,000 Palestinians from the region, including 25,000 from the refugee camps, seeking refuge from the criminal attacks by the Zionists and Fascist separatist armed elements. Most of the Palestinians are women and children.

Moreover, on 2 April 1985, Israel transferred approximately 1,000 detainees from the Al-Ansar concentration camp to an unknown destination in Israel. The fate and whereabouts of these detainees calls for an immediate investigation by the United Nations. It should be recalled that as a result of the agreement of 1983, Al-Ansar concentration camp was to be closed for good. Yet Israel reopened the concentration camp and brought in hundreds of prisoners.

Chairman Arafat wishes to express his grave concern that the United Nations has not responded to our repeated appeals and warnings and that Israel is continuing its criminal and genocidal acts with impunity. In particular, he wishes to recall that, on 16 January 1985 [S/16900, annex], the PLO had alerted both the Secretary-General and the Security Council to the impending dangers resulting from Israel's unilateral decision to carry out the phases of redeployment, "withdrawal", of Israeli occupation troops in Lebanon. The PLO calls once again upon the United Nations, and specifically the Security Council, to assume their responsibility and take the necessary measures to put an end to such criminal acts.

Chairman Arafat would, further, appreciate hearing from the Secretary-General about the fate of the six Palestinians abducted from the Lebanese vessel *Khalli Wahib* on 31 March 1985.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/225-S/17085.

DOCUMENT S/17087*

Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for your information the communiqué of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 3 April 1985.

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

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

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea of 3 April 1985

A meeting of Ministers, members of all Co-ordination Committees of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was held in Kampuchea on 3 April 1985 under the chairmanship of Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government, with the participation of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting decided to take a number of measures to further reinforce the mechanism of co-ordination between the three participating parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea through the setting up of a joint permanent body to insure the continuity of the activities of the Coalition Government within the overall framework of strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the common struggle against the occupying forces of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and in conformity with the Declaration of Kuala Lumpur of June 1982 [S/15252, annex] on the formation of the Coalition Government of Demo-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/226-S/17087.

cratic Kampuchea, until the implementation of the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea⁶ and relevant United Nations resolutions.

The meeting agreed on the importance of preserving the cohesiveness and harmony of the participating parties within the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as crucial to the ultimate triumph of the struggle for national liberation of Cambodia.

The meeting noted with satisfaction the status of the existing co-operation in the military field among the three participating parties and the increasing of the activities of the resistance forces near and around the capital, Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese occupying forces are now

compelled to withdraw most of their troops, previously assigned to seal off the border, in order to contain the pressure of the resistance forces operating deep in the interior of the country.

Finally, the meeting was of the view that the announcement of troop withdrawal formulated recently by the Hanoi leadership is nothing more than a ploy to deceive international public opinion, when in fact the enemy is simply proceeding to a troop rotation as was the case with previous so-called troop withdrawals.

The meeting of the Ministers, members of the Co-ordination Committees of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, took place in an atmosphere of cordial understanding.

DOCUMENT S/17088

Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[9 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and in light of the recent tragic developments in the Iraqi-imposed war, I have the honour to bring the following to your urgent attention.

On Monday, 8 April 1985—during your visit to Baghdad—the Iraqi régime used mustard and nerve gases at four points in Badr operation region in the southern battlefields, including the Hur Al-Hoveizeh area. This most recent use of chemical weapons by the Ba'athist criminals has taken place despite the Iraqi claim of a unilateral cease-fire during your visit to Iraq. The continued use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime, despite your repeated appeals to both parties to refrain from using such illegal weapons, clearly illustrates the criminal nature of the rulers in Baghdad and their total disregard for the principles of international law. We call upon the international community, and in particular the Security

Council of the United Nations, to condemn these flagrant violations of international humanitarian law and end their acquiescing silence with regard to these crimes. The absence of a responsible reaction on the part of the Council with regard to this matter will be taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran and any impartial observer as evidence of its complicity in these heinous crimes. Further details about the extent of casualties will be provided subsequently.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17089

Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[9 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter of 8 April 1985 [S/17088], I have the honour to bring the following details to your attention.

At 1720 hours of Monday, 8 April, the Iraqi régime resorted once again to chemical warfare in Badr operation region as well as in the Gofair and Talayeh areas using mustard and nerve gases through aerial bombardment and artillery shelling. As a result of this latest criminal act of the Iraqi régime, 15 people have been martyred and 200 others wounded. The Islamic Republic of Iran hereby extends an invitation to you to return to Tehran for further consultation on this issue and in order to visit the latest victims of chemical weapons. We also request the immediate dispatch of an expert team to the area in order to examine the evidence of this latest use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime. We reiterate our call upon the international community, and the Security

Council in particular, to condemn these savage crimes which are taking place even during the visit of the Secretary-General to Baghdad, proving the total lack of respect on the Iraqi side for the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as their total disregard for international humanitarian law. It is evident that the continued silence of the Security Council on this issue will further undermine its legitimacy with regard to the Iraqi imposed war.

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

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

Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[9 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter of the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Director-General of that organization in connection with the recent bombardment of the historic sites in the city of Isfahan by the Iraqi régime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Letter from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization addressed to the Director-General

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 15 March 1985 whereby I informed you of the Iraqi aerial bombardments of the historic city of Isfahan.

I take the liberty at this moment to communicate to you other more precise details on the damage caused by these bombardments, as relayed to me by a telex from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

At 1310 hours on 13 March 1985 Iraqi bombers attacked certain locations in the historic city of Isfahan, causing the destruction of a wing of the Jom'e Mosque, as well as other sites connected to this ancient area of the mosque, details of which are as follows:

1. Tchahardah Tcheshmeh (Fourteen Springs), at the quincunx of the south-east, has been completely destroyed.
2. Several arches adjoining the quincunx have cracked, and risks of collapse are great.
3. The ancient Chekar Beg caravanseraï, situated at the Ali Bazar north of the mosque, as well as several ancient shops in that bazar have been completely destroyed.
4. Eight ancient shops, located in the area of the mosque which fell in, have been annihilated.

Once again, Iraq has thus violated the 1954 Hague Convention⁷ relating to the protection of cultural property during armed conflicts and it is feared that it will once more proceed to destroy cultural works and property such as that of Naghshe-Jahan of Isfahan.

It is well known that the Jom'e Mosque is among the most famous historic works of the world.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran urgently requests that you send a mission to Iran to verify all the damages caused to the Iranian cultural heritage and to induce Iraq to respect the aforesaid Convention.

DOCUMENT S/17091*

Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[9 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the note of protest dated 8 April 1985 from Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

"I wish to draw your attention to the following incidents: on Sunday, 4 March, at 5.30 p.m., at the place known as La Remolina, in the village of Cacamuya, district of El Espino, Choluteca department, a group of seven members of the Sandinist People's Army killed two Honduran citizens, Francisco Majía Vásquez and Santos Mejía Sánchez, aged 38 and 19 years respectively. One of the victims was shot in the upper thorax and the other in the face, in both cases with .38-calibre bullets, from which they died instantly. The group of criminals also abducted Andrés

Rodríguez Ordóñez and Pedro Rodríguez, both peasants of Nicaraguan origin, and their fate is as yet unknown. The Government of Honduras, in lodging a vigorous protest at this new crime perpetrated by Sandinist troops, in open violation of Honduran territorial sovereignty, places on record its concern about the repetition of these hostile acts on the part of the Government of Nicaragua—acts which, as is logical, instead of promoting the relaxation of tension which my Government desires, appear to have been designed to provoke a confrontation between the two countries."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, the contents of which have been communicated to the Organization of American States, distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/885-S/17091.

Letter dated 9 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[10 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by TASS concerning the repressive acts carried out by the South African racists against those struggling against *apartheid*.

I request that the above-mentioned text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY
Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by TASS

Recently there have been daily reports from the Republic of South Africa concerning acts of violence conducted against the inhabitants of African townships protesting against the inhuman system of *apartheid*. Army units and the special forces of the police and security services have been used to attack unarmed demonstrators. Even according to the official data of the racist authorities, dozens of Africans have been killed and hundreds have been wounded. The leaders of mass democratic organizations have been arrested on fabricated charges of "high treason".

The events occurring in the Republic of South Africa demonstrate the profound crisis affecting the *apartheid* régime. The so-called "constitu-

tional reforms", which have been highly publicized by Pretoria, have not eased and could not ease the plight of the overwhelming majority of the country's population. The essence of the *apartheid* system remains unchanged and runs counter to the vital interest of the popular masses.

The racist régime of South Africa, which has been condemned by the international community, has also not abandoned its policy of State terrorism against independent African countries. Bands organized and armed by South Africa are continuing to commit atrocities in Angola and Mozambique, and harsh pressure is being brought to bear on the other front-line States. As in the past, Pretoria refuses to obey the decisions of the United Nations and other international forums concerning the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia.

Imperialist circles, particularly the United States, whose continued active collaboration with the South African régime encourages it to continue the policy of *apartheid* and aggression which arouses the legitimate anger and the indignation of all people of integrity throughout the world and constitutes a threat to peace and the security of peoples, also bear full responsibility for these actions by the South African racists.

In resolution 560 (1985), adopted unanimously, the Security Council urgently called upon the Pretoria Government to put an end to the acts of violence and repression carried out against the indigenous population and other opponents of *apartheid* and to take measures immediately in order to eliminate *apartheid*.

TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet Union expects the strict implementation of this and other Security Council resolutions, which are binding on all Members of the United Nations. Today, when freedom-loving peoples are preparing to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism, the recrudescence of this malevolent ideology is particularly intolerable.

The Soviet Union calls upon all States to take decisive steps to put an end to the crimes of the racist régime of South Africa. The time long since has come to apply effective measures against this régime in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/229-S/17092.

DOCUMENT S/17093

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 10 October 1984 to 11 April 1985

[Original: English]
[11 April 1985]

INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 19 April 1985. 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; reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council.

2. The present report contains an account of developments relating to UNIFIL from 10 October 1984 to 11 April 1985.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

3. As of April 1985, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Infantry battalions</i> | |
| Fiji | 626 |
| Finland | 500 |
| France | 610 |
| Ghana | 571 |
| Ireland | 639 |
| Nepal | 666 |
| Netherlands | 162 |
| Norway | 647 |
| <i>Headquarters camp command</i> | |
| Ghana | 138 |
| Ireland | 91 |
| <i>Logistics units</i> | |
| France | 770 |
| Italy | 48 |
| Norway | 204 |
| Sweden | 150 |
| TOTAL | <u>5822</u> |

In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 70 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Those unarmed observers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon (OGL) and are under the operational control of the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan.

4. As previously reported [S/16776, para. 4], the Government of Senegal had decided to terminate its participation in UNIFIL at the end of the last mandate. Following the repatriation of the Senegalese contingent, which was completed on 7 December 1984, a Nepalese battalion again joined UNIFIL, completing its deployment on 1 March 1985.

5. Subsequent to the above changes, adjustments were made affecting the areas of responsibility of various battalions. The deployment of UNIFIL as of April 1985 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 Chateau 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. The Lebanese army personnel attached to UNIFIL battalions was reduced from 150 to approximately 100, all ranks.

8. Logistic support for UNIFIL continued to be provided by the headquarters logistic branch, the French logistic component, the Norwegian maintenance unit, the Ghanaian engineer unit, the Swedish medical company and the Italian helicopter wing. UNIFIL continued to experience difficulties in transporting goods from Beirut to its area of operation as a result of the closure of the coastal road from Beirut to Sidon during most of the reporting period. Furthermore, 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). Whereas Sidon became accessible to UNIFIL after

the redeployment of IDF on 16 February 1985, the situation in and around Sidon deteriorated in the second half of March as a result of hostilities erupting there, rendering it impractical for UNIFIL to rely on sources of supply in that area. Until December 1984, the route from Beirut through the Jezzine area and the Chouf Mountains was used occasionally for light convoys but its use was discontinued for reasons of security. In these 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.

9. During the reporting period, considerable efforts were put into the improvement of the accommodation and the communications of UNIFIL. The Italian helicopter wing received two additional helicopters, bringing the total to six. This unit continued to play an important role in the logistic support of UNIFIL and in providing humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese civilian population. As previously reported, however, flight clearances were occasionally denied or delayed 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 some 20 roadside bombs and numerous explosive charges of various types. The company also completed several surveys of minefields and conducted two mine-clearing operations. On 15 March 1985, it towed away and blew up a civilian car loaded with explosives and arms which had been found in Barish by villagers.

11. On 25 January 1985, a Fijian soldier was killed and two others seriously wounded when a mobile UNIFIL patrol was ambushed by unidentified armed elements in the area manned by the Fijian battalion. On 4 April, three French soldiers were injured when their vehicle overturned in the explosion of a roadside bomb. Since the establishment of UNIFIL in 1978, 103 members of the Force have died, 42 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 48 in accidents and 13 from natural causes. Some 146 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.

NAQOURA TALKS

13. As requested by the Security Council in its resolution 555 (1984), the Secretary-General continued consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of that resolution. On 31 October, following consultations with the Governments of Lebanon and Israel, the Secretary-General announced the convocation of a conference of military representatives from the two countries to discuss military aspects relating to the withdrawal of Israeli forces and security arrangements in southern Lebanon. This conference, which began on 8 November 1984, took place at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqoura. The Com-

mander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, was present at the meetings.

14. From the outset of the conference, the Lebanese representative insisted on the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory and the subsequent deployment of the Lebanese Army together with UNIFIL down to the international boundary in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). The Israeli representative took the position that UNIFIL should be deployed in the entire area to be evacuated by the Israeli forces with the positioning of the main forces of UNIFIL between the Zahrani and Awali rivers up to the border between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Whereas Israel would accept a limited UNIFIL presence further south, the Israeli representative maintained that local forces should be responsible for security arrangements in the southernmost part of Lebanon. There was little change in these basic positions as the conference progressed.

15. On 14 January 1985, the Israeli Government announced a plan for the unilateral redeployment of the Israeli forces in three phases. This redeployment plan was formally presented at the 13th meeting of the Naqoura conference on 22 January. In the first phase of the plan, relating to the western sector, IDF would evacuate the Sidon area and deploy in the Litani-Nabatiyah region. In the second phase, relating to the eastern sector, IDF would deploy in the Hasbaniya area. In the third phase, IDF would deploy along the Israel-Lebanon international border while maintaining a zone in southern Lebanon where local forces (South Lebanon Army) would function with IDF backing. The first phase would be carried out within five weeks of the Government's decision. Notification of the timing would be given to the Lebanese Government and the United Nations Secretariat in order to allow them to make arrangements and deploy forces in the areas to be evacuated by IDF. The timing of each subsequent phase would be decided by the Government. Throughout all the phases, efforts to achieve political arrangements would continue. Israeli officials indicated subsequently that phases two and three of the redeployment were tentatively scheduled to be completed in the spring and summer of 1985.

16. At the 14th meeting of the conference, on 24 January, the Lebanese representative announced that the Israeli redeployment plan did not satisfy his Government's demand for a detailed plan and timetable for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. While reiterating his Government's willingness to co-operate with the United Nations with a view to expediting the withdrawal of Israeli forces, the Lebanese representative maintained that the role of the United Nations could not be discussed before the presentation of such a detailed plan and timetable by Israel.

17. At the end of the 14th meeting, the Naqoura conference was adjourned *sine die*.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND ACTIVITIES OF UNIFIL

18. During the period under review, the situation in southern Lebanon deteriorated noticeably as a result of increasing confrontation between Israeli forces and

Lebanese resistance groups, particularly after IDF started preparing for its evacuation from the Sidon area, which was completed on 16 February. Both the number and the intensity of attacks by Lebanese resistance groups against the Israeli forces and Lebanese irregulars armed and controlled by them increased sharply. At the same time, IDF adopted severe countermeasures affecting large segments of the population in the south.

19. In its area of deployment, UNIFIL continued to operate checkpoints and to conduct patrols with a view to contributing, to the extent possible, to the maintenance of order and ensuring the security of the local population. However, the deteriorating situation was also reflected in the UNIFIL area of deployment, where numerous attacks were carried out against IDF, particularly against fixed positions, some of which were attacked almost on a daily basis. In addition, a number of roadside bombs were exploded, causing casualties among Israeli troops. In the areas patrolled by UNTSO military observers but outside the UNIFIL area of deployment, there were two suicide car-bomb attacks against IDF convoys, on 6 February and 10 March respectively, causing heavy casualties. The latter and more serious of these attacks occurred just a few hundred metres north of the Israeli border town of Metulla.

20. On their part, the Israeli forces carried out increasingly frequent cordon-and-search operations in villages in the UNIFIL area. All these operations followed a similar pattern: Israeli troops up to about one mechanized battalion in strength would cordon off a village, assemble the men for interrogation, usually at the schoolhouse, and search houses for weapons and ammunition. A number of houses were demolished on the alleged grounds that they served as shelter for members of resistance groups or that weapons had been found in them.

21. On 13 December 1984, such cordon-and-search operations were undertaken by IDF in the villages of Burj Rahhal, Bibiyas, Ma'rakah and Tura east of Tyre. From February 1985, 32 such operations were carried out, as follows: Ma'rakah (6 February), Tura (12 February), Burj Rahhal (14 February), Al-Bazuriyah (19 February), Al-Bazuriyah (20 February), Dayr Qanun an Nahr, Yanuh and Tayr Dibbah (21 February), Al-Bazuriyah (24 February), Srafa (26 February), Al-Bazuriyah (1 March), Ma'rakah (2 March), Sila (5 March), Bidiyas (6 March), Hallussiyat at Tahta and Tayr Falsayh (7 March), Al-Bayyad and Rishkmaniyah (12 March), Humayri (13 March), Barish and Tura (15 March), Burj Rahhal (16 March), Bafiyah (17 March), Marub and Ramadiyah (18 March), Srafa (21 March), Al-Qulayah (22 March), Shhur (27 March) and Tayr Zibna (3 April).

22. UNIFIL closely monitored the movements of the Israeli forces within its area. As a result, it was in a position to be present at an early stage during all the IDF cordon-and-search operations mentioned above with a view to preventing, within the limits of its means, acts of violence against the population and the destruction of property. In a number of cases, UNIFIL personnel interposed themselves physically to prevent the demolition of houses. While they were successful in a few instances, UNIFIL recorded the demolition of 33 houses. Fourteen bodies were found after such operations. UNIFIL did not witness the death of these persons. A number of persons

were injured during the IDF operations, many of whom were treated by UNIFIL medical personnel. In addition, UNIFIL recorded the arrest of more than 700 persons by IDF or Israeli security personnel during searches of villages or by Israeli patrols operating in the area. UNIFIL has made repeated protests to the Israeli authorities against these operations.

23. On 19 February 1985, IDF imposed restrictions on the movement of civilians, which have remained in force since then. These measures include a curfew from dusk to dawn, a ban on the movement of any vehicles unless the driver is accompanied by at least one passenger, a complete ban on motorcycles, and a ban on parking along all major routes.

24. On 27 February, the Secretary-General issued the following statement relating to the role of UNIFIL:

"Since early February a new situation has developed in southern Lebanon. Apart from the restrictions imposed upon the civilian population by the Israeli occupation, the increasing number of attacks on the Israeli forces by Lebanese resistance groups has led to a series of strong Israeli countermeasures, including cordon-and-search operations.

"The Commander of UNIFIL has reported nine such IDF operations in the UNIFIL area since 6 February. With these incidents, the position of UNIFIL is becoming increasingly difficult.

"UNIFIL is now stationed in an area where active resistance against IDF is in progress, and in which the latter is engaged in active countermeasures. UNIFIL, for obvious reasons, has no right to impede Lebanese acts of resistance against the occupying force, nor does it have the mandate or the means to prevent countermeasures. In these circumstances, the men of UNIFIL have done their utmost to mitigate violence, protect the civilian population, and to reduce acts of reprisal to the minimum.

"There is no easy solution to the dilemma of UNIFIL. To withdraw the Force would not be in the interest of the Government and people of Lebanon, while to involve it actively in the current violence would merely create a further complicating factor in an already extremely difficult situation. It is essential, therefore, to pursue objectives which will put an end to the current difficulties in the interest of all concerned.

"In the meantime, it seems to me that the only course for UNIFIL is to maintain its presence and to continue within its limited means to carry out its existing functions in the area. I wish to pay tribute to the Commander, officers and men of UNIFIL for their steadfastness and bearing in an extremely difficult situation. I also wish to express appreciation to the troop-contributing Governments for their support of this very important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations."

25. On 4 March a heavy explosion occurred in a communal meeting hall in Ma'rakah, causing the upper floor of the building to collapse. A meeting was in progress in the hall at the time, and 12 Lebanese died in the explosion while more than 30 were injured. UNIFIL evacuated 11 of the injured by helicopter to its hospital at Naqoura. UNIFIL could not establish responsibility for the explosion but, since that time, villagers frequently ask

UNIFIL to search their houses for explosives, following Israeli cordon-and-search operations.

26. UNIFIL continued its efforts to contain the activities of Lebanese irregulars armed and controlled by IDF. There were a number of incidents in which such irregulars fired close to UNIFIL positions, and in a few cases, fire was returned. There were also a few incidents in which Israeli troops fired close to UNIFIL personnel. These incidents were protested to the Israeli authorities.

27. 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 and the International Committee of the Red Cross in extending assistance to the local population. UNIFIL has reported that the economy of the area has suffered severely owing to the spreading violence as well as restrictions affecting the movement of people and goods. A significant number of Lebanese civilian patients were treated in UNIFIL medical centres. UNIFIL medical personnel at the hospital in Naqoura performed 197 surgical operations and treated 3,833 patients, including 287 in-patients.

28. 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.

29. Mr. Brian Urquhart, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, visited UNIFIL headquarters and also held discussions with government officials in the region in January and April 1985.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

30. By its resolution 39/71 A of 13 December 1984, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$11,741,000 gross (\$11,574,333 net) per month for the period from 19 April to 18 December 1985, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 555 (1984), 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 1985. Should the Security Council renew the UNIFIL mandate beyond 19 April, the costs to the United Nations of maintaining UNIFIL during the period of extension will be within the commitment authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/71 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities.

OBSERVATIONS

31. UNIFIL was established in March 1978 by Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which defined its purpose as "confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area". These purposes were

never fully achieved. The Israeli forces, in the final phase of Israeli withdrawal in June 1978, handed over the zone immediately contiguous to the international border to the Israeli-controlled militia of Major Haddad (which came to be known as the "de facto forces"), while, to the north, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other groups (known as "armed elements") maintained an active presence. The experience of UNIFIL in its first three years was therefore uneasy and unsatisfactory, although in these difficult and dangerous circumstances the Force succeeded in bringing about a considerable reduction in the level of violence in its area of operation.

32. In July 1981, a cease-fire was arranged with Israel and with the PLO which, with the assistance and supervision of UNIFIL, brought nearly a year of virtually complete quiet to the area. After a series of developments elsewhere, this period of quiet was broken by the Israeli invasion of June 1982. The Israeli forces went through UNIFIL, which had no mandate or capacity to deal with such a situation, and when the fighting came to an end in August 1982, UNIFIL found itself situated within the Israeli zone of occupation. In this unforeseen situation the Force was instructed as interim tasks to continue to man its positions and to give, to the extent possible, protection and humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area. These interim tasks have continued to the present time.

33. In April 1984, in commenting on the future role of UNIFIL in the context of an Israeli withdrawal, I suggested [S/16472, paras. 21-25] that the Council consider making the mandate of UNIFIL more effective, in particular by the temporary deployment of UNIFIL with elements of the Lebanese Army and Internal Security Forces, in areas vacated by Israeli forces; the immediate deployment of elements of UNIFIL in the Sidon area on Israeli withdrawal from that area, with a view to ensuring the safety and security of the population, including Palestinian refugees in the camps in that area; and the working out of the necessary arrangements to ensure that southern Lebanon became a zone of peace under the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese Government. I repeated these suggestions in my report to the Security Council of 9 October 1984 [S/16776, para. 22]. The Lebanese Government publicly endorsed these suggestions.

34. With a view to expediting the orderly withdrawal of the Israeli forces and discussing adequate security arrangements in southern Lebanon after that withdrawal, I convened in November 1984, following consultations with the Governments of Lebanon and Israel, a conference of military representatives of the two countries under United Nations auspices at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqoura. The conference in Naqoura lasted into January 1985, but unfortunately produced no result (see paras. 13 to 17 above).

35. On 14 January 1985, the Israeli Government announced its intention to withdraw from Lebanon in three phases, and the first phase commenced in February. The Lebanese Government, after extensive discussions with my representatives, did not agree to any role for UNIFIL in the Israeli withdrawal process north of the Litani. UNIFIL has therefore remained until now in its former area of operation. The activity against the Israeli forces by the Lebanese resistance has markedly increased in recent months, as have the frequency and severity of

Israeli countermeasures against the resistance, many of which have taken place in the UNIFIL area as described above. This has created a difficult situation for UNIFIL. I described this situation in my statement of 27 February 1985 (see para. 24 above).

36. In the past weeks, there have been indications that the programme of Israeli withdrawal is being speeded up. This clearly has important implications for the future of UNIFIL, particularly since the process may be reaching a critical stage at about the time when the Security Council is considering the question of the extension of the mandate of UNIFIL. In a letter of 27 March 1985 [S/17062], the Government of Lebanon requested an extension of the UNIFIL mandate for a further period of six months on the basis of the provisions of resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 520 (1982) and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, and stated certain conditions for the future role of UNIFIL. On 28 March, the troop-contributing countries sent me a letter [S/17067, annex] stating their position and concerns about the future role of UNIFIL.

37. In the light of all these developments, I asked Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to visit the area and discuss matters relating to the future of UNIFIL. Mr. Urquhart visited Lebanon and Israel from 4 to 10 April. He also visited the Syrian Arab Republic. On my instructions, he stressed the importance of securing a speedy, orderly and complete withdrawal of Israeli forces, of the establishment of international peace and security in southern Lebanon and of a proper context and basis for the future functioning of UNIFIL, the ultimate objective being the return of the effective authority of the Lebanese Government in the area and the restoration of normal life and economic activity.

38. The position of the Lebanese Government is as stated in its letter of 27 March. The Lebanese Government feels strongly that the whole area of southern Lebanon should be under the exclusive authority of the Lebanese Army assisted in its task solely by UNIFIL. It will not assign any role to any military force which is not a legal force, nor will it accept buffer zones or security zones of any kind.

39. The Israeli Government has stated that it has two principal objectives, complete withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon and security for Israel's northern border. It believes that these objectives can be achieved either by agreement with the Lebanese authorities or, failing such agreement, by unilateral security arrangements made by Israel. The preference of the Israeli Government is for the first alternative, but since the breakdown of the Naqoura talks, the latter approach is being actively considered.

40. My efforts and those of my colleagues have been directed in recent days to trying to bring together the positions of the Lebanese and Israeli Governments. If we fail to do this, I am deeply concerned at the situation which may arise, a situation in which violence is likely to continue and escalate and in which UNIFIL will find itself once again in a position of embarrassment, ineffectiveness and even of danger. I do not believe that it is in the interest of any of those concerned to allow this to happen.

41. The main problem is to reach a situation in Lebanon south of the Litani after the Israeli withdrawal in which international peace and security can be assured and normal conditions progressively restored. I believe that the best means of achieving this would be an orderly take-over from the Israeli forces, perhaps in the first instance by UNIFIL with elements of the Lebanese Army, with the ultimate aim of restoring the complete authority of the Lebanese Government and Army. I believe that, to achieve effective and constructive results, some form of consultative mechanism under United Nations auspices would be extremely desirable, indeed essential. If the Naqoura talks or the Israel-Lebanon General Armistice Agreement of March 1949 [S/1296/Rev.1] are not acceptable, for one reason or another, to one or other of the parties, I would be prepared to consider convoking a new conference of military representatives of the two Governments for the purpose.

42. It is also essential to establish, under the authority of the Security Council, conditions in which UNIFIL can function effectively in co-operation with the Lebanese authorities and Army. I cannot conceal my dismay at the inappropriate situation in which UNIFIL has found itself on various occasions in the past. I think we owe it to the troop-contributing Governments, and indeed to the United Nations, to do our best to ensure that such a situation does not continue in the future. In my view, the most important elements involved are the clear understanding that no armed military or paramilitary personnel of any kind can be allowed to operate in the area, other than the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL, and that all parties and elements publicly declare their support for and co-operation with the Lebanese authorities and UNIFIL.

43. Owing to the uncertain timing of forthcoming moves in the Israeli withdrawal, it is possible that I may have to report again to the Council in the near future. In the mean time, the Council will be considering the Lebanese request for a six-month extension of UNIFIL. For my part, I believe that the presence of UNIFIL is

essential in the present circumstances and I therefore recommend an extension taking into account the Lebanese request. I wish to stress again, however, that it is also essential to secure at least the minimum conditions for the effective future work of this valiant United Nations peace-keeping force.

44. In this connection, I must once again draw the Security Council's attention to the financial difficulties faced by the Force. There is, as of the beginning of April 1985, an accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account of some \$211.5 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 again strongly appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments without delay. I would like also to appeal to the Governments of the more developed countries to consider making available, as a practical measure, voluntary contributions to the UNIFIL Suspense Account, to be used for the reimbursement of Governments contributing troops, equipment and supplies to UNIFIL.

45. 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 a 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 in extremely difficult circumstances.

ANNEX

[Map. "UNIFIL deployment as of April 1985." See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/17094

Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[11 April 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Supreme Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces held a meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Saddam Hussein, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, at which measures adopted at earlier meetings were put into effect in order to crush the Iranian enemy if he were to engage in a new act of aggression against Iraq.

In that connection, I attach herewith the statement made by the spokesman for the Supreme Command of

the Armed Forces immediately after the meeting, in which he indicated that the Iranian enemy is preparing a fresh attack, despite the growing desire of the international community for a definitive end to the war of aggression which the enemy has imposed on Iraq, and without respect for the sincere efforts being made to find a peaceful, just and honourable solution to the conflict which would safeguard the rights and interests of the two sides. That is nothing but decisive proof that the Iranian régime is not abandoning its aggressive attitude towards

Iraq and the pursuit of its futile endeavour to impose its wishes on the Iraqi people, contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

It remains simply to reaffirm that the Iraqi Government, while sparing no effort in defending Iraq's sovereignty and security and the well-being of its people and in crushing Iranian aggression, expresses once again its great confidence and its appreciation for the sincere efforts you are making in the cause of peace.

I request you to have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/17095*

Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[11 April 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my notes of 8 and 9 April 1985 [S/17088 and S/17089], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

In addition to the cases reported in my note of 9 April 1985, the Ba'athist criminals have resorted to chemical warfare in the following cases:

1. On 8 April at 1530 hours, mustard gas delivered through artillery shelling was used in the Kushk area, killing and injuring more than 11 people.

2. On the same day at 1745 and again at 2330 hours, mustard and nerve gases delivered through artillery shelling and aerial bombardment were used in the Gofair area, leading to the martyrdom and injury of more than 28 people.

3. On 9 April at 0730 hours, the same area was the target of mustard and nerve gases which were delivered through artillery shelling. The number of victims has not yet been determined.

* Incorporating document S/17095/Corr.1 of 15 April 1985.

DOCUMENT S/17096

Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[11 April 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 26 March 1985,⁸ I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed table of the anti-human chemical attacks by the criminal Iraqi régime against the

Islamic Republic of Iran between 13 and 20 March. Within the latter period, the Iraqis used 77 bombs, 23 rockets and approximately 639 artillery shells as the means of delivering chemical agents. These attacks

The defeat suffered by the enemy in the second battle east of the Tigris has deprived him of his psychological and political balance, in addition to its destructive military and material effects.

Our information therefore indicates that the enemy, instead of heeding the good sense remaining in the back of his mind, proceeded to prepare a new attack, hoping to obtain any result which would treat his numerous wounds and nourish his blind conceit and deep hatred.

We have accurate information concerning enemy concentrations and the directions of the fresh attack, and new matériel, both logistical and technical, whether aimed at the sector of operations east of the Tigris or in new directions.

Our preparations have been completed down to the last detail in order to engage the enemy and destroy his forces, and thus teach him the additional lessons he needs in order to bring him back to the right path, to the path of reason and peace.

God is the sole source of success, for He is the best protector and supporter.

resulted in the martyrdom of 32 people and injured 2,231.

Do you not agree that the continued Iraqi violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,⁵ and the ease with which the Ba'athist régime of Iraq continues to commit the despicable crime of the deployment of chemical weapons, merely reflect the callousness and the indifference of the Security Council in its unwillingness to take appropriate preventive measures against Iraq in this respect? Please allow us to remain confident that you will do your utmost to convince the international community to take effective

measures in condemnation of the abhorrent crimes of the Iraqi régime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX
Iraqi attack from 13 to 20 March 1985

| <i>Time and date</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Mode of delivery</i> | <i>No of bombs/shells</i> | <i>Surface area contaminated</i> | <i>Type of chemical agent</i> |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13 March 1985 | | | | | |
| 1630 hours | West of Northern Island | Aerial bombardment | 6 bombs | 9 sq. km | Nerve agent Blood agent |
| 1700 hours | West of Northern Island (between bases 3 and 4) | Aerial bombardment | Not reported | Not reported | Nerve agent |
| | East of Northern Island (Kheybar bridge) | Aerial bombardment | 4 bombs | 6 sq km | Nerve agent |
| 1600 hours | West of Northern Island | Aerial bombardment | 6 bombs | 4 sq km | Nerve agent Blood agent |
| 1700 hours | Kushk area | Aerial bombardment | Not reported | Not reported | Unspecified |
| 1700 hours | South-east of Northern Island (POW Camp) | Aerial bombardment | 6 bombs | 4 sq km | Nerve agent Vesicant agent |
| 14 March | | | | | |
| 1700 hours | Abolfazi | Aerial bombardment | Not reported | Not reported | Not reported |
| 1700 hours | Highway | Aerial bombardment | 3 bombs | 2 sq km | Nerve agent |
| | South-west of Northern Island | Aerial bombardment | Not reported | Small surface area | Not reported |
| 0930 hours | South of Nosrat Base | Aerial bombardment | Not reported | 3 sq km | Nerve agent |
| 0840 hours | South-east of Northern Island | Aerial bombardment | Not reported | | |
| 15 March | | | | | |
| afternoon | West of Northern Island | Aerial bombardment | 4 bombs | Not reported | Nerve agent |
| 0800 hours | Road between Kiasdasht and Shat Ali | Aerial bombardment | 10 bombs | Not reported | Vesicant agent |
| | Shahid Hemmat Harbour—Shahid Hemmat Road | Aerial bombardment | 6 bombs | Not reported | Nerve agent |
| 0130 hours | Northern Harbour (Shat Ali) | Aerial bombardment | 24 bombs | Large area | Vesicant agent |
| | Fath Area (Seyed-Al-Shuhada Road) | Aerial bombardment | Several shells | A few sq km | Nerve agent Vesicant agent |
| 0810 hours | Fath area | Aerial bombardment | 3 rockets | 2 sq km | Vesicant agent |
| 0810 hours | Fath area (Hamzeh site) | Aerial bombardment | 4 rockets | 1 sq km | Nerve agent |
| 1200 hours | Imam Reza site 21 | Aerial bombardment | 5 rockets | 2 sq km | Blood agent |
| 0900 hours | Behdari | Aerial bombardment | 2 rockets | 800 sq m | Nerve agent |
| 2400 hours | Fath area (Khatam Hospital) | Artillery shells | 5 bombs | Not reported | Vesicant agent |
| 16 March | | | | | |
| 0500 hours | South of Northern Island (3 locations) | Aerial shells | 200-300 shells | Large area | Nerve agent |
| 1220 hours | Northern Majnoon Island | Aerial bombardment | 4 rockets | Large area | Blood agent Vesicant agent |

| Time and date | Location | Mode of delivery | No of bombs/shells | Surface area contaminated | Type of chemical agent |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0130 hours | Kheybar Bridge | Artillery shells | 1 shell | Fell in water | Choking agent |
| 1005 hours | Fath area | Aerial bombardment | 1 rocket | 2 sq km | Nerve agent |
| 1000 hours | First Battalion of Kheybar (Majnoon Island) | Aerial bombardment | 1 rocket | Not reported | Vesicant agent |
| 0500-0600 hours | Majnoon Island | Artillery shells | 30 shells | 4 sq km | Nerve agent Vesicant agent |
| 18 March 0700 hours | South east Majnoon Island | Aerial bombardment | 4 bombs | 4 sq km | Vesicant agent |
| 0700 hours | Majnoon Island (Sarullah equipment) | Aerial bombardment | 4 bombs | 3 sq km | Vesicant agent |

DOCUMENT S/17097

Report of the Secretary-General on his visit to Iran and Iraq

[Original: English]
[12 April 1985]

1. The members of the Security Council will recall that, during the week of 18 March 1985, I met in New York with the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and then with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. Intensive discussions were held regarding proposals that I presented to the two parties, designed both to reduce the level of the conflict and to promote a cessation of the hostilities.

2. After the discussions, the following statement was issued through my spokesman on 26 March:

"The Secretary-General has been engaged in intensive discussions over the last week with Mr. Kazempour-Ardebili, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and over the weekend with Mr. Tariq Aziz, Foreign Minister of Iraq.

"Deeply disturbed by the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, in particular with the recent escalation and the heavy toll it took both at the front and in civilian areas, the Secretary-General presented proposals to the two parties designed both to reduce the level of the conflict and to promote a cessation of the hostilities. The Secretary-General intends to pursue these efforts. He earnestly hopes that both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq will co-operate in this endeavour.

"The Secretary-General reiterates his conviction that the earliest possible cessation of hostilities, followed by progress towards a negotiated settlement, is essential to end the unconscionable carnage caused by this conflict. The Secretary-General is dismayed that the moratorium on attacks on purely civilian areas has not been observed, that attacks on unarmed merchant shipping persist and that international civil aviation in the area is under threat. He strongly urges both sides to put an end to such actions.

"The Secretary-General abhors, in particular, the use of chemical weapons in the course of these hostilities. Information emanating from medical sources in Vienna and London indicates that such use has recurred. As he has stated on previous occasions, the

Secretary-General condemns the use of chemical weapons wherever and whenever this may occur. The appeal that he issued to ensure the strict observance of the Geneva Protocol⁵ still stands."

3. During our discussions, I also expressed my readiness to go to Baghdad and Tehran if the two Governments were prepared to discuss all aspects of the conflict. Following further consultations which continued throughout my previously scheduled visit to the region, it became clear on 6 April, during my stay at Doha, that there was agreement on the scope of the proposed discussions. I decided to travel to the two countries at once.

4. I arrived at Tehran in the morning of Sunday 7 April. I met with President Hojjat-ul-Islam Sayed Ali Khamenei; Hojjat-ul-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Majlis; Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi; Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati; and Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Kazempour-Ardebili. I left Tehran in the morning of Monday 8 April and arrived that afternoon at Baghdad, where I met President Saddam Hussein, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and Deputy Foreign Minister Ismat Kittani. I left Baghdad in the afternoon of Tuesday 9 April. In both capitals I received a warm welcome and I held with the authorities wide-ranging discussions on all aspects of the conflict.

5. Throughout my discussions in the two capitals my interlocutors stressed two points which give me cause for encouragement: both Governments reaffirmed their desire for peace and both reaffirmed their confidence in the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his efforts towards that end. At the same time, it would be unrealistic to ignore the profound distrust that unfortunately exists between the two parties.

6. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, my interlocutors brought home to me forcefully, and in some detail, their sense that since the beginning of the conflict the actions of the Security Council had not been impartial and just. Iran resents the fact that, in its view, the Council has failed in its duty to condemn the aggressor and has not taken appropriate action to counter violations of international humanitarian law of which Iran has been a victim.

One aspect that was particularly and repeatedly stressed in this context was the issue of the use of chemical weapons. Iran feels that this perceived attitude of the Council constitutes a serious obstacle, and believes that an important element in order to start any process towards peace would be for the Council to rectify its past actions. I undertook to convey these feelings to the Security Council, but I stressed at the same time that Iran, as a State Member of the United Nations, should explain its position to the Council directly. I of course informed the Iraqi authorities of these views of Iran.

7. Further exchanges were held in the two capitals regarding the eight-point proposals I had first presented to the two parties in New York, about which I briefed the Council members during consultations on 28 March. The underlying premise of the proposals is that, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, my overriding constitutional responsibility under the Charter is to seek to end the conflict. Until that goal is achieved, I am also legally obliged under recognized international humanitarian rules to try to mitigate its effects, in areas such as attacks on civilian population centres, use of chemical weapons, treatment of prisoners of war and safety of navigation and civil aviation. The proposals envisage that both parties would enter into sustained discussion in all these respects with the Secretary-General.

8. The position of the Islamic Republic of Iran is that the application of specific conventions and protocols cannot be conditional upon a cease-fire: they have been adopted precisely to mitigate the effects of war. The Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to accept a comprehensive cessation of hostilities provided two conditions are met, namely, condemnation of the aggressor and payment of reparations.

9. Iraq's position is that any specific measures to mitigate the effects of war must be clearly linked to a

comprehensive cease-fire within a timetable; otherwise they would have the effect of prolonging the war. In addition, Iraq maintains that the measures envisaged should include a mutual withdrawal of troops and a comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war, as well as the need to envisage the reactivation of all ports. Iraq also reiterated that all issues must be dealt with in an integrated framework.

10. Both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, having made these observations, agreed that my proposals could serve as a basis for further discussion.

11. Both sides have also agreed that for the time being the United Nations inspection teams would remain at Baghdad and Tehran.

* * *

12. I consider that my discussions at Tehran and Baghdad have made it clear that, although the positions of the two parties remain wide apart, there exists a real basis for pursuing efforts to bring closer the prospect of peace. I have conveyed to the two Governments my personal commitment to continue my efforts. To that end, I feel strongly that, as a first step, it is essential that the Security Council extend an invitation to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq to take part in a renewed examination of all aspects of the conflict. That conflict has now lasted over four and a half years, and its recent escalation has added to the already staggering toll in human life and material resources on both sides and created a new sense of urgency. It is my earnest hope that the international community would marshal anew determined efforts to explore every avenue that might end the conflict and bring peace to the peoples of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. I trust that the two Governments will respond positively to those endeavours.

DOCUMENT S/17098

Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
[12 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter sent by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of Nicaragua, to the member countries of the Contadora Group and to other countries, in which Nicaragua replied to the proposal recently put forward by the Government of the United States of America.

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

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d' affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 April 1985 from Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to the heads of State of the Contadora countries and other countries.

I wish to refer to the proposal made public on 4 April 1985 by Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in connection with

Nicaragua. The proposal of President Reagan, in the view of the Government of Nicaragua, constitutes not only an ultimatum and a dictatorial interference in the affairs of a sovereign country, but also an express and full recognition that the United States Government is pursuing a war of aggression against Nicaragua through an organized army directed and armed by that Government.

The United States Government has proved once more that it is promoting and executing a policy of force that is out-and-out interventionist and that, through a continuation of its unlawful conduct, it is seeking to impose its own solutions beyond the bounds of international law and without any respect for the most sacred rights of the peoples of Nicaragua and Central America. On the basis of this consistent and systematic rejection of international law, the United States Government has blocked and despised all peaceful means of solving the regional crisis, including the International Court of Justice, the talks in Manzanillo and the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Its intention to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua and crush the Sandinist Revolution is clear. On 4 April, Reagan presented a virtual ultimatum on the basis of which, if the Government of Nicaragua does not bring its domestic and foreign policy into line with the dictates of the United States Government, the latter will consider itself free to expand the war of aggression against Nicaragua, without ruling out—as senior representatives of the United States Administration have declared on numerous occasions—armed intervention.

As stated earlier, Nicaragua cannot agree to the ultimatum presented by President Reagan, nor can it accept the interventionist policy of aggression, threats and coercion aimed at making Nicaragua abandon its sovereignty, self-determination and independence. Furthermore, to accept that policy would mean not only to reduce our country to a neo-colonial status as a protectorate, but also to recognize a breach of international law and the triumph of an illegal policy of force, thereby seriously disrupting the present international legal order and, hence, the entire system so arduously built up in order to provide a better guarantee of international peace and security and the rights of all nations; to accept the ultimatum would mean simply to accept the law of the jungle in international relations and to endanger the sovereign future of the nations of Latin America and the third world.

As part of its warlike policy and its determination to isolate Nicaragua, the United States Government is again seeking to induce the countries of the Contadora Group and other Latin American and European nations to underwrite its interventionist and bellicose plan. In these circumstances, Nicaragua trusts that the countries of the Contadora Group will maintain intact the principles which engendered and form the basis of that Latin American peace initiative, especially non-intervention, and rejection of the use and threat of force, in other words, the basic principles of which international peace and security rest.

A reaffirmation of the validity of these principles is all the more necessary since the so-called "Reagan Plan" gravely threatens the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. To his refusal to accept the Act of September 1984 (S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex), President Reagan is now seeking, with the threat of a deadline, to add his solutions of force and to dissipate the hopes for peace and the Contadora negotiating process.

The Government of Nicaragua, since the triumph of the 1979 Revolution, has been characterized by its efforts to promote dialogue and a negotiated solution to international disputes, having on many occasions put forward separate peace initiatives, which need not be enumerated now. The framework for all these initiatives has always been a strict respect for the norms and principles of the United Nations Charter and

international law, particularly the principles of non-intervention, sovereign equality, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Our country has also been at pains to ensure that it faithfully complies with all those principles, while insisting that the same principles should be faithfully respected with regard to Nicaragua. From that standpoint, we have always regarded as promising all the efforts directed towards finding a negotiated, peaceful settlement to the regional crisis, including direct dialogue among the Governments involved, and have simply demanded respect for international norms.

Consequently, our Government does not wish our honourable position whereby we reject the ultimatum to be interpreted as a rejection of dialogue. We have always shown ourselves to be in favour of dialogue, which should always be the first line of recourse in order to resolve conflict situations and guarantee international peace and security. I therefore consider this an appropriate opportunity to reiterate once more:

1. Our steadfast support and backing for the Contadora negotiating process. Nicaragua reaffirms its deep conviction that this Latin American-inspired process constitutes a real alternative for peace and should be preserved and strengthened;

2. Our demand that the United States should immediately resume the bilateral talks in Manzanillo, which it unilaterally suspended. Manzanillo should be utilized in order to lay the foundations for normalizing relations between Nicaragua and the United States whereby the latter may put forward its proposals and Nicaragua will also submit its own peace plan. These proposals should be the subject of the Manzanillo dialogue.

At the present juncture it is necessary to reinforce Latin American solidarity, strengthening one of the great principles born in our continent, the principle of non-intervention. Any other position would bring about the final breakdown of the efforts of the Contadora Group, causing a major setback and seriously damaging the sovereignty and independence not only of the Nicaraguan people but of all Latin American peoples.

DOCUMENT S/17099

Letter dated 13 April 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic]
[14 April 1985]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning recent Iranian statements to the effect that the only means of settling the conflict is the use of force and the continuation of the war. This is particularly clear from the sermon delivered by Mr. Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 12 April 1985, the text of which is also enclosed herewith.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 13 APRIL 1985 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

It was a source of satisfaction for the Government of Iraq to welcome you in Baghdad last week and to

exchange with you views on how to put an end to the armed conflict, on whose continuation the Iranian régime insists, in spite of all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council since 28 September 1980 calling for a cessation of hostilities and the achieving of a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement of the conflict.

The contacts which you made with us not only received the appreciation of my Government; together with those made by you in Tehran, they were the object of attention of the entire world. This is because of the absolute necessity felt by the world to put an end to this war, on whose continuation the Iranian régime insists despite the great human and material losses caused by it and the fact that it constitutes a threat to security and stability in our region and in the world. While initial hopes prevailed concerning the possibility that your task would be crowned with success, frequent news and information coming out of Iran have frustrated the hopes of those who uphold peace and justice in the world. During your visit to Tehran and subsequently, Iranian officials have emphasized that their only method of settling the conflict is the use of force and the continuation of the war. I refer in particular to the sermon by the President of the Republic of Iran on Friday 12 April 1985.

Our reconnaissance information also confirms that, during the past few days and after your visit to Tehran and Baghdad, the Iranian régime has been massing forces in the border areas as a prelude to launching another attack against Iraqi territory. I should also like to draw your attention to the fact that last month, on 10 March 1985 [S/17019], we informed you of the Iranian régime's intention to launch an attack against our territory. In fact, on 12 March, the aggression materialized. I should further like to recall our explanation to you at that time, i.e., that Iran had paved the way for that aggression by a deliberate violation of the agreement of 12 June 1984 [see S/16609 and S/16610], when it shelled the city of Basra without any justification. It coupled that action with extensive misinformation campaigns. Today the same picture has emerged. The Iranian régime has now launched propaganda campaigns full of lies aimed at sowing confusion in international public opinion as a prelude to launching a new act of aggression. I need hardly emphasize to you that Iraq, which believes in peace, the United Nations Charter and international law as a basis for settling its dispute with Iran, will use all means at its disposal to defeat this anticipated aggression and any other aggression contemplated by the Tehran rulers against the sovereignty of Iraq and the security and safety of its people.

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

ANNEX

Friday sermon delivered on 12 April 1985 by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Praise be to God, Lord of the Universe, prayers and greetings to our Prophet Muhammad and his pure, noble and magnanimous companions—Ali the Prince of Believers, Hasan and Husayn, Ali the son of Husayn, Muhammad the son of Ali, Ja'far the son of Muhammad, Musa the son of Ja'far, Ali the son of Musa, Muhammad the son of Ali, Ali the son of Muhammad, Hasan the son of Ali, and their present successor: may God confirm His pre-eminence over His servants and over the faithful of His land, and may He greet the Imams of the Muslims, the protectors of the weak and those who show the way for the believers.

We commemorate this week the martyrdom of the late great Islamic scholar and thinker Ayatollah Sayed Mohamed Baqer El-Sadr and of his defenceless sister, Bent El-Huda, a martyrdom which in truth illustrates the life, the struggle, the principles and, finally, the fate of Musa the son of Ja'far. Our people are well acquainted with this great scholar and thinker, who is unique in the Islamic world and about whom so many great things have been said, but what I would like to add today is that the greatness of this scholar is equal to the wickedness of his assassins, and scholars and educators must work and strive for many years in order to equal his prestige and to put themselves in the service of the Islamic world.

Five years after that tragedy, the question that arises is this: have the world assemblies or the organizations which set themselves up as defenders of human rights or talk everywhere about fighting terrorism, violence and repression, have they asked the Iraqi régime why it so savagely murdered this great scholar and his defenseless sister? Why has this question not occurred to those who claim to be defenders of human rights? How can any organ countenance the arrest of this great man and his assassination after brutal torture, the marks of which witnesses could see on his innocent body? The Muslim people of Iran, the Iraqi people and all persons who believe in justice and good in the world are therefore entitled to be suspicious of the defenders of human rights. They are justified in not believing these liars [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd]. This is one of the evils that are

overwhelming mankind today: the organizations which pose as defenders of human rights and assume the mask of humanism have become the tool of world power politics and the exploiters of peoples; they also exploit the human rights organizations and thus deprive the peoples of this symbol. It is in truth most tragic and shows the degradation of human civilization, since the defenders of human rights adopt attitudes which are contrary to those rights. They raise their voices whenever there appears somewhere a movement which is opposed to the interests of those groups which seek domination, just as they raise their voices—and invoke humanism—whenever the interests of the great Powers are in jeopardy. When America receives a slap in the face in Lebanon, when the bandits are dealt a blow there or when terrorists, nihilists or those who oppose a popular humanitarian revolution which calls for independence and is therefore against the interests of the great Powers are judged and punished there, the defenders of human rights then appear. Speaking everywhere about human rights, they try to make people believe that the spies and adversaries of humanity are victims. But when violence is aimed at peoples, revolutions and humanitarian movements, at eminent persons and thinkers of the humanitarian Islamic organizations, there is no discernible reaction on the part of those who claim to defend human rights, as if these thinkers had never existed. When the European or American passengers of a hijacked plane are in danger, this is a terrifying event, but the murder of innocent inhabitants of villages in the south of Lebanon by the tanks, armoured cars and guns of Israeli terrorists represents a trivial and commonplace operation, and the martyrdom of Mohamed Baqer El-Sadr, this prominent person of the Islamic world, and his defenceless sister, has never even been mentioned.

Why do the Islamic organizations not make these defenders of human rights face up to their responsibilities? Because our people know these defenders of human rights; they have no longer any illusions about them and ask nothing of them; but we want all peoples, by the grace of God, to know the truth.

The reality today—apart from the war—is the question of the crimes committed against our country by the régime in power in Iraq, the attacks on towns and the use of chemical weapons. These attacks have become so serious that the United Nations and its Secretary-General have had to intervene directly to find out what is really happening. Of course, as you know from news reports, we have ourselves described the facts fully and frankly. We have explained the Iranian viewpoint, namely, that as far as the attacks against towns and the resulting danger to our civilian population are concerned, our position is clear and needs no long explanation for those who want to understand. We have already said that we will never concede that civilians should be victims of the war and that we have been patient long enough; but if we now respond in a like manner, our operations will simply be reprisals, for we are convinced that the Iraqi régime understands only the language of force, like all the upholders of force the world over, like all the tyrants who understand only this language because they resort to force whenever they have the means, and think better of it only when they have to face a situation or a movement which prevents them from using force. We have started reprisals as a means of dissuasion, to make them regret their actions [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd]. We have said that, as we have proved at the front, we are capable of striking terrible blows at the enemy, when we want to and when we think it worth while. As far as reprisals are concerned, we have a long arm and the means to inflict even more violent blows on Iraq, to make Iraq regret having embarked on this path [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd]. What we have to recognize is the naïvety of the masters of the Iraqi régime, who imagined that by attacking towns and ships, threatening civilian aircraft and using chemical weapons they would force us to accept an imposed peace. That is the mistake of the ruling clique in Iraq, the same mistake that it made at the beginning of the war. They thought that by imposing the war on us they could crush the revolution, but how great was their mortification! It is a revolution that reposes on the people, a revolution that owes itself to God. It is the revolution of a people united, armed with its faith, and no war can defeat it. Their error was to believe that, through war, they could weaken our revolution or even crush it. They should have known from experience that they were mistaken. The war has weakened neither our people nor our revolution: on the contrary, it has intensified both the revolution and the revolutionary fervour of the people and their unity around their leaders, to whom the dangers threatening the revolution suddenly appeared to be less serious. The people—and indeed, we too—did not know what price we would have to pay for independence and freedom. We thought that the matter had been settled, but we have all had to agree that it is not. The independence and liberty of a people are very difficult to bear for our foes, since they are ready to impose war on us, to hatch plots and to spend millions in order to destroy our

achievements. Yes, they are prepared to impose war and to spend colossal sums in order to crush the revolution. This is what led us to grasp the importance of our revolution, the importance of the freedom and independence which we have acquired. Would the forces of domination in the world permit a people of any kind to free itself from their domination? When any people achieves its independence against their wishes, they bar its path in this way. We did not know this before the war, but we are becoming increasingly aware of it as we assess the full importance of our independence and our liberty. They made this mistake because they believed that they could weaken the revolution and force it to retreat. That was a serious mistake and now they are repeating it. This influential group which controls Iraq's policy and is naive and childish enough to fancy that it can attack towns and use chemical bombs in order to exert pressure on our people and make us accept an imposed peace—as well as the worst and most shameful of wars—is mistaken [applause from the crowd and curses for the iniquitous]. We have shown that in this war, our argument is logical and we keep our word. From the start until the present day, our position has not changed concerning the war and the conditions for ending it. The malicious world news media try to make out that our point of view is illogical. Some people within the country—and I know not whether we should regard them as just ignorant or as traitors—use the freedom of expression accorded them by the Islamic Republic to repeat the words of the enemy within the country, trying to present the attitude of the Islamic Republic and of the Iranian people towards the war as illogical. Yet our position is indeed logical, since we have said from the outset that the aggressor must be punished, and no one can deny it. When a people is subjected to aggression and a régime shows its aggressive nature and its inability to act otherwise than by force, what attitude should be taken towards it? That régime has organized the aggression, and when it fell into the trap and found itself bogged down, do you want us to say: "You made a mistake, now go back whence you came."? Is that logical? The punishment and condemnation of the aggressor are accepted by all sensible people who are honest and in full possession of their faculties.

Has the Iraqi régime invaded our territory, or has it not? It itself recognized that it had been the aggressor: the proof is that, last year, it announced that it had begun the war and would continue it. Now, everyone in the world who is concerned about the Iran-Iraq war knows that Iraq is the aggressor. That is clear. The conditions of punishment of the aggressor have been imposed by us not out of rancour; it is a right which must be fulfilled. They have invaded our country and caused damage valued at billions of dollars. They have destroyed towns, demolished installations, razed houses to the ground, burnt down farms and brought the whole of human activity to a standstill (to say nothing of the losses in human life and the missed opportunity for reconstruction following the revolution). The extent of the material damage done to the Iranian people is undeniable. Who but the aggressor could have done this? That is why we have said that he should pay for the war damage, bearing in mind that, from the outset, we have set another condition, namely, Iraq's withdrawal from our territory. Those pedlars of beneficence on the international scene—who pretend to support our interests—said to us: "First accept the cease-fire and then we shall ask them to withdraw from your territory." But we refused firmly and forcefully and I myself said to the person who came here: "If we had accepted the cease-fire at that time, would we have recovered our land by now?" We would certainly not have done so, because those in the Middle East who accepted a cease-fire in similar conditions—you know very well what losses they have suffered. In the light of experience, we do not think that it is in our interests to accept a cease-fire in these conditions, knowing who asked us at the time to accept it: the very people who distribute pamphlets within the country, who say what

they like in complete freedom, and the Islamic Republic permits them to do so. These self-same people, whether ignorant or hypocrites, asked us at that time to accept the cease-fire and told us that to refuse would be against the interests of the Iranian people. If we had listened to them then, we would not today have freed a single foot of the territory that our brave fighters have liberated [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd].

Our valiant fighters, by the grace of God, have ensured the fulfilment of one condition, namely, the restoration of the occupied territories. They have reached the frontier and recovered these lands and punished the enemy, forcing them to retreat. But the two other conditions remain. We have seen that this arrogant, tyrannical, godless entity which currently holds sway in Iraq cannot understand that our conditions are extremely fair: payment of compensation and punishment of the aggressor. That is when we understood. We have announced that, as long as Saddam Hussein remained at the head of the Iraqi régime, our war with that régime would continue [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd]. We were told that, by saying that, we were humiliating the Iraqi régime and that, by insisting that it must be overthrown, we were treating it with scorn. We are asked why we say that that régime must be overthrown before the war is ended. We say so because it is the height of common sense. That régime is arrogant. It began the war in order to destroy the Islamic Republic, so why should it not be blamed? It began the war in order to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran and stifler the revolution. As far as we are concerned, we announced just conditions and we have always said that it should be punished and should pay compensation, and these are reasonable words which no one in the world could dispute. As for those who refuse these just conditions, we can only say to them that we shall continue the war until that régime is destroyed [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd], and we shall do so if God so wishes. The defenders of the Iraqi régime in the world cannot save it. It is a régime which cannot survive. Under attack, it must either surrender or be destroyed. This is obviously not what is wanted by America, which hopes that this war will end as quickly as possible in favour of Iraq. The analyses that some have carried out abroad—which certain naive people have accepted—namely, that America wants the war to continue so that the two parties are weakened, are based on an unrealistic and erroneous interpretation. What America actually wants is not for the Iraqi régime to be weakened; on the contrary, it wants it to be strengthened, and it wants the Islamic Republic and its revolution to collapse. America wants the Islamic Republic to be weakened or destroyed. It wants neither the weakening nor the destruction of Iraq, because that régime is useful to it. Iraq has passed its test in the eyes of America and it has proved that it is at the disposal of that country and ready to bow to its wishes. The links between the two countries are becoming stronger every day: America grants Iraq loans and supplies it with goods and, most probably, weapons—indirectly, as we know; and it probably also supplies Iraq with arms directly. Visits are exchanged at the highest level, and it was decided a few days ago that an American delegation would go to Iraq. America definitely does not want the Iraqi régime to be weakened or destroyed; on the contrary, it wants to strengthen it. However, despite the desire of America and those who wish the Iraqi régime to survive in order to repay their money and their loans, I assure you that these policies will not succeed, because the force of Islam and the Islamic revolution will finally triumph over the Iraqi régime [cries of "God is great" and applause from the crowd].

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, say "God is one, God is eternal; he neither begot nor was begotten, and he has no equal".

Peace be with you, and may His mercy and blessing be upon you.

DOCUMENT S/17101*

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 April 1985]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, I enclose, for your

information, a copy of a statement which the Minister will issue later today.

The statement reaffirms South Africa's commitment to the peaceful resolution of the problems of our region.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/233-S/17101.

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

(Signed) Kurt von SHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Mr. R. F. Botha, issued at Cape Town on 15 April 1985

On 1 November 1984 the Department of Foreign Affairs announced that the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) would soon meet to discuss the completion of the disengagement process. At the envisaged JMC meeting on 19 November it was decided that a ministerial meeting between the Republic of South Africa and Angola should be held as soon as possible to set a final date for the move of the JMC Headquarters to the border and to reach an agreement which would ensure peace and stability along the South West Africa/Angola border after the completion of the JMC's functions. Those talks have not yet taken place but South Africa continues to be prepared to hold ministerial discussions with Angola on the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and

also with regard to the utilization by the peoples of Angola and South West Africa/Namibia of the Ruacana/Calueque project.

The main factor which has delayed the final move to the border in recent months has been the annual rainy season offensive of SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization]. The rainy season is now drawing to a close and although SWAPO has not abandoned its terrorist activities against the people of South West Africa/Namibia, its main infiltration attempt has been repulsed and it has suffered heavy losses.

Despite SWAPO's continuing activities the South African Government has given instructions for the disengagement of the South African forces in the area in question from southern Angola to commence as soon as possible and to be completed this week. The security of the people of South West Africa/Namibia will if necessary be assured from South West Africa/Namibia. The Security Forces will not hesitate to take whatever action may be necessary should SWAPO step up its cross-border violence.

South Africa trusts that its decision to complete the disengagement process will enhance the prospects for peace in the region and will, in particular, be conducive to the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Such a development would open the way to the realization of one of the Lusaka agreement's main objectives, namely the peaceful resolution of the problems of the region, including the question of the independence of South West Africa/Namibia.

Over the past 16 months South Africa has established a useful working relationship with the MPLA [Movimento Popular de Liberação de Angola] and the Government, including no fewer than five bilateral ministerial meetings. It hopes that this relationship will serve as the basis for growing dialogue aimed at the peaceful resolution of the problems of the region.

DOCUMENT S/17102*

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 April 1985]

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 at 3.30 p.m. on 13 April 1985, and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"According to the information received from the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in spite of the repeated pronouncements of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the armed and irresponsible aggressions of the Pakistani frontier forces against residential districts are continuing with the use of heavy weapons such as mortars and recoilless guns.

"In the course of 25 days, namely, from 15 March to 9 April 1985, residential areas of Barikot district, Kunarha province, came under heavy fire 13 times, on 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 31 March and 4, 6, 8 and 9 April. Among others, on 8 and 9 April, the dwellings of the population were brought under intensive fire, as a result of which some children and women were martyred and several residential houses were destroyed and also great losses were inflicted on the crops of the people.

"The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemn these aggressions of the Pakistani frontier forces and the arming and dispatching of bandits into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for murder and plunder

and strongly protest over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is to be mentioned further that the Pakistani authorities must put an immediate end to these armed aggressions and interference, which have caused enormous human and material losses and have posed a danger to the security of the frontier areas. Otherwise, the responsibility for their dangerous and heavy consequences shall rest with the militarist authorities of Pakistan."

Likewise, the Director of the First Political Department stated to the Pakistan Chargé d'affaires that:

"The Pakistani authorities, in order to cover up their aggressive actions, in continuation of their baseless previous accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have once again claimed that four Afghan aircraft allegedly penetrated 4 kilometres into the airspace of Chitral on 11 April 1985 and dropped 9 bombs on an area 3 kilometres south-east of Arando, which have caused no damage.

"The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consider this claim as a groundless and malicious allegation and categorically reject it. They demand that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such insinuations, which have no other result but increased tension in the frontier."

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/40/234-S/17102.

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[15 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the information bulletin issued at the end of the high-level meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the countries of the Contadora Group and Central America held at Panama City on 11 and 12 April 1985.

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

(Signed) Aquilino E. Boyd
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information bulletin issued in Panama City by the plenipotentiaries of the countries of the Contadora Group and of Central America on 12 April 1985

In accordance with the notice of convocation issued by the Contadora Group, as requested by the Central American Governments at the meeting held on 16 March in Brasilia and attended by their Ministers for External Relations and the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group, a meeting of high-level representatives of their Governments, vested with full powers to assume commitments, was held on 11 and 12 April in Panama City.

According to the notice of convocation, the purpose of the meeting was to define the mechanisms for the execution and follow-up of the substantive norms envisaged in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-

operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex], particularly those relating to verification and control with regard to security matters.

The proposed objectives were achieved in a satisfactory manner when the representatives of the Central American Governments, demonstrating the latter's political will, made progress with regard to the adoption of the commitments concerning execution and follow-up, defining their criteria and essential bases.

It should be noted that agreement was reached on the establishment of the following mechanisms proposed by the Contadora Group: (a) *Ad Hoc* Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Political and Refugee Matters; (b) Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters; (c) *Ad Hoc* Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Economic and Social Questions.

The mechanisms which were the subject of the negotiations will guarantee the conditions of efficiency, independence and impartiality to which the negotiation process sponsored by the Contadora Group has always aspired. Similarly, it should be noted that these agreements reflect respect for the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, self-determination of peoples and peaceful settlement of disputes which have guided these peace efforts since they were initiated in January 1983.

The results achieved confirm that the Contadora Group is the appropriate forum for dealing with the Central American situation and represent significant progress in the Contadora Act negotiations. This will make it possible to take up the pending issues with a renewed constructive spirit at the next meeting, which is to be held in the first half of May, on the basis of the approaches suggested by the Contadora Group with a view to their appropriate resolution.

Lastly, the participants thanked the President of the Republic of Panama, Mr. Nicolás Ardito Barletta, and the Minister for External Relations, Mr. Fernando Carodoze Fábrega, who expressed to the participants their satisfaction at the constructive result of their efforts and reaffirmed the firm intention of Panama to continue promoting, together with Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, the process of understanding among the Central American countries, within the framework of the principles and norms of international law.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/235-S/17103.

DOCUMENT S/17104*

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[16 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the document entitled "Statute of the Verification and Control Mechanism for Security Matters" which was drawn up by the representatives of the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras during meetings held at San José, Costa Rica, and at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in February and March, respectively.

The purpose of the document is to ensure faithful compliance with the commitments and obligations with respect to security matters which the five Central American Governments have agreed upon as part of the provisions of what is to become the final text of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, and

which further develop the earlier comments of Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador which were circulated by the United Nations as a General Assembly document of 2 November 1984.³

On 15 March 1985, the Foreign Ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador presented the text of the Statute to their counterparts in the Contadora Group at a meeting of the nine Ministers for External Relations in Brasilia. Various ideas contained in the document were adopted at the recent meeting of plenipotentiaries in Panama on 11 and 12 April, and since the document is now under discussion at the technical level, it was felt that it might be useful for it to be circulated as a further proposal aimed at ensuring an effective and lasting peace in Central America.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/889-S/17104.

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

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

ANNEX

Statute of the Verification and Control Mechanism for Security Matters under the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

CONTENTS

Chapter

- I. DEFINITIONS
- II. PURPOSES AND STRUCTURE
- III. PERMANENT COMMISSION
 - Section I. Membership of the Permanent Commission
 - Section II. Executive Secretary
- IV. INTERNATIONAL CORPS OF INSPECTORS
 - Section I. Director of Operations
 - Section II. Responsibility of the International Corps of Inspectors
 - Section III. Organization of the International Corps of Inspectors
 - Section IV. Reports
- V. ARRANGEMENT FOR LIAISON
- VI. FINANCING, ADMINISTRATION AND FACILITIES
- VII. OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE MECHANISM IN THE RECEIVING STATE
 - Section I. Compliance with the law
 - Section II. Maintenance of order and discipline
 - Section III. Identification, entry and departure
 - Section IV. Appearance, markings and registration of vehicles, vessels and aircraft; operating licenses
 - Section V. Insurance of vehicles, vessels and aircraft
 - Section VI. Deceased members—measures concerning personal belongings
- VIII. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
 - Section I. Immunity from criminal, civil and administrative legal process
 - Section II. Premises of the Mechanism
 - Section III. Privileges and immunities of the Mechanism
 - Section IV. Customs and tax provisions
- IX. SPECIAL FACILITIES
 - Section I. Currency of the receiving State
 - Section II. Communications and postal services
 - Section III. Use of lines of communication
 - Section IV. Water, electricity and other public services
 - Section V. Supplies
- X. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
- XI. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
- XII. FINAL PROVISIONS
 - Section I. Supplementary agreements
 - Section II. Entry into force

Chapter I

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Statute, the terms listed below shall be defined as follows.

"The Act": The Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex].

"Governmental authorities": Any civilian and military authorities assigned functions relating to the Mechanism in accordance with the provisions of this Statute;

"National contingents": Personnel of the same nationality provided by the Participating States for the International Corps of Inspectors;

"The Convention": The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 15 February 1946;

"The Corps": The International Corps of Inspectors;

"Central American States or Parties": Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua;

"State Party or Party": Any of the Central American States which are signatories of the Act;

"Participating State": State participating in the Mechanism which are neither Central American States nor members of the Contadora Group;

"Receiving State": A State in which members of the Mechanism have functions to perform;

"Contadora Group": Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela;

"The Board": The Claims Board for the settlement of claims of a private law character;

"The Mechanism": The Verification and Control Mechanism for Security Matters, comprising the Permanent Commission and the International Corps of Inspectors;

"Members of the Mechanism": The members of the Permanent Commission, the Executive Secretary, the Director of Operations, the staff of the Permanent Commission and of the International Corps of Inspectors, and any person not a resident of the receiving State employed by the Mechanism or assigned to it, and spouses and dependent family members of such persons;

"Resident of the receiving State":

- (a) A person possessing the nationality of the receiving State;
- (b) A person residing in the receiving State;
- (c) A person present in the territory of the receiving State who is not a member of the Mechanism.

Chapter II

PURPOSES AND STRUCTURE

1. In accordance with part II.2 of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, a Verification and Control Mechanism for Security Matters shall be established for the purpose of monitoring and ensuring faithful compliance with the commitments and obligations set forth in the Act.

2. The Mechanism shall be composed of (a) The Permanent Commission; (b) The International Corps of Inspectors.

Chapter III

PERMANENT COMMISSION

Section I

Membership of the Permanent Commission

1. The Permanent Commission shall be made up of representatives of the five Central American States and representatives of four States which have not participated in the Contadora negotiating process who are of recognized impartiality and have the technical and financial capacity and the political will to co-operate for peace in Central America.

The States participating in the Permanent Commission shall be proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by consensus by the Central American countries before the entry into force of the Act.

The Participating States shall serve for renewable two-year terms.

Should a vacancy arise as a result of the definitive absence of an individual appointed to the Permanent Commission by a State Party or a Participating State, it shall be filled in accordance with the same procedure as for initial appointments at least three months before the vacancy arises.

2. The Permanent Commission shall begin to function on the date on which the Act enters into force.

3. Once duly constituted, the Permanent Commission shall, at its first session, appoint an Executive Secretary from among the representatives of the four Participating States, who shall be responsible for the permanent functioning of the Permanent Commission.

4. The decisions of the Permanent Commission shall be taken by simple majority.

5. The Permanent Commission shall have such functions as are assigned to it in the Act and as are provided for in this Statute or any supplementary agreement between the Central American States.

6. The headquarters of the Permanent Commission shall be at . . .

Section II

Executive Secretary

1. The Permanent Commission shall appoint from among the members of the Participating States an Executive Secretary for a two-year term of office; on the expiry of that term he shall be replaced by another member representing a Participating State in the Permanent Commission of a nationality different from his own and that of the Director of Operations.

In the absence of the Executive Secretary, the Permanent Commission may appoint one of its members other than the Director of Operations to carry out the functions of the Executive Secretary on a temporary basis.

2. The Executive Secretary shall direct the Permanent Commission in the performance of its functions with respect to monitoring, conciliation, information and administration.

The Executive Secretary shall have the power and authority to act on behalf of the Permanent Commission, to represent it legally, to enter into contracts, to acquire and alienate property, and to take all steps necessary for the performance of his duties, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, this Statute and the instruments granting privileges and immunities to the Permanent Commission.

The Central Office of the Executive Secretary shall be situated at the headquarters of the Permanent Commission. The Executive Secretary shall conclude a Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the Republic of . . . which shall provide for the privileges and immunities of the Permanent Commission and its staff, including the international Corps of Inspectors, in keeping with its status as an international body.

3. In addition to recruiting staff directly, the Executive Secretary shall request Participating States which are members of the Permanent Commission to provide staff needed for the performance of functions assigned to the Commission.

The Executive Secretary shall also, at the request of the Director of Operations, ask those countries to provide qualified personnel for the performance of the functions assigned to the International Corps of Inspectors. In both cases, the Executive Secretary shall secure a commitment that the personnel will not be withdrawn from Central America without adequate prior notice.

4. The Executive Secretary may recruit locally such staff as may be required. At the request of the Executive Secretary, the authorities of the receiving State shall provide assistance in recruiting such staff. The terms and conditions of employment for locally recruited staff shall be determined by the Executive Secretary and shall be governed by the labour legislation of the receiving State.

5. The Executive Secretary shall report to the Permanent Commission on his activities from time to time whenever requested to do so. He may also raise with one or more of the Parties, as the case may be, any matter relating to the functioning of the Permanent Commission. With that end in view, each Party shall designate high-ranking officials to ensure liaison with the Executive Secretary.

When one of the Parties or the Executive Secretary requests a meeting of the Permanent Commission, the meeting shall be held within 48 hours at a venue to be determined by the Executive Secretary.

Chapter IV

INTERNATIONAL CORPS OF INSPECTORS

Section I

Director of Operations

1. The Permanent Commission shall designate by consensus from among the members of the Participating States a Director of Operations, who shall be of a nationality different from that of the Executive Secretary and shall be responsible for planning and directing the activities of the International Corps of Inspectors. The term of office of the Director of Operations shall be two years, on the expiry of which he shall be replaced by one of the members of the Participating States on the Per-

manent Commission of a nationality different from his own and from that of the Executive Secretary.

2. The Director of Operations shall have full authority over the verification and control activities of the International Corps of Inspectors, to which end he shall issue the Standing Procedural Regulations in accordance with the general guidelines laid down by the Permanent Commission. He shall establish a chain of command linked to the heads of the national contingents provided by the Participating States members of the Permanent Commission and of the International Corps of Inspectors. The Director of Operations shall have authority, exercised through the established chain of command, over the members of the assigned contingents.

3. The Director of Operations shall bear overall responsibility for the conduct of the personnel under his authority. The heads of the national contingents of which the International Corps of Inspectors is made up shall be responsible for disciplinary measures in their respective national contingents. The Director of Operations may, upon authorization by the Permanent Commission, order the heads of the national contingents to withdraw any member of their contingent from the International Corps of Inspectors, without prejudice to the disciplinary measures that may be taken by the national contingent.

4. The seat of the Office of the Director of Operations shall be the same as that of the Executive Secretary.

Section II

Responsibility of the International Corps of Inspectors

1. The International Corps of Inspectors shall be made up of the national contingents provided by the Participating States members of the Permanent Commission proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by the Parties by consensus. The Corps shall also have the necessary administrative personnel, which shall be provided by the Permanent Commission.

The Corps shall be under the direct authority and responsibility of the Director of Operations. Each contingent shall be headed by a person of its own nationality.

2. The Corps shall perform the functions and duties specified in the Act and in the present Statute.

3. The Corps shall monitor the performance of the commitments and obligations in respect of security matters provided for in the Act, and shall do its utmost, within its sphere of competence, to investigate exhaustively any alleged violation of its terms.

4. To ensure the effective discharge of its verification and control duties, the Corps may, as it deems appropriate, establish, direct and operate check-points, patrols and observation posts along the international frontiers and within the territory of the Parties, as well as any other mechanism necessary for the discharge of its duties.

5. The Corps shall verify and control periodically, in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the Permanent Commission, strict compliance with the ceilings for arms and troop strength established in the Act and its annexes. This activity shall be carried out once a month unless decided by the Parties.

6. Without prejudice to its other verification and control functions, the Corps shall carry out additional verification operations within 48 hours following receipt of a request from any of the Parties.

7. In carrying out verification and control activities in the territory of one of the Parties, the Corps may or may not, as it deems appropriate for the effective discharge of its functions, given prior notification to the Party in whose territory the investigation is to be conducted.

8. When the Director of Operations ascertains the existence of a violation, he shall immediately inform the Permanent Commission in order that it may take the relevant measures so that, within 48 hours from the time of official notification, the Party or Parties responsible rectify the violation.

The Party or Parties responsible shall notify the Permanent Commission of the measures taken, and the Commission shall order the additional investigations by the Corps necessary to confirm the effectiveness of the measures in question.

9. The Corps, through the Director of Operations, shall inform the Permanent Commission of all actions taken by individuals or groups of private citizens in violation of the provisions of the Act, in order that the Permanent Commission may notify the authorities of the Party concerned and monitor the measures to be taken by the appropriate authorities to rectify the actions thus notified. Likewise, the Permanent Commission may request any other information from the Party concerned

with respect to the incident, or specifically on the measures taken to put an end to the reported actions and punish the individuals or groups responsible.

10. For the performance of its functions, the Corps shall enjoy freedom of movement in and access to the territory of the Parties, and to this end its members may freely cross international frontiers subject to no requirement other than the submission of appropriate identification.

11. Support flights by the Corps shall conform to the rules and procedures governing local and international flights, as the case may be. The Parties undertake to grant without delay overflight and landing permits where appropriate.

12. In order to ensure air safety, the air traffic control authorities shall be notified in a timely manner of verification and control flights made by aircraft of the Corps within the territory of any of the Parties.

13. Notification of verification and control flights made by the Corps across international frontiers shall be communicated to the air traffic control authorities of each of the Parties concerned as deemed appropriate for the effective discharge of their functions.

Section III

Organization of the International Corps of Inspectors

1. The International Corps of Inspectors shall have a suitable organization for carrying out its functions and shall be provided with the necessary offices, together with the required administrative and operational staff.

2. With the prior authorization of the Permanent Commission upon the request of the Director of Operations, the personnel of the Corps shall be provided with arms and equipment suitable for its peace-keeping mission.

3. The personnel assigned to the offices of the Corps shall include, *inter alia*, staff from each of the Participating States, members of the Permanent Commission, and the International Corps of Inspectors. The staff shall be organized by the Director of Operations, who shall fill posts in such a way as to ensure their appropriate distribution among the nationals of the Participating States.

Section IV

Reports

1. The International Corps of Inspectors shall submit its reports to the Permanent Commission through the Director of Operations no later than 24 hours after the completion of a verification and control mission or after the confirmation of a violation.

The Corps shall submit, through the Director of Operations, a monthly report to the Permanent Commission giving a summary of its activities and the conclusions which it has reached on the basis of the operations of the check-points, observation posts and patrols, or other means of verification and control used.

2. The Director of Operations, with the approval of the Permanent Commission, shall determine the format, requirements and terms of reference for the reports.

3. The reports of the Permanent Commission to the Parties shall be transmitted promptly through the national liaison offices of the Corps in the five Central American countries.

Chapter V

ARRANGEMENT FOR LIAISON

1. A permanent arrangement for liaison between the Parties and the Verification and Control Mechanism shall be established as a means of promoting the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act with regard to security matters.

2. Each Party shall set up in its own capital a Liaison Office under the direction of a high-ranking national official, which shall be staffed by its own nationals and have direct access to the authorities responsible for national security and defence. Direct telephone links shall be set up between the national liaison offices, the headquarters of the Permanent Commission, and the offices of the Corps. Any other necessary means of communication shall also be set up.

3. Joint meetings of the national heads of the five Liaison Offices, which shall be presided over by the Director of Operations, shall be held at least once a month.

Any Party or the Director of Operations may request a special meeting, which shall be held within a period of 24 hours after the request has been made.

The first monthly meeting shall be held in . . . no later than two weeks after the International Corps of Inspectors has assumed its duties. Subsequent meetings shall be held in turn in the capitals of the Parties on the basis of alphabetical order, unless the Parties decide otherwise.

On its own initiative or at the request of any Party, the Permanent Commission shall use its good offices in order to resolve any issue which has not been settled through the arrangement for liaison and which hampers or prevents the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Chapter VI

FINANCING, ADMINISTRATION AND FACILITIES

1. The Mechanism shall be financed by contributions from the Parties and other States, international organizations, individuals and private institutions. The contributions shall be used to establish a Central American Peace Fund, to be administered by the Executive Secretary, who shall be authorized to solicit and receive contributions.

2. The budget for each financial period shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary and approved by the Permanent Commission. The financial period shall be determined by the Executive Secretary after consulting the Permanent Commission.

3. The Executive Secretary shall draw up the necessary administrative and financial regulations and submit them for the approval of the Permanent Commission.

The financial regulations shall include a provision to ensure that a periodic independent and professional audit is conducted and that the audit report is transmitted to the Permanent Commission and the contributors to the budget.

4. At the request of the Executive Secretary, each Party shall provide in its territory the necessary facilities for the proper functioning of the Mechanism. The Parties shall not be compensated for the use of grounds, buildings or any other type of movable or immovable property placed at the disposal of the Mechanism according to agreement.

Chapter VII

OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE MECHANISM IN THE RECEIVING STATE

Section I

Compliance with the law

1. The members of the Mechanism shall respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. They shall refrain from any activity which is not in keeping with the international nature of their function. The Executive Secretary shall adopt all appropriate measures to ensure compliance with these obligations.

2. In carrying out their obligations and for the purposes of this chapter, the members of the Mechanism shall receive their instructions solely from the Executive Secretary and the authorities in the chain of command established by the Executive Secretary.

3. The members of the Mechanism shall exercise maximum discretion with regard to all matters related to their functions; they shall not disclose any information of which they have knowledge by virtue of their duties in the Mechanism, unless they have been authorized to do so in the performance of their functions by the Permanent Commission, the Executive Secretary, or the Director of Operations, as the case may be. This obligation shall not cease upon the termination of their duties with the Mechanism.

Section II

Maintenance of order and discipline

1. The Executive Secretary shall take appropriate action to ensure the maintenance of discipline and order and guarantee the security of the members of the Mechanism. The Executive Secretary, in conjunction with the Director of Operations, may order the stationing of security guards on the premises and in the areas where the Mechanism is carrying out its activities.

2. The security guards shall promptly hand over to the competent national authorities of the receiving State any individual who is not a member of the Mechanism and has been detained or temporarily placed in their custody.

3. The competent national authorities of the receiving State shall promptly hand over to the Permanent Commission any member of the Mechanism who has been detained or temporarily placed in their custody.

4. The authorities of the receiving State and the Permanent Commission shall duly co-operate with each other in disciplinary and criminal cases when necessary in order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions set forth in the present Statute.

Section III

Identification, entry and departure

1. The Executive Secretary shall notify the receiving State of the names, duties and scheduled dates of initial arrival and final departure of the members of the Mechanism.

The Executive Secretary shall issue members of the Mechanism with identity cards, presentation of which will enable them to enter or leave the receiving State.

Members of the Mechanism shall be exempt from customs inspection and from all restrictions on entering or leaving the territory of the receiving State. Members of the Mechanism shall also not be subject to the residence or domicile rights during their stay there.

2. Members of the Mechanism shall at all times carry the personal identity card issued by the Executive Secretary.

Members of the Mechanism must present their identity card if requested to do so by a competent authority of the receiving State, but it may not be taken from them.

3. If a member of the Mechanism terminates his service with it and is not repatriated, the Executive Secretary shall immediately inform the authorities of the receiving State and shall provide the latter with any information it may request.

Section IV

Appearance, markings and registration of vehicles, vessels and aircraft; operating licenses

1. When on duty, members of the Mechanism shall wear the identity badges issued by the Executive Secretary.

Official vehicles, vessels and aircraft shall be of the colour determined by the Executive Secretary and shall carry special identity and registration numbers which the Executive Secretary shall notify to the authorities of the receiving States.

These vehicles, vessels and aircraft shall be entered in a special register by the receiving State.

2. The authorities of the receiving State shall, upon presentation, accept as valid permits or licences issued by the Executive Secretary for official vehicles, vessels and aircraft.

Section V

Insurance of vehicles, vessels and aircraft

The Executive Secretary shall arrange for all vehicles belonging to the Mechanism to be covered at least by third party insurance.

Section VI

Deceased members—measures concerning personal belongings

The Executive Secretary shall make the necessary arrangements in respect of the body of a member of the Mechanism who dies in the territory of the receiving State. The expenses involved shall be borne by the Mechanism.

The Executive Secretary shall refer any claims received in respect of debts contracted by the deceased person in the territory of the receiving State to the appropriate channels.

Section I

Immunity from criminal, civil and administrative legal process

1. Immunity from criminal, civil and administrative legal process is accorded under this Statute to members of the Mechanism, in respect of their official functions but not their personal activities.

2. The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the State Party or participating State concerned, as the case may be, may waive immunity from legal process (penal, civil and administrative) in respect of members of the Mechanism. The Executive Secretary shall notify such waiver of immunity from legal process to the Permanent Commission, in accordance with the procedure established in this paragraph.

3. The waiver must always be express.

4. The initiation of legal proceedings by a member of the Mechanism shall preclude him from invoking immunity from legal process in respect of any counter-claim directly linked with the principal claim.

5. A waiver of immunity from legal process in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply a waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the judgement, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

6. In cases where the Executive Secretary or the Permanent Commission, as the case may be, does not waive the immunity of members of the Mechanism, an effort must be made to find a just and equitable solution of the matter.

7. No judgement may be executed in respect of members of the Mechanism, except as provided in Section ____, paragraph ____, of the present Statute and provided that there is no infringement of the inviolability of the person or residence of the member concerned.

8. Members of the Mechanism shall not be compelled to give evidence.

9. The Executive Secretary shall, at the request of the receiving State, arrange for any member of the Mechanism who breaks the laws to leave the territory of that State.

10. Unless the Executive Secretary waives immunity from legal process, members of the Mechanism shall be subject solely to the jurisdiction of their respective States in respect of any offence committed in the receiving State.

11. The members of the Mechanism shall enjoy immunity from civil and administrative legal process, except in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 (a), 1 (b) and 1 (c) of article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.¹¹

12. Disputes between a member of the Mechanism in the exercise of his official functions and a resident of the receiving State and any other disputes shall be settled in accordance with the procedure provided in chapter ____, section ____, of the present Statute.

13. In the event of court proceedings against a member of the Mechanism, the Executive Secretary shall, through the appropriate diplomatic channels and at the request of a court in the receiving State, certify whether or not the proceedings are connected with the member's official functions.

Section II

Premises of the Mechanism

The premises officially used by the Mechanism shall be inviolable and subject to the authority and control of the Executive Secretary, who, with prior authorization by the Permanent Commission, may allow the authorities of the receiving State access to such premises.

Section III

Privileges and immunities of the Mechanism

1. The Mechanism shall enjoy the privileges and immunities conferred by article II of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention". The provisions of article II shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of participating States used in the receiving State in connection with the activities of the Mechanism.

2. The importation, free of duty, of the property of the Mechanism shall be expedited with the least possible delay, and shall be arranged by the Executive Secretary, through the appropriate diplomatic channels of the receiving State.

3. The Executive Secretary shall adopt all necessary measures to avoid any abuse to such fiscal privileges and the sale of such property without the express authorization of the receiving State.

4. The nine representatives of the States members of the Permanent Commission shall be granted, together with their spouses and dependent family members, the same privileges and immunities accorded to diplomatic agents under international law.

Section IV

Customs and tax provisions

1. The receiving State shall exempt members of the Mechanism from the payment of taxes on the salaries and emoluments which they receive from their national Governments or the Mechanism. They shall also be exempt from the payment of any other taxes or duties in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

2. The members of the Mechanism shall have the right to import, free of duty, their personal effects upon taking up their posts, in accordance with relevant international custom and practice.

3. The members of the Mechanism, with respect to their personal property which is not essential to the discharge of their functions, shall be subject to the customs and foreign exchange laws and regulations of the receiving State.

4. Upon termination of their service with the Mechanism, members may, notwithstanding the foreign exchange regulations of the receiving State, take with them those funds which the Executive Secretary certifies as having been obtained in the form of emoluments from their respective national Governments or from the Mechanism and which the member in question has converted into national currency at the Central Bank of the receiving State.

5. In order to ensure compliance by members of the Mechanism with the customs and tax laws and regulations of the receiving State, the Executive Secretary shall co-operate with the customs and tax authorities of the receiving State, in accordance with the present Statute and any other relevant supplementary agreement.

Chapter IX

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Section I

Currency of the receiving State

If the Executive Secretary so requests, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall make available, subject to repayment in another mutually acceptable currency, currency of the receiving State required for the use of the Mechanism, including for the acquisition of property for members of the Mechanism, at the rate of exchange officially recognized by the receiving State.

Section II

Communications and postal services

1. The Mechanism shall have the right to use the communications services provided for in article III of the Convention.

2. The Mechanism shall be empowered to establish and operate the communications systems necessary for the performance of its functions, subject to the provisions of article 35 of the Torremolinos International Telecommunication Convention of 25 October 1973¹ on harmful interference. The frequencies on which any station of this type may be operated shall be duly authorized by the competent authorities of the receiving State.

The Mechanism and the authorities of the receiving State shall hold such consultations as may be necessary with a view to avoiding harmful interference.

3. The Mechanism shall have the right to priority with regard to telegrams and telephone calls addressed to Governments, its offices or

those of the International Corps of Inspectors, in accordance with the rights accorded to the United Nations under article 39 and annex 3 to the Convention mentioned in the preceding paragraph and in article 5, paragraph 10, of the telegraphic regulations annexed thereto.

4. The Mechanism shall also have the right to unrestricted communications by radio, telephone, telegraph or any other means and to establish the services necessary for the maintenance of such communications among and between its staff and its premises, including the establishment of fixed and mobile radio transmitting and receiving stations.

5. The receiving State shall recognize the right of the Mechanism to conclude agreements for the handling and transport of private correspondence addressed to or sent by its members. The receiving State shall be informed of such agreements before they are implemented.

6. When the postal agreements applicable to the private correspondence of the members of the Mechanism cover operations involving the transfer of money or the transport of packages or parcels out of the receiving State, the competent authorities of the latter and the Executive Secretary shall agree on the conditions in which such operations shall be carried out in the receiving State.

7. The correspondence of the Mechanism shall be inviolable and shall not be subject to interference or censorship by the receiving State.

Section III

Use of lines of communication

When the Mechanism uses roads and highways, bridges, port facilities, airports and railways, it shall not be subject to the payment of fees, tolls or taxes, except for the payments directly related to services requested and received.

Section IV

Water, electricity and other public services

1. The Mechanism shall have the right to the use of water, electricity and other public services at tariffs equal to those set for diplomats resident in the receiving State.

2. At the request of the Executive Secretary, the authorities of the receiving State shall assist the Mechanism in obtaining water, electricity and other public services required and, in the event of an interruption or threat of interruption of any service, shall accord to the needs of the Mechanism the same priority as that given to essential government services.

Section V

Supplies

At the request of the Executive Secretary, the authorities of the receiving State shall assist the Mechanism in obtaining from local sources the equipment, supplies and other goods and services required for its operation. The members of the Mechanism shall purchase locally, on the terms prevailing in the market, the articles necessary for their consumption and the services they need.

Chapter X

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

1. Claims of a private law character shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The Executive Secretary shall be obliged to set forth in the relevant contract the necessary arrangements for the settlement of claims arising out of contracts or other claims of a private law character which are not covered by subparagraph (b) below.

(b) A permanent Claims Board shall be established to settle the following claims:

(i) Claims for whose settlement no contractual procedure has been established in accordance with paragraph (a) above;

(ii) Claims brought by a resident of the receiving State against the Mechanism or a member thereof concerning any injury allegedly sustained as the result of an action or omission by such members of the Mechanism in connection with their official functions;

- (iii) Claims brought by a receiving State against a member of the Mechanism;
 - (iv) Claims brought by the Mechanism against a receiving State or vice versa;
 - (v) Labour claims resulting from a work contract or work relationship brought by local staff recruited by the Mechanism.
2. The Board shall consist of a representative of the Parties, chosen by agreement between them, a representative of the Mechanism, and a Chairman who shall be appointed by agreement by the two representatives.

If the Parties and the Mechanism cannot reach agreement with regard to the appointment of the Chairman, they shall select one from the panel of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

3. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled within 30 days by the procedure established in this section for the original appointment.

4. Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the performance of its functions and a vote in favour by two members shall be sufficient for all deliberations and decisions of the Board.

5. The decision taken by the Board shall be binding and shall not be subject to appeal or to any other remedy.

The Parties shall recognize the binding character of the decision taken in accordance with this contract and shall have the obligations imposed thereby executed within their respective territories as if it were a final judgement handed down by one of their national courts.

Chapter XI

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. In accordance with part III, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the Act, the machinery for the settlement of disputes arising from the application or interpretation of the Act with regard to security shall function through:

(a) The Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America;

(b) The Joint Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America and the Contadora Group.

2. The Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America shall meet at the request of any of the Parties or be convened by the Executive Secretary within a period of 72 hours from the time of the notice of convocation, for the purpose of considering and taking a decision by consensus on any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Act which the Permanent Commission has been unable to settle.

3. The Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations shall take a decision on the specific situation brought to its attention, at the meeting convened for that purpose, without suspending the meeting or postponing the decision on the dispute.

4. The Joint Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America and the Contadora Group shall meet at the request of any of the Central American States, within a period of 72 hours from the time of the notice of convocation, for the purpose of considering the

dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Act which the Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America has been unable to settle.

5. At the Joint Meeting, the Contadora Group shall use its good offices to enable the Central American States to adopt a decision on the dispute by consensus.

In any event, at the Joint Meeting, the Central American States shall take a decision at the meeting convened for that purpose, without suspending the meeting or postponing the decision on the dispute.

6. If no decision putting an end to the dispute is taken at the Joint Meeting, that venue shall be considered exhausted and the Ministers for External Relations of the States of the Contadora Group may suggest to the Central American States the use of 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.

7. The Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America can be held if three of its members are present.

The Joint Meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of Central America and the Contadora Group can be held if five of its members, at least three of whom are Central Americans, are present.

Chapter XII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Section I

Supplementary agreements

The Executive Secretary and the authorities designated by the receiving State may conclude supplementary agreements for the implementation of the present Statute.

Section II

Entry into force

This Statute shall enter into force in the same way and on the same date as the other provisions of the Act and shall remain in force so long as the Act is in force. Nevertheless, the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of chapter X, on the settlement of claims, shall remain in force until all the claims arising before the date of termination of this Statute and filed prior to or during the three months following the date of termination of this Statute have been settled.

DONE in the city of _____, Republic of _____, on _____ 19____.

For Costa Rica

For El Salvador

For Guatemala

For Honduras

For Nicaragua

DOCUMENT S/17106*

Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[17 April 1985]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of April 1985, to request that the two letters dated respectively 10 and 11 April 1985 (annexes I and II, respectively) addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation

Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Mohammad AL-MOSFIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/236-S/17106.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 10 April 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

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

Today, 10 April 1985, Israeli occupation forces and their Fascist, isolationist allies, continued their heavy artillery bombardment of the Tyre area, including the city and the Palestinian refugee camps of Burj Ash-Shamali, Al-Bass, and Al-Qasmiyah.

Yesterday, in a series of assaults in the area directed against the Palestinian refugee camps of Burj Ash-Shamali, Al-Bass and Al-Qasmiyah, the Fascist isolationist elements were supported by fire cover from 80 Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles. These tanks and armoured vehicles were also used to destroy several houses in the Burj Ash-Shamali camp. Civilians in the area were herded into the main square, and a house-to-house search was carried out in the city and also in the camps. Hundreds of civilians, including Palestinians, were arrested and taken to Israel.

For the 12th consecutive day, Israeli occupation forces and their Fascist isolationist allies have directed artillery shelling on the Ein El-Helweh and Miyah Miyah Palestinian refugee camps. Today's bombardment has so far resulted in the killing of four little children, three men and serious injuries to 15 others.

At this time, the Fascist isolationist elements under fire cover from Israeli occupation forces are attempting an assault on the Palestinian refugee camps of Ein El-Helweh and Miyah Miyah, in the Arab Salim and Al-Zahrani area.

As a result of the relentless barbaric artillery shelling of the residential area of Tyre, daily life has been brought to a standstill. Hospitals, mosques and churches where hundreds of displaced civilians had taken

shelter have been subjected to an endless barrage of artillery from Israeli occupation forces and their Fascist isolationist allies.

The PLO believes the aims and objectives of the Zionist enemy and their Fascist isolationist allies are now clear: impose a military siege by land and sea against the Palestinian refugee camps in Sidon and Tyre in order to uproot the Palestinian presence in south Lebanon, as a prerequisite and essential condition for the success of their plan to establish a so-called "safe border zone", which in turn announces the fulfilment of their aspiration to establish a sectarian, Fascist mini-State in south Lebanon.

Again, the Fascist junta in Tel Aviv has shown disregard for the Geneva Conventions and norms of International Law.

Chairman Arafat once again calls upon the United Nations to take adequate measures to put an immediate end to Tel Aviv's crimes against humanity, and to provide adequate protection for the safety and security of Palestinian refugees in south Lebanon.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to our letters of 1, 3 [see S/17075 and S/17085] and 10 April 1985 (annex I), I am further requested by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to inform you that at dawn today, 11 April, Israeli troops in south Lebanon and their Fascist isolationist allies resumed heavy artillery bombardment of Palestinian refugee camps in the Sidon area.

Radio Israel in its noon broadcast today announced that Israeli occupation troops had surrounded and besieged the Rashidiyeh and Burj Ash-Shamali Palestinian refugee camps, and that units of Israeli soldiers had entered the camps and were in the process of carrying out search and arrest operations.

DOCUMENT S/17107*

Letter dated 12 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[17 April 1985]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of April 1985, to request that the letter dated 11 April addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Mohammad AL-MOSFIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 April 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am requested by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to bring the following information to your urgent attention so you may be apprised of the deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestine territories.

For the past two weeks there has been an intensification in Tel Aviv's criminal policies in the occupied Palestinian homeland, while simultaneously the Zionist enemy is attacking Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon.

This neo-Nazi Zionist policy is being implemented in the form of exceptional military measures, and collective punishments against the towns and villages in the occupied Palestinian territories. These repressive measures are reported as follows:

Israeli occupation troops opened fire on Palestinians during the 30 March 1985 celebrations on the occasion of the Day of the Land, in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli occupation troops used brutal force and opened fire on Palestinians expressing solidarity and support for Palestinian political prisoners and detainees on the announcement of a prison strike. In Jerusalem and in the Gaza area, the mothers of detainees were not deterred and continued to express solidarity and support for the prison-strike.

Israeli occupation troops attacked students on the campus of El-Ibrahimiyyeh College in Jerusalem. One hundred and fifty students, girls and boys, were arrested and taken to different Israeli prisons for interrogation. The Israeli occupation authorities closed the school indefinitely. Similar repressive measures were taken against the Qadri Toukan School in Nablus, and Bir Zeit University.

The Israeli occupation authorities imposed a curfew on the Palestinian cities of Al-Birch and Ramallah, after an Israeli assault on the cities in which one Israeli occupation soldier died. Collective punishment had been imposed on the Palestinian population, and scores of Palestinian shops and businesses have been sealed and closed by the Israeli occupation army.

Israeli occupation troops attacked the Palestinian refugee camps in Shu'fat, Qalandia, Al-Jalazon, Al-Amaari, Al-Dheishch and Balata, where Palestinians were commemorating Martyr's Day, and observing commemoration of the Massacre of Palestinians at Deir Yassin in 1948.

Fascist Zionist settlers have intensified their attacks against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and have held meetings on the esplanade of Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/237-S/17107.

In Al-Khalil (Hebron) the Israeli military authorities declared the area of Al-Rmeileh a "military zone" and closed the area. Israeli military patrols have been increased, and a visible increase in the presence of Fascist Zionist colonial settlers in the streets of Al-Khalil (Hebron) is spreading fear through the Palestinian population under Israeli military occupation.

Chairman Arafat, on behalf of the PLO, calls upon the conscience of the world and upon all international and regional organizations to declare loudly their condemnation of continued Zionist aggression, and deter the Fascist aggressors and their agents from further crimes directed at the Palestinian people in an attempt to break their noble and legitimate resistance inside the occupied Palestinian homeland.

DOCUMENT S/17108

Note verbale dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[17 April 1985]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to Security Council resolutions 556 (1984) and 558 (1984).

It would be highly appreciated if this note and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to Security Council resolutions 556 (1984) and 558 (1984)

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in its attempt to implement the resolutions of the United Nations as well as other practical measures against the *apartheid* régime in South Africa, has broken all diplomatic, economic and military ties with Pretoria and has condemned the racist policies of the South African régime at concerned international forums, including the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Coun-

tries, calling for the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran attaches great importance to its relations with the nations of southern Africa—and especially the front-line States—and has, therefore, established diplomatic as well as essential economic ties with a substantial number of these African countries. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while refusing to issue or renew trade permits to its nationals planning to deal with South Africa, has prohibited all cultural and economic relations between its nationals and South Africa. Furthermore, no permission has been granted to the nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran to travel to South Africa, nor has any South African national been granted a visa to enter the Islamic Republic. Moreover, since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, all air and sea transport between the two countries has been terminated.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its support for the struggling people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as for the masses of Azania fighting to rid themselves of the colonial and racist yoke of Pretoria. We are prepared to take definitive measures to support universal action against the illegal domination by the racist régime in Pretoria and its anti-human policies against the black majority. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always played a major role in drafting resolutions against *apartheid* within the competent international bodies and has strongly and repeatedly condemned the racist policies of Pretoria.

DOCUMENT S/17109*

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[17 April 1985]

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 at 1.30 p.m. on 14 April 1985 and the Director of the First Political Department brought the following to his attention:

"According to the information received from the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a Pakistani aircraft with a speed of approximately 700 kilometres per hour and 3,500 metres altitude flew 15 kilometres deep into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Torkham area, Nangarhar province, at 9.06 a.m., local time, on 12 April 1985, and after flying for six

minutes left the airspace of Afghanistan and continued its flight towards Peshawar.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns this aggression of the Pakistani military forces and severely protests over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is further mentioned that the Pakistani militarist authorities should put an immediate end to such aggressions and provocative actions, otherwise, the responsibility of their dangerous and heavy consequences shall be borne by the militarist Government of Pakistan."

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. Faria ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/240-S/17109.

Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 April 1985]

The letter of 4 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to you [S/17080] totally misrepresents the truth concerning the temporary transfer of detainees from Ansar to a place of detention in Israel.

To characterize the release of 752 detainees by Israel on 2 April as "an attempt to palliate the reaction of international public opinion" is groundless. Those detainees were released for no other reason than the fact that they no longer constituted a danger to the security of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) units currently withdrawing from south Lebanon.

The temporary transfer to Israel of detainees who still constitute an immediate and real danger to the security of IDF became imperative because of material reasons arising from the particular circumstances currently prevailing in south Lebanon. The assertion in the Lebanese letter that such a temporary transfer violates provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949¹ is equally groundless, since, in article 49, second paragraph, the Convention explicitly authorizes such measures "when for material reasons it is impossible to avoid such displacement".

The "material reasons" for the temporary transfer of the Ansar detainees include the following:

1. Keeping the detainees at Ansar would have complicated and prolonged Israel's ongoing withdrawal from south Lebanon:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/253-S/17110.

2. Releasing the detainees would have added to the instability and bloodshed in south Lebanon and the likelihood of attacks against the IDF troops;

3. Building an alternative detention centre capable of providing adequate facilities for those detainees in the area being evacuated was not possible in the time frame of the ongoing withdrawal.

Efforts are now being made to establish a smaller facility in Majidiyah, in south Lebanon, designed for holding some of the detainees by IDF pending its withdrawal from the area. On this matter too, the assertions contained in the Lebanese letter are thus without foundation.

The detainees temporarily transferred to Israel are given suitable facilities and medical care, in accordance with the humanitarian standards laid down by the fourth Geneva Convention. They are given access to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who have started visiting them. They are also entitled to petition an Appeals Board, in accordance with Israeli law. Several have already been released and sent to their homes under Red Cross supervision, and this process is continuing.

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

DOCUMENT S/17111*

Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[18 April 1985]

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am requested by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to inform you that for the past few days Israeli occupation forces in the Tyre area have besieged the Palestinian refugee camps of Al-Bas, Rashidiyah, Burj Ash-Shamali, and Abu Aswad, and have conducted house-to-house search and arrest campaigns. Two hundred and seventy Palestinian civilians have been arrested and taken to unknown destinations.

It is clear that the Israeli occupation forces are attempting not only to break the will of the Palestinians in the area, but are hoping to create an atmosphere of terror and panic, facilitating the mass exodus of Palestinians from the Tyre area, as the Israeli occupation forces attempted in the Sidon area.

This strategy aims at the total liquidation of Palestinians in the refugee camps, and emptying southern Lebanon of all Palestinian presence, as the prerequisite and essential condition for their plan to establish a so-called "safe border zone", which in turn announces the fulfilment of their aspiration to establish a sectarian, Fascist, mini-State in southern Lebanon, for their isolationist allies.

(Signed) Mohammad AL-MOSFIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/254-S/17111.

Chairman Arafat once again calls on the United Nations to take adequate measures to put an immediate end to Tel Aviv's crimes against

humanity, and to provide adequate protection for the safety and security of Palestinians living in areas under Israeli military occupation.

DOCUMENT S/17112*

Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 April 1985]

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 at 11.30 a.m. on 17 April 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The Pakistani authorities, with a view to covering up their own aggressive actions in continuation of their previous baseless accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have once again claimed that six Afghan aircraft have allegedly penetrated 3 kilometres into the airspace of Chitral on 11 April 1985 and

have dropped three bombs, 2 kilometres south of Arandu which have caused no damage.

"The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consider this claim as a baseless and malicious charge and categorically reject it and demand that the Pakistani authorities put an end to such fabrications, which have no other result but increasing tension on the frontiers."

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/40/255-S/17112.

DOCUMENT S/17113

Note verbale dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 April 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note dated 21 December 1984, has the honour to state the following.

Convinced that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity, the Government of Ethiopia has steadfastly abided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international instruments which prohibit contacts of any sort with the racist régime of South Africa. Since the beginning of the struggle against *apartheid*, the Government of Ethiopia has, with no exception, barred by law

the entry into Ethiopia of any and all goods or materials produced in South Africa, including arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles. These legal measures are fully in force in Ethiopia today and will continue to be so as long as *apartheid* exists in South Africa.

Ethiopia, on its part, therefore sees no need for introducing additional measures as the already existing law prohibiting contacts with *apartheid* fully ensures strict application of the relevant United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*, including the provisions of Security Council resolution 558 (1984).

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

DOCUMENT S/17114

Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit the following message addressed to you by Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan, Minister of State for External Affairs, Government of India:

session of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia held today at New Delhi.

"On behalf of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to transmit to you the following statement adopted at the inaugural

"The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Extraordinary Session at New Delhi, have learned

DOCUMENT S/17110*

Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 April 1985]

The letter of 4 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to you [S/17080] totally misrepresents the truth concerning the temporary transfer of detainees from Ansar to a place of detention in Israel.

To characterize the release of 752 detainees by Israel on 2 April as "an attempt to palliate the reaction of international public opinion" is groundless. Those detainees were released for no other reason than the fact that they no longer constituted a danger to the security of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) units currently withdrawing from south Lebanon.

The temporary transfer to Israel of detainees who still constitute an immediate and real danger to the security of IDF became imperative because of material reasons arising from the particular circumstances currently prevailing in south Lebanon. The assertion in the Lebanese letter that such a temporary transfer violates provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949¹ is equally groundless, since, in article 49, second paragraph, the Convention explicitly authorizes such measures "when for material reasons it is impossible to avoid such displacement".

The "material reasons" for the temporary transfer of the Ansar detainees include the following:

1. Keeping the detainees at Ansar would have complicated and prolonged Israel's ongoing withdrawal from south Lebanon:

2. Releasing the detainees would have added to the instability and bloodshed in south Lebanon and the likelihood of attacks against the IDF troops;

3. Building an alternative detention centre capable of providing adequate facilities for those detainees in the area being evacuated was not possible in the time frame of the ongoing withdrawal.

Efforts are now being made to establish a smaller facility in Majidiyah, in south Lebanon, designed for holding some of the detainees by IDF pending its withdrawal from the area. On this matter too, the assertions contained in the Lebanese letter are thus without foundation.

The detainees temporarily transferred to Israel are given suitable facilities and medical care, in accordance with the humanitarian standards laid down by the fourth Geneva Convention. They are given access to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who have started visiting them. They are also entitled to petition an Appeals Board, in accordance with Israeli law. Several have already been released and sent to their homes under Red Cross supervision, and this process is continuing.

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/40/253-S/17110.

DOCUMENT S/17111*

Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[18 April 1985]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of April 1985, to request that the letter dated 15 April 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Riyadh Mansour, the Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad AL-MOSFIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/254-S/17111.

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 April 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am requested by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to inform you that for the past few days Israeli occupation forces in the Tyre area have besieged the Palestinian refugee camps of Al-Bas, Rashidiyeh, Burj Ash-Shamali, and Abu Aswad, and have conducted house-to-house search and arrest campaigns. Two hundred and seventy Palestinian civilians have been arrested and taken to unknown destinations.

It is clear that the Israeli occupation forces are attempting not only to break the will of the Palestinians in the area, but are hoping to create an atmosphere of terror and panic, facilitating the mass exodus of Palestinians from the Tyre area, as the Israeli occupation forces attempted in the Sidon area.

This strategy aims at the total liquidation of Palestinians in the refugee camps, and emptying southern Lebanon of all Palestinian presence, as the prerequisite and essential condition for their plan to establish a so-called "safe border zone", which in turn announces the fulfilment of their aspiration to establish a sectarian, Fascist, mini-State in southern Lebanon, for their isolationist allies.

DOCUMENT S/17112*

Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 April 1985]

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 at 11.30 a.m. on 17 April 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The Pakistani authorities, with a view to covering up their own aggressive actions in continuation of their previous baseless accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have once again claimed that six Afghan aircraft have allegedly penetrated 3 kilometres into the airspace of Chitral on 11 April 1985 and

have dropped three bombs, 2 kilometres south of Arandu which have caused no damage.

"The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consider this claim as a baseless and malicious charge and categorically reject it and demand that the Pakistani authorities put an end to such fabrications, which have no other result but increasing tension on the frontiers."

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/40/255-S/17112

DOCUMENT S/17113

Note verbale dated 15 April 1985 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 April 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note dated 21 December 1984, has the honour to state the following.

Convinced that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity, the Government of Ethiopia has steadfastly abided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international instruments which prohibit contacts of any sort with the racist régime of South Africa. Since the beginning of the struggle against *apartheid*, the Government of Ethiopia has, with no exception, barred by law

the entry into Ethiopia of any and all goods or materials produced in South Africa, including arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles. These legal measures are fully in force in Ethiopia today and will continue to be so as long as *apartheid* exists in South Africa.

Ethiopia, on its part, therefore sees no need for introducing additional measures as the already existing law prohibiting contacts with *apartheid* fully ensures strict application of the relevant United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*, including the provisions of Security Council resolution 558 (1984).

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

DOCUMENT S/17114

Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of India to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit the following message addressed to you by Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan, Minister of State for External Affairs, Government of India:

"On behalf of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to transmit to you the following statement adopted at the inaugural

session of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia held today at New Delhi.

"The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Extraordinary Session at New Delhi, have learned

with profound indignation that the racist South African régime has decided to proceed with its sinister scheme to install yet another puppet régime in illegally occupied Namibia. This manoeuvre by the racist régime of South Africa to install a so-called internal administration in Namibia constitutes a brazen defiance of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, which declared in its resolution 439 (1978) that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia is null and void.

"This illegal action has evoked universal disapproval. Since the General Assembly revoked South Africa's Mandate over Namibia nearly two decades ago, the Pretoria régime had been consistently demonstrating its intention to impose an internal solution in Namibia in utter disregard of the demands of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence and of the will of the international community.

"The Ministers energetically condemn and reject this latest action by South Africa and call upon the international community to condemn it and refrain from according any recognition to this latest ploy of the racist Pretoria régime to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the territory by impeding the implementation

of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), the only acceptable basis for the peaceful transition of the territory to independence.

"In the face of such blatant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), the Council should proceed forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VIII thereof, so as to ensure racist South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions.

"The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries once again reiterates its firm and unwavering commitment to the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

I should be grateful if you could circulate this message as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/17115*

Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[22 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the note of protest which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, sent today, 19 April 1985, to the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann. The note reads as follows:

"I am writing to bring to your attention the following events:

"1. Yesterday, 18 April, at 3.50 p.m., Honduran air force and navy bases received a distress call from a Honduran vessel, the *Tropik*, whose position at the time was 15° 06' north latitude and 82° 43' west longitude, in the vicinity of the Babel Keys, in Honduran jurisdictional waters. The ship was the target of hostile action by the Nicaraguan coastguard vessel 2-33; in response two aircraft and a naval patrol were dispatched to the scene of the incident.

"2. At 4.40 p.m., the Honduran aircraft proceeded to repulse the attack on the Honduran vessel, causing substantial damage to the attacking coastguard vessel, to the aid of which had come, also violating Honduran

waters, the Nicaraguan armed fishing vessel *Copesnica 14*.

"My Government protests most strenuously against this new incursion into the national territory, this time its waters, and against the hostile attitude displayed by the Government of Nicaragua. Events such as this set back the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group, in which Honduras has been sincerely and actively participating, since the Government of the Republic cannot eschew its constitutional duty to ensure respect for its national sovereignty and territorial integrity and it must consequently respond to any attack, in exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance."¹³

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text, the contents of which have already been brought to the attention of the Organization of American States, to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/890-S/17115.

DOCUMENT S/17116*

Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[22 April 1985]

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 at 11.30 a.m. on 18 April 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their baseless and false accusations, the militarist authorities of Pakistan have once again claimed that an Afghan aircraft entered the airspace of Chitral on 14 April 1985 and dropped two bombs on the Arandu area. They have further claimed that two Afghan aircraft penetrated the airspace of Darah at 8.50 a.m. on 15 April and dropped two bombs on an area 7 kilometres north-west of Darah, and afterwards, at noon of the same day, two other Afghan aircraft penetrated 2 kilometres into the airspace of Arandu and fired 20 rockets at an area 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu. Likewise, they have

claimed that at 3.16 p.m. on the same day two other Afghan aircraft allegedly entered 2 kilometres into the airspace of Arandu and dropped one bomb on an area 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu, as a result of which no damage occurred.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating these charges, considers the Pakistani claims as malicious, groundless and void of any reality and thus categorically rejects them, and points out that the militarist Government of Pakistan should refrain from levelling such baseless charges 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/40/257-S/17116.

DOCUMENT S/17117*

Letter dated 18 April 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[22 April 1985]

Further to my letter dated 25 March 1985 [S/17054], I have the honour to report to you the following violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 April 1985:

On 10 April, four Afghan aircraft intruded 4 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped nine bombs inside Pakistan's territory approximately 3 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

On 11 April, six Afghan aircraft intruded 3 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped three bombs inside Pakistan's territory approximately 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

On 14 April, one Afghan aircraft intruded 4 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped two bombs inside Pakistan's territory approximately 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

On 15 April, Afghan aircraft committed three violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory in the Arandu area of Chitral. At 0850 hours, two Afghan aircraft intruded 16 kilometres into Pakistan's territory in the Arandu area. These aircraft flew along the Chitral river up to Drosh and dropped two bombs approximately 7/8 kilometres north-west of Drosh. At 1200 hours, two Afghan aircraft intruded 2 kilometres into Pakistan's territory and fired 20 rockets approximately 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu. At 1516 hours, two Afghan aircraft

intruded 2 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace and dropped two bombs approximately 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

On 16 April, two Afghan aircraft intruded 2 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped two bombs inside Pakistan territory approximately 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as totally false the allegations made by the Kabul authorities that the Pakistan armed forces had fired on Barikot in Kunarha province 13 times during the period from 15 March to 9 April 1985, resulting in loss of life and property. The Government of Pakistan has similarly rejected as false and baseless another charge made by the Kabul authorities that on 12 April a Pakistan aircraft violated Afghan airspace over Torkham in Nangarhar province. Pakistan's rejection of the above-mentioned allegations was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad, who was told that the repetition of such baseless allegations only reflected an attempt by the Kabul authorities to shift the blame to Pakistan for developments within Afghanistan.

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/40/258-S/17117.

Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 April 1985]

Further to my letter of 15 January 1985 [S/16898], I have the honour to send you herewith additional information on the situation in Kampuchea as of mid-April 1985, consisting of excerpts from the message of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of the traditional New Year and on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea, on 13 April 1985. A map is also attached.

I should be most grateful if you would have this text and the attached map 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

Excerpts from the message of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of the traditional New Year and of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea

This year, how have the Vietnamese enemy fought against us? And what have they achieved? How have we fought back against them? And what have we achieved?

In order to make a correct assessment of the situation, we must answer these two linked questions.

1. *How have the Vietnamese enemy fought against us?
What have they achieved?*

As they are more and more bogged down, the Vietnamese enemy have sent in new reinforcements to strive to extricate themselves from their situation of defeat.

This year, they have sent in large reinforcements to fight us in the border area. However, they have only succeeded in taking over some parts of our liberated areas. They have not been able to destroy our forces.

In war, especially guerrilla war, the most important factor is combat strength. The battlefield can be changed but as long as we can preserve our military strength, we can keep on fighting.

The Vietnamese enemy have been able to take over some of our liberated areas but they have had to pay a very high price on the Phnom Malai-South Siophon front as well as in other fronts along the border. Our small guerrilla units have been fighting skillfully and creatively. The Vietnamese troops have suffered heavy losses by stepping on our land mines at every step before they gained an inch of our territory. As a result, from December 1984 to mid-February 1985, on the battlefields along the border, we killed or wounded more than 10,000 Vietnamese crack troops.

Another objective of the Vietnamese enemy's attacks was to prevent us from organizing the ceremony of credentials presentation by some ambassadors of friendly countries to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea. But this also failed. The Samdech received the credentials from those ambassadors as scheduled.

Thus, in their attacks along the border, the Vietnamese enemy have paid a very high price for a small result in the form of territory. In military terms, this means that they have met with failure.

2. *How have we fought back against the Vietnamese?
What have we achieved?*

Since last year, we have divided the battlefields throughout the country into three main zones: we have designated the region around the Tonlé Sap as battle zone I because of its strategic importance, which will decide the outcome of the war in Kampuchea. Battle zone II comprises the border area, and the remaining part of the country constitutes battle zone III.

This year, we have fought the Vietnamese enemy better and more actively than in previous years.

In battle zone II, as mentioned earlier, we keep actively fighting the war of attrition to eliminate more Vietnamese forces. In battle zone III, we have carried out our guerrilla warfare and our "five-target combat tactic" [S/170/0] better than during the previous dry season in destroying the enemy's commune administrative apparatus, disrupting the enemy's supply lines, such as railways, roads and highways, attacking their positions, their small or medium-scale mopping-up operations as well as attacking the provincial or district towns such as the provincial town of Ratanakiri (north-eastern region), the district town of Damber (in the province of Kompong Cham, eastern region), the district town of Kompong Tralach (province of Kampot, south-western region).

But most important is the development in battle zone I which, this year, presents the following significant points:

First, we have carried out our "five-target combat tactic" better than last year. The attacks against the commune administrative apparatus and the cutting of railways have become our daily targets. We cut the railways, the Vietnamese enemy repair them, we cut them again and so on, causing the enemy to face increasing difficulties in supplying their troops stationed in western Kampuchea.

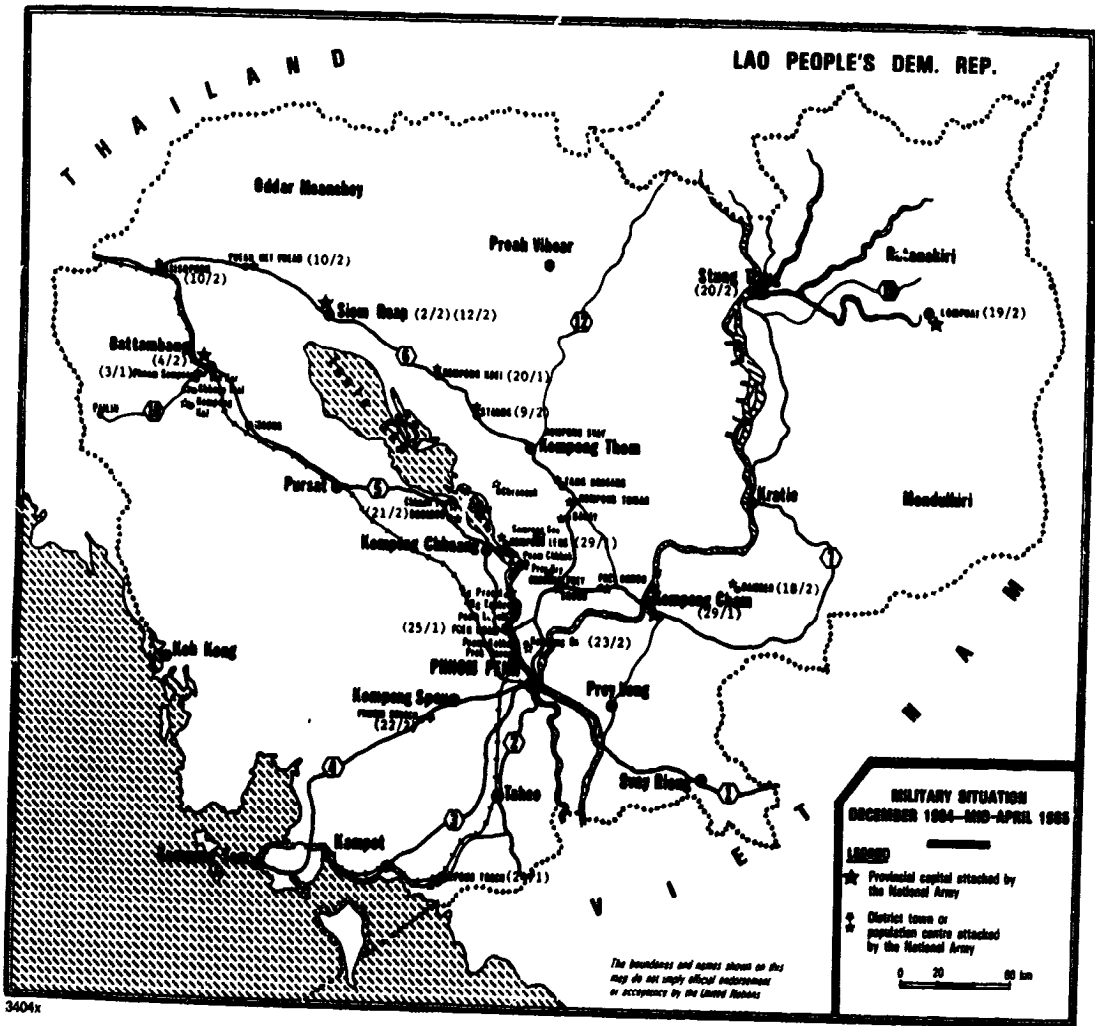
Secondly, we have increased and expanded our attacks against provincial and district towns as well as other population centres. This year, we attacked those provincial towns that we had attacked last year such as Battambang, Siem Reap and Pursat. In addition, we have attacked another provincial town, Kompong Chhnang.

We have increased our attacks against the district towns and population centres in the four provinces bordering the Tonlé Sap that we had previously attacked. Moreover, we have also attacked, this year, other district towns and population centres in the province of Kompong Chhnang, such as Chhnok Tru, Phat Sanday, Kompong Leng, Kompong Thkav, Peam Chhkok, Kompong Taches, Prey Kry, Samrong Sen, Chreanouk, the district sea of Borobor and the region of Peam Lovek.

Thirdly, we have expanded battle zone I up to the vicinity of the capital city, Phnom Penh. We have wiped out the Vietnamese enemy stationed along the Tonlé Sap river from Chhnok Tru, Kompong Leng, Kompong Thkav, Kompong Taches (district of Kompong Tralach, province of Kompong Chhnang) up to Prek Kdam, Koh Chen, Kompong Os, Peam Setha, Prek Pnoeu and Muk Kampoul (province of Kandal) at 12 kilometres from Phnom Penh. We have wiped out the Vietnamese enemy from the districts of Baray and Taing Kauk (province of Kompong Thom) up to the districts of Prey Chhor and Choeung Prey (province of Kompong Cham) and from Choeung Prey district to Roka Kong, Prek Ruasei, Prek Anh Chanh (district of Muk Kampoul) along the Mekong river. Our forces deployed on the Mekong river and those on the Tonlé Sap river have been able to join forces and are actively attacking the Vietnamese forces in the districts of Kompong Tralach, Ponhea Loeu and Muk Kampoul.

Thus, during this seventh dry season, we have been moving forward while the Vietnamese have been increasingly bogged down in the region bordering the Tonlé Sap lake as well as in the western border of Kampuchea. We rely basically on guerrilla warfare and have fought better than last year for we have improved our "five-target combat tactic" and expanded the battlefields, especially battle zone I, to the vicinity of the capital city, Phnom Penh. We have successfully fought the Vietnamese enemy in battle zone I before and after their attacks along the border. We have launched successful attacks against the provincial and district towns and other population centres, and against the enemy's commune administrative apparatus. We have disrupted their supply lines and destroyed their fighting forces and military equipment. We have been able

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/259-S/17118.



3404x

to fight the Vietnamese enemy during the dry season as well as the rainy season.

We continue to fight them actively in the three battle zones, which are interconnected. Thus, the Vietnamese are now facing an insoluble dilemma. If they try to oppose us in battle zone I, they will leave the other battle zones ill-defended.

Therefore, the Vietnamese cannot cope with our "five-target combat tactic" throughout the country. We keep attacking them according to this "five-target combat tactic", especially the attacks against the commune administrative apparatus which have political, economic and military significance. Politically, it means that we attack the Vietnamese administrative power, which commits all kinds of oppression and crime against the Kampuchean people. Economically, it means that we attack the Vietnamese networks which plunder the rice from the Kampuchean population to feed their troops in Kampuchea and send to Viet Nam. Militarily, it means that we attack the Vietnamese networks which forcibly enlist young Kampuchean people to serve their war of aggression. Thus, when we repeatedly attack the commune administrative apparatus year by year, we actually shake and destroy, step by step, the political, economic, food supply and military structures of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. Wherever our army units have attacked the enemy, very deep inside Kampuchea, especially in the most densely populated battle zone I, they have also liberated the people from the iron fist of the Vietnamese enemy. They have been cheered by the people. We have thus expanded and strengthened our guerrilla zones, our guerrilla bases and our liberated zones. We have also mobilized more people and increased their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Thousands of Kampuchean soldiers forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy have taken the opportunity given by the attacks of our army against the Vietnamese to desert and either join us or go back to their home villages.

...

We have made progress in all fields. The unity within the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been consolidated. The national unity to carry on the struggle until the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea has been strengthened. The Vietnamese manoeuvres aimed at splitting the Coalition Government have failed time and again.

In the international arena, the world community has increased its support for the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. It has seen more clearly the true nature of the aggression and expansion of Viet Nam, the danger of the expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam in South-East Asia and the Pacific. It

has also been more aware of the deceitful manoeuvres of Viet Nam, which refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions adopted during the past six consecutive years. The international community has furthermore condemned the Vietnamese aggressors and demanded the total withdrawal of their forces from Kampuchea.

On this occasion, we would like to express our deep gratitude to our friends near or far the world over who have provided support and aid for the struggle of the people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and called for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. We would like to thank especially the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The position of ASEAN and the overwhelming majority of other countries committed to peace and justice the world over is not only an act of justice but also a real force combined with the struggle of the Kampuchean people in the battlefield. We are firmly convinced that these two forces combined will eventually compel the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw their forces totally from Kampuchea so that the people of Kampuchea will be able to live again in peace. Kampuchea will regain her sovereignty as an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country; peace and security in South-East Asia and the Pacific will be really guaranteed.

The more the Vietnamese aggressors are bogged down, the more barbarous they become. They have been killing our people every day. They round up our people, force them to build fences around their villages and forbid them to go out and carry out their productive activities. They plunder the paddy and rice of the Kampuchean people and starve them. They round up our people and force them to clear the forest along their supply routes and even at the border with Thailand, thus forcing our people to leave their villages, rice paddies and fields. As a result hundreds of our people have died and continue to die by starvation and disease. The Vietnamese aggressors continue also to use chemical weapons against our people. This year, thousands of our people have been forced to flee their villages and fields and to seek refuge in the Kingdom of Thailand.

All of us have suffered tremendously. Our anger at the Vietnamese aggression becomes most vehement. We all are determined to strengthen our national unity, to keep on fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors until they totally withdraw from our beloved fatherland.

...

Our struggle has been strenuous and complex but we have won successive victories in all fields. Based on these victories over the past six years and on our resolute determination with the support of the world community, we will certainly win final victory.

...

DOCUMENT S/17119

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

(Original: English)
[22 April 1985]

ANNEX

Statement issued on 19 April 1985 by the Department of State of the United States of America

The international settlement plan for Namibia's independence contained in United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is and remains the only agreed basis for an internationally recognized settlement. The United States and our allies in the contact group stand by that plan. The African front-line States also fully support resolution 435 (1978) as the only basis for Namibian independence. We note that the South African announcement from Cape Town yesterday affirms South Africa's intention to pursue the current negotiating effort aimed at achieving independence for Namibia under the United Nations settlement plan. It is the United States position that these negotiations involving Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola offer the best prospect for a settlement leading to the implementation of

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement dated 19 April 1985 by the Department of State of the United States of America following the announcement of the Government of South Africa's intention to establish an interim government in Namibia.

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

(Signed) Jose SORZANO
Acting Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

resolution 435 (1978). It is our view that the completion this week of the disengagement of forces in southern Angola, pursuant to the Lusaka accord of February 1984, lends further impetus to these negotiations.

As regards other elements in yesterday's announcement in Cape Town, we would simply note that it has long been our position, and that of our contact group partners, that any purported transfer of power that might take place now or in future to bodies established in Namibia by

South Africa is null and void. Such institutions will have, as Secretary Shultz stated on 16 April, no standing. We have not recognized them in the past and will not do so now. Our negotiating effort continues with the Governments concerned. Thus, we view the announcement regarding internal administrative arrangements inside Namibia as without effect on these negotiations or the agreements already achieved thereunder.

DOCUMENT S/17120

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

(Original: English)
[22 April 1985]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement handed to the South African Government on 15 April 1985 concerning the latest developments in Namibia.

After the South African State President's response to the proposals put to him on 25 March by the Multi-Party Conference, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman made the following statement in London on 19 April:

"Having seen the State President's response we wish to confirm that what we said in this statement [of 15 April] remains valid. We note however that the South African Government have stressed that they will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognized independence for South West Africa."

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

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

ANNEX

Statement handed to the South African Government by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 April 1985

The British Government note with concern the Government of South Africa's consideration of the proposal of some of the Namibian internal parties for a transitional government.

The British Government would regard any unilateral measures taken by the South African Government in relation to the establishment of constitutional bodies and to the transfer of power in Namibia to be null and void. No arrangements that may be established as a result of such measures would have any status whatsoever under the United Nations settlement plan. Nor can the South African Government's responsibility to bring about the implementation of the United Nations plan be delegated to any Namibian party.

The only agreed basis for internationally recognized independence for Namibia is United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978), to which the British Government is formally committed. Under resolution 435 (1978) the constitution for an independent Namibia is to be drafted by representatives of the Namibian people chosen in a free and fair election. The British Government consider that any document which purports to be a constitution for an independent Namibia, but which was drafted under procedures other than those provided for in resolution 435 (1978), would be without effect.

DOCUMENT S/17121

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[22 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The Iraqi régime has claimed, in its military communiqués of 18 and 19 April 1985, that the cities of Mandali and Ghazanieh have been the targets of the artillery fire of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While strongly rejecting these baseless allegations, the Islamic Republic of Iran alerts the international community to the fact that these unfounded allegations are pretexts for resumption of savage Iraqi attacks against civilian areas in the Islamic

Republic of Iran, as well as attempts on the part of Baathist criminals to justify their illegal attacks against unarmed merchant ships in the Persian Gulf.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17122

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[22 April 1985]

I am writing to you in order to convey the letters dated 19 April 1985 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 appreciate it if you would arrange for the aforementioned letters to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing in connection with the following extremely grave events.

Yesterday, 18 April, at 1600 hours, two coastguard vessels of the Sandinist navy, on routine patrol in waters under Nicaraguan jurisdiction, sighted a pirate craft in the Edimburgo keys, 10 miles to the south-east of Cabo Gracias a Dios. Our coastguard vessels sailed in the direction of the pirate craft, which fled to waters under Honduran jurisdiction. Subsequently, the Nicaraguan coastguard vessels, which had resumed their patrol of Nicaraguan waters in the sector, were attacked by three fighter planes of the Honduran Air Force which were flagrantly violating Nicaraguan airspace. As a result of this criminal action, the Dabur-type Nicaraguan coastguard vessel was sunk and one of the crew members was killed, four were wounded and one was reported missing.

Because of these extraordinary events, which in every respect are a breach of international law and the standards of civilized conduct among nations, the Government of Nicaragua expresses its alarm and concern and points out to the Government of Honduras that the above events appear to have the objective of creating artificial disputes with Nicaragua with a view to securing congressional support for President Reagan's plan to continue his immoral and brutal war of aggression against Nicaragua and diverting the Honduran people's attention from the grave institutional crisis besetting Honduras.

The Government of Nicaragua, in presenting in the most express and vigorous terms its protest about these extremely grave actions, which are a serious threat to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and hence undermine the prospects for a prompt peace in the Central Amer-

ican region, makes an urgent and vigorous appeal to the Government, the armed forces and the people of Honduras to avoid falling into the trap which the enemies of peace are preparing in order to block the way towards a peaceful solution and thereby close the door to dialogue and negotiation so as to be able to resort to force, which would inevitably generate a regional war with unforeseeable consequences for the future of peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 19 April 1985 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing to you in connection with the following.

In accordance with reports obtained from our own intelligence sources and from observation posts of our armed forces situated in the common frontier zone, I wish to inform you that various units of counter-revolutionary forces are in Honduran territory, in the immediate vicinity of the frontier in the department of El Paraiso, dressed in grey-green uniforms, similar to those worn by members of the Sandinist People's Militia and having in their possession three trucks similar to those used by the Sandinist People's Army.

This information agrees with that contained in old plans of the United States Central Intelligence Agency aimed at fomenting attacks on Honduran villages and causing massacres among the civilian population of Honduras through actions which, carried out by mercenary forces in the service of the United States Government, would be attributed to the Government of Nicaragua and its armed forces, with a view to creating artificial incidents that give rise to large-scale military actions against the Nicaraguan people.

As stated in my other letter of today's date [annex I], in which I denounced the criminal attack perpetrated by three fighter planes of the Honduran Air Force against a Nicaraguan coastguard vessel, these war plans form part of the strategy worked out by the United States Government for the purpose of creating tension between the two countries in order to secure congressional approval of new funds for continuing the brutal war of aggression against Nicaragua and diverting the attention of the Honduran people and the international public from the current institutional crisis besetting the Government of Honduras.

The Government of Nicaragua is hereby alerting the Honduran authorities and denouncing the aforementioned plans which, if they should come to fruition, would give new momentum to the brutal war of aggression imposed on us by the United States Government. The Government of Nicaragua is therefore making an urgent appeal to the Government of Honduras to adopt forthwith, in accordance with its proclaimed peace proposals, all necessary measures to prevent such acts of provocation from introducing more serious factors of tension and instability into Central America.

**Letter dated 23 April 1985 from the representative of France
to the President of the Security Council**

(Original: French)
{23 April 1985}

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made on 19 April 1985 by the spokesman of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs following the announcement by the South African Government of its decision to set up an interim government in Namibia.

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

(Signed) Philippe LOUET
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of France
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Namibia: statement made on 19 April 1985 by the spokesman of
the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

The French Government has always demonstrated its commitment to the speediest possible implementation, without any kind of prior condition, of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which is designed to permit the accession of Namibia to internationally recognized independence.

The French Government will therefore consider as null and void any initiative for the establishment of an interim government in Namibia.

DOCUMENT S/17124*

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
{23 April 1985}

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement dated 20 April 1985 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the South African authorities' plot to set up a "transitional government" in Namibia. I would be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and the statement as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LING Qing
Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Statement dated 20 April 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China**

On 18 April 1985, the South African authorities announced their approval of the establishment of a so-called "transitional government" in Namibia which would exercise limited autonomy. This is a new plot of the South African authorities aimed at further blocking the independence of Namibia in defiance of resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council on the independence of Namibia, and is an open challenge to the international community. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this.

The so-called "transitional government" the South African authorities have plotted to set up in Namibia is nothing new. It is only a refurbished version of the so-called "internal solution". Surely, the plot is bound to fail.

The Chinese Government and people strongly demand an immediate termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South African authorities, and unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978). The Chinese Government and people will unwaveringly support the Namibian people in their just struggle to win national independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization until their final victory.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/263-S/17124.

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Bill Hayden, M.P., in the House of Representatives on 18 April 1985 in which he introduced an Australian Code of Conduct for Australian companies with commercial interests in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you could circulate this statement as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Cavan O. HOGUE
Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Bill Hayden,
in the House of Representatives on 18 April 1985

Successive Governments have expressed in this House on many occasions their abhorrence of, and indignation at, the lethal and unjust system of *apartheid* practised in South Africa. Honourable Members will recall that, as recently as 22 March, I vented the Government's outrage at the killing of at least seventeen black South Africans by police the day before the twenty-fifth anniversary of the infamous massacre at Sharpeville. My remarks then were wholeheartedly endorsed. I am pleased to say, by the Honourable Member Mr. Goldstein, who speaks for foreign policy for the Opposition.

The Uitenhage killings were the culmination of a series of violent clashes between black people and police in South Africa. At least 200 people were killed last year during demonstrations against *apartheid*. Before the Uitenhage incident, 18 people had been killed and more than 200 injured in the Crossroads disturbances. Indeed, more than 100 people have been killed by the South African authorities so far this year. Many non-white leaders have been detained. Unrest and resistance among non-white South Africans continue to grow, despite the official force arrayed against them.

South Africa is unique in the most melancholy sense: it has built its very constitution on the cornerstones of racism; it has organized its very society on the basis of racism; it is defending racism by the most repressive security laws and apparatus. The South African Government's defence of this racist system has been combative and brutal. It has responded to dissent, however peaceful, with systematic repression. Instead of analysing the causes and effects of its problems, it has continued to delude itself by blaming so-called revolutionary elements, allegedly funded and directed from outside the country. In fact, there are signs that it is preparing to bear down even more energetically on non-parliamentary opposition. Church leaders and their congregations have been arrested so as to prevent them demonstrating against Government actions. A three-month ban on all meetings by 29 specified organizations, including the United Democratic Front, has been imposed by the Minister of Law and Order. Fifteen black leaders and trade unionists who have been charged with treason have already been placed in detention. It is understood that a number of others are being held without charge.

These actions reveal in all its ugly detail the South African Government's determination to stifle the expression of public dissent from its policies, however peaceably that dissent may be expressed. They demonstrate the emptiness of the South African Government's promises to enter into genuine and constructive dialogue with black leaders.

The South African Government has now decided to abandon its immoral legislation which created so much personal tragedy inside South Africa and so much ridicule outside it. The change is welcome and it should be acknowledged. But it must also be recognized as an

advance that is slight so long as the other, fundamental parts of the apparatus of racial repression remain. I am referring to such legislation as the Group Areas Act and the pass laws and the whole workaday machinery of *apartheid*.

For Australians, the continuing violence and loss of life and the diminution of freedom in South Africa are matters of profound concern. We have urged South Africa in the strongest possible terms to ease racial tensions and establish dialogue with representative leaders of those who oppose its policies. Certainly, the Australian Government cannot, in present circumstances, accept the credibility of South Africa's professions of intent to reform the social system which is causing such division. It is this system—this fundamental denial of human rights—which is the root cause of the violence and confrontation which are tearing South Africa apart. It is *apartheid* which has created and is aggravating so much tension and unrest in southern Africa as a whole. For all these reasons, the present Australian Government, like its predecessor, continues to take action in a number of areas in an effort to induce the South African Government to abandon *apartheid*.

With this policy of inducement in view, the Government conducted a broad-ranging review of all our relations with South Africa in May 1983. One result was a tightening in the conditions applied to civil aviation and sporting links between Australia and South Africa. Included in the relations examined in the review were normal commercial activities in South Africa by Australian companies. In the absence of comprehensive economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council and implemented by South Africa's major trading partners, the review led the Government to decide to permit these activities to continue but without avoidable official assistance. In this context it was decided also that the question should be investigated whether or not a formal, voluntary code of conduct should be observed by Australian companies with commercial interests in South Africa. I wish to announce to Honourable Members that, as a consequence of this investigation, the Government has decided that such a scheme should be introduced.

It is clearly unacceptable for any Australian company to pursue commercial activities in South Africa which might exploit the peculiar employment conditions which arise because of *apartheid*. Several major developed countries have voluntary, official or private, codes of conduct for the activities of their national companies operating in South Africa, for example, the European Community and Canadian codes and the Sullivan Principles in the United States of America. It has been accepted that these codes have had a moderating influence on South Africa's labour situation. The Australian Code of Conduct will bring standards for Australian companies in South Africa into line with the standards for companies operating there under the provisions of other codes.

The proposed Australian Code takes account of recent developments in industrial relations in South Africa. Since 1979, following the acceptance by the South African Government of many recommendations by the Wiehahn commission of inquiry into labour relations, black trade unions have developed significantly, as has the industrial relations system in which they operate. Labour law has been rid of provisions that discriminated on the basis of race, and protection from intimidation and unfair dismissal by employers is now assured by law. Despite these statutory provisions, there are still extensive restrictions on black workers. The right to strike is still restricted, for example, and black workers are restricted by laws which fall outside the strict scope of industrial relations: influx control laws such as the Black Urban Areas Act and the Group Areas Act. There are also provisions which disadvantage black workers in other areas, including job mobility, training, workers' compensation and safety. A number of prominent trade union leaders are among those detained by the South African authorities.

I must acknowledge the scepticism of some black South African activists and others about the efficacy of codes of conduct. It has been claimed that such action has, at best, an ameliorative effect on *apartheid* while leaving its fundamental nature and effects unchanged. These people argue that fundamental changes in South Africa can be brought about only by strong external economic pressure, such as comprehensive sanctions or disinvestment. They argue that, while such drastic action will cause short-term economic difficulties for black South Africa

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/265-S/17125.

cans, it is the only way to strike directly at *apartheid*. The Government's 1983 decision does not put Australia in a position to take such unilateral action. I must emphasize that there is no general movement by other countries to implement disinvestment or more comprehensive economic sanctions, nor has the United Nations Security Council taken such action.

It should be borne in mind that, were Australia to act unilaterally in this area (as some have strongly recommended), we would only penalize ourselves with no evident impact on South Africa. Other suppliers would move into our place. To be effective, sanctions would (I repeat) have to be applied by all of South Africa's major suppliers. We believe that effective economic sanctions should be instituted by the world community, including South Africa's major trading partners, and we would implement an embargo of this nature.

I am confident that the introduction of an Australian Code of Conduct will be a positive and productive action. There is some evidence that black economic power, which has been both a cause and effect of the development of black trade unions, is still growing. Ultimately, this will have an important impact on the process of change and reform in South Africa, particularly as it affects black people. There are a number of reasons for this prospective growth in black economic power: the absolute and proportional increase in the number of blacks in the economically active population; the predominance of blacks in the work force; their upward movement to more specialized jobs; their growing consumer strength; their continuing industrial organization. I am sure that all Australians welcome these trends.

Successive Australian Governments have vigorously pursued policies to demonstrate Australian opposition to *apartheid*: restriction of sporting contacts, observance of an arms embargo and strict control of government-to-government contacts such as official trade promotion and airline services. There is, however, no Australian requirement of Australian companies to apply any particular practices or employment standards in their business dealings with or in South Africa, although some companies may be covered by the scope of other business codes of conduct. The proposed Code of Conduct is designed to remedy this omission and is in line with action taken by other major trading nations. An Australian Code of Conduct, attuned to the current labour situation in South Africa, will provide support for reformist political change in South Africa.

The development of a distinctly Australian Code of Conduct has been a complex and lengthy process. We have tried to produce a document reflecting the Government's policy on economic relations with South Africa, the attitude of the Australian community toward South Africa, Australia's own human rights policies and legislation, and recent developments in South Africa. At the same time, the Government has observed the legitimate commercial interests of Australian companies with interests in South Africa.

The Australian Code of Conduct will be a voluntary undertaking to apply to Australian companies or their subsidiaries, branches or affiliates operating in, investing in or having representation in South Africa and which employ non-white personnel. The Code incorporates, in its reporting format, a requirement for companies adhering to it to report annually to the Australian Government on their compliance, which will be monitored. The Code's requirements relate to all non-white employees of Australian companies with operations in South Africa, reflecting the Government's concern about discrimination against all non-white people, of whatever racial or ethnic background. Its provisions are based on widely accepted international and domestic principles and are consistent with the basic human rights conventions of the International Labour Organisation and Australia's Racial Discrimination Act.

The Government appreciates that there are those who will expect and argue that the Code should not be a voluntary but a mandatory one. However, successive Australian Governments have subscribed to the principle that no other country should exercise extraterritorial legal authority extending to the operations of commercial entities functioning within Australia. All political parties have supported this position. I cite the steadfastness with which this country opposed the extension of United States anti-trust legislation to the activities of commercial entities operating in Australia. In these circumstances to insist that the Code of Conduct now proposed should be mandatory and with penalties, in the absence of mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council, would be inconsistent with this basic principle.

Companies adhering to the Code would behave in a manner and apply standards fundamentally consistent with their legal obligations and accepted standards of social responsibility in Australia. The Code does not require companies to take action outside what can reasonably be

considered normal commercial activities or industrial relations practices, nor are companies expected to breach South African laws. For these reasons the Government expects and hopes that the maximum number of companies would agree to adhere to the Code.

The Objectives of the Code make it clear that the application of these principles to the operations of Australian companies with interests in South Africa is to ensure that Australian companies should not exploit the peculiar employment conditions generated by *apartheid*.

The operative paragraphs of the Code itself are self-contained and cover the significant aspects of *apartheid* which can affect companies in their commercial activities. The provisions are comparable with those of other codes while taking into account subsequent developments in South Africa, such as the acceptance of black trade unions.

In outline, the Code's provisions cover the following matters:

(a) *General*: the Code is introduced by a brief statement of the basic principle of equality of treatment irrespective of race.

(b) *Desegregation at place of work*: rejects segregation, which is a particularly offensive form of racial discrimination.

(c) *Employment and industrial relations practices*: applies the principle of equality of treatment to recruitment, employment and industrial relations practices. Particular attention is given to the development of trade unions and comparable organizations.

(d) *Remuneration*: applies the fundamental principle of equal pay for equal work. The provision recognizes, however, that staged programmes may be necessary to achieve this but insists that minimum wages must be at appropriate levels.

(e) *Training and management*: extends the general principle of equality of treatment to the training and development of employees to facilitate the advancement of non-whites, who may be educationally disadvantaged because of *apartheid*, to senior positions.

(f) *Labour restrictions*: provides guidance to companies for appropriate action to alleviate the deleterious effects of both restrictions on the free movement and residence rights of non-white South Africans and migrant labour which result from such restrictions. Because the restrictions occur outside the work-place (but have direct consequences for the work-force) recommended action is limited to providing advice and aid relating to legal matters.

(g) *Quality of life*: takes into account the social and economic hardships imposed on non-whites in South Africa, and proposes fringe benefits and other measures which are consistent with those which a socially responsible employer in Australia would provide.

(h) *Monitoring*: companies' adherence to, and compliance with, the Code plus the reporting of these matters will be major factors in the Code's success.

The Department of Foreign Affairs will administer the Code, including the reporting format, the annual replies to which will provide the basis for effective monitoring. The form of the reporting format questionnaire seeks to balance the need for detailed information on the major operative aspects of the Code with the requirements for brevity, simplicity and avoidance of intrusion into the commercial activities of companies.

As the Code will be a voluntary undertaking it is desirable that there be consultations with relevant Australian interest groups, prior to the Code's finalization, in order to obtain maximum domestic support for it. This process of consultation will be undertaken by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which will shortly be writing to major industry organizations, the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation to seek their views on refinements which might be introduced into the Code. Following the consultative process, the Code will be widely publicized and I shall issue both general and individual invitations to Australian companies to adhere to it.

The Government expects that all Australian companies with interests in South Africa will comply with the Code. It will encourage companies to pledge publicly their adherence to the Code. It believes that full adherence to the provisions of the Australian Code of Conduct will provide better living conditions for all employees of Australian companies with interests in South Africa. The Code will enhance the reputation of those companies and reinforce the effectiveness of Australian and international opposition to *apartheid*.

The Government also intends to monitor the operation of the Code and evaluate its effectiveness as a basis for Australia's exploring the possibility of bringing about world-wide adherence to its principles in a multilateral mechanism. We would look for opportunities in the United Nations, including as a member of the Security Council, to advance this policy.

Finally, the Government has decided to take a further decisive step to express its abhorrence of *apartheid*. As a member of the Security Council, Australia may be presented with a proposal for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. Honourable Members should know that Australia would vote in favour of such a proposal. Its motive for this policy is to try to induce the South African Government to abandon a vile and pernicious doctrine which by forming the basis for all its actions is leading ineluctably to national suicide and international instability.

I want to conclude by dealing with a separate but related matter about which I feel very strongly: the suggestion that some Australians would be playing cricket in South Africa. Many of our prominent athletes have announced that they would not compete against South Africa: Mark Ella in rugby and Tom Carroll and Tom Current in surfing are honourable examples. A number of sports associations have made the same stand, such as the Australian Cricket Board and the Surf Life Saving, the Women's Bowls and the Australian Squash Racquets Associations. The Government welcomes the position of these individual athletes and organizations and respects them for it. Those who may be considering offers to play cricket in South Africa should follow their example and reject the offers.

However they may try to rationalize it, their playing as Australian representatives in South Africa would be understood around the world and used by the South African authorities as an Australian endorsement of *apartheid*. Such terrible things have happened in South Africa in recent days. Their pay for playing there would be nothing less than blood money. No material reward would compensate for the irreparable damage which association with *apartheid* would inflict on their honour and public respect.

I agree with the sentiments of the editorial in *The Age* last Tuesday and with its suggestion that any cricketers who accepted such blood money should incur severe penalties from the Australian Cricket Board. What they are thinking of doing would be unworthy of any athlete representing Australia. They would be willing to trade their standing as representatives of their country to be exploited by the South African Government as propagandist symbols for all that *apartheid* represents. Their presence would be used by the South African Government to give some sort of respectability to a way of living based on, and thriving on, a barbarous, violent racism. The higher their pay for this, the more ashamed they should be. I personally could never be proud of an Australian team that included players who had so little respect for the reputation of their country.

DOCUMENT S/17126*

Letter dated 22 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[24 April 1985]

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 at 4 p.m. on 20 April 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their baseless and false accusations, the Pakistani authorities have once again claimed that two Afghan aircraft allegedly penetrated 2 kilometres into the airspace of Pakistan on 16 April 1985 and dropped two bombs, 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu, which have caused no damage.

"The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consider this claim as a baseless and malicious charge and categorically reject it and demand that the Pakistani authorities put an end to such fabrications, which have no other result but increasing tension on the frontiers."

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. Ebrahim NENORAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/264-S/17126.

DOCUMENTS S/17127 AND ADD.1

Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT S/17127

(Original: Spanish)
[24 April 1985]

As I have informed you previously, in view of repeated allegations concerning the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, I decided to dispatch a medical specialist to examine Iranian patients hospitalized in Europe, allegedly as a result of the use of such weapons. My purpose was to obtain an authoritative and independent opinion on the information coming from the hospital centres concerned.

The specialist to whom I entrusted this assignment was Dr. Manuel Domínguez, who holds the rank of colonel in the Army Medical Corps and is a specialist in atomic,

biological and chemical weapons and professor of preventive medicine at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, in Spain. Dr. Domínguez was a member of the team of specialists which visited Iran in March 1984 and which submitted its report to the Council [S/16433].

Dr. Domínguez visited hospitals in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom from 1 to 5 April 1985. The report, dated 8 April, which Dr. Domínguez submitted to me is attached hereto.

(Signed) JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
Secretary-General

ANNEX

Report dated 8 April 1985 of the medical specialist appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate the allegations of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on a direct clinical study of the patients admitted to the various hospitals, on a reading of the clinical records supplied by the physicians responsible for the patients, on conversations with those physicians, on a study of the analyses made and on conversations held with the patients through interpreters furnished in London by the Iranian Embassy and at Recklinghausen by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I must point out that the patients cannot state the precise date of the attack, in view of the elapsed time and the difference in calendars. They also had difficulty in precisely locating the geographical site at which they were hurt.

To carry out my investigation, I visited the St. John-St. Elizabeth Hospital and Wellington Hospital in London, the Bijloke Hospital in Ghent and the Elisabeth-Krankenhaus in Recklinghausen from 1 to 4 April, spending 6, 7 and 8 April in preparing the report.

MEDICAL APPEARANCE OF THE PATIENTS

I examined six patients at the St. John-St. Elizabeth Hospital in London (one of them was at Wellington Hospital), three in Ghent and eight in Recklinghausen. In addition, the St. John-St. Elizabeth Hospital had another patient who was not present and who apparently had not been seriously affected, and also a cadaver which I was not able to examine.

The six patients in London, the three in Ghent and six of the patients in Recklinghausen exhibited a similar set of symptoms which varied only in the degree and extent of the lesions. In all cases the time elapsed between the date of the attack and that of observation was about 25 days. The symptoms and signs were the following:

—Conjunctival affection, except in those cases in which the patient had worn a gas mask properly adjusted to the face. The lesions ranged from a slight conjunctival irritation to corneal ulcerations and haemorrhages. Some patients exhibited palpebral oedema.

—The skin was blackened to varying degrees, depending on the severity of the affection. The axillae, perineum and genitals were severely blackened in most cases. The face was also blackened in those patients who had not worn a well-fitting gas mask.

—Cutaneous detachment over wide areas, and in some patients the skin was easy to detach. It was observable in some remnants of the wall of some vesicles which had been therapeutically lifted. The base of these areas was formed by erythematous granulation tissue. The affected area ranged from 80 per cent in one case to 5 per cent in another, and in the rest of the patients the area affected varied between these two values.

—The patients had no infectious lesions of the skin, a fact which suggested the possibility of an effect inhibiting the growth of germs, since we do not think the antibiotic prophylaxis used was sufficient to explain this absence of any cutaneous infection.

—Many patients suffered pains related to the large area of cutaneous denudation, to its depth and to the use of sedatives.

—There was a clearly marked hydroelectrolytic alteration. Some patients exhibited various biochemical alterations. Pharyngitis and laryngitis, with hoarseness, in most patients. Some patients were suffering from bronchial pneumonia, with pus, and in some cases even blood, in the sputum.

—There was no very marked medullary affection in most cases, although one patient developed severe neutropoenia.

All of these symptoms and signs are consistent with those observed by the specialists in the report prepared by the commission appointed in March by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and published on 26 March 1984 [S/16433]. From the clinical data, from the finding of yperite in the urine of the patient Moharram Firouzi, and from the

statement by some patients that they had smelled garlic at the time of the attack, it may be concluded that 15 of the patients studied had been the victims of an attack with bis-(2-chloroethyl) sulfide, or yperite.

Acute hydrocyanic-gas poisoning inhibits cytochrome oxidase, an enzyme of the respiratory chain. Such poisoning results in almost instantaneous constriction of the thorax, abdominal and thoracic pain, rigidity, and loss of consciousness, and if the exposure is sufficiently severe, it causes death, without leaving any traces observable in an autopsy. The gas has a typical odour of bitter almonds.

The patient Bahmari Behnam, hospitalized at the Elisabeth-Krankenhaus in Recklinghausen, had no lesions attributable to yperite, nor lesions of any other kind. His medical history revealed that he had been exposed to a possible gas attack, perceiving a strong odour of chocolate, followed by constriction and pain in the thorax and loss of consciousness. In the three cases hospitalized at Bijloke Hospital, Ghent, Professor Heyndrickx found blood cyanide values of 14.6, 20 and 28 micrograms per 100 ml (where the normal values are 0 to 10). It is possible, therefore, that yperite and hydrocyanic gas were used separately and simultaneously, although it is difficult to see how the same bomb could carry a liquid such as yperite and a gas such as hydrocyanic gas, or a solid and a liquid, as for example a cyanide and an acid such as sulphuric acid, in order to produce the gas when the explosion took place.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Chemical weapons were used during March 1985 in the war between Iran and Iraq.
2. Yperite was used, affecting Iranian soldiers.
3. The attacks were made by means of bombs dropped from aircraft, according to the statements of most patients.
4. It is possible that hydrocyanic gas was used, alone or in combination with yperite.

DOCUMENT S/17127/ADD.1

[Original: English/Spanish]
[30 April 1985]

Dr. Manuel Domínguez, by his letter dated 17 April 1985, has submitted the following supplement to his report, dated 8 April [S/17127], based on his review of medical records of patients treated in hospitals in Ghent and London, and in Vienna (which he was unable to visit owing to unavoidable circumstances):

"Professor Heyndrickx's analyses suggest that some patients were poisoned by organophosphorated agents not used in agriculture, because there is a great reduction in plasmatic cholinesterase, which has not been replenished although some time has elapsed between the attack and the analysis. Nor has it been replenished by hydrolysis of the phosphorylated cholinesterase or by reconstitution of new enzymes by the liver.

"The organophosphorated agent may have been Tabun, which would explain the presence of cyanide in some organic samples, for the explosion of bombs containing Tabun may cause that substance to decompose and produce hydrocyanide."

DOCUMENT S/17128*

Letter dated 24 April 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 April 1985]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo, Egypt, on 21 April 1985 regarding the South African authorities' decision to set up a "transitional government" in Namibia.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the circulation of this letter and its enclosure as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 April 1985 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt

Egypt is following closely the ongoing manoeuvres perpetrated by the South African racist régime aiming at the circumvention of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as outlined by Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

There is no doubt that the latest episode in those schemes as represented by the measures taken by the South African Government in collaboration with the so-called Multi-Party Conference is void of any international legitimacy and should be considered null and void. The international community, which condemned and rejected these schemes, has a responsibility to find ways and means to put an end to this outrageous disregard for the international rules and norms and to the denial of the Namibian people's right to freedom and independence. Egypt will spare no effort in its support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and will continue its endeavours as a member of the Security Council in order to terminate the sinister attempts of the South African racist régime.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/266-S/17128.

DOCUMENT S/17129

Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 April 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report that, at 2000 hours on 17 April 1985, the Iraqi régime shelled the city of Khorramshahr with a chemical cannon-ball. This latest Iraqi flagrant violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol³ has caused eye and throat irritation in a number of people.

The repeated Iraqi use of chemical weapons has renewed a sense of international outrage concerning chemical weapons, and the international community is looking to the Security Council to condemn the aggressor and thereby uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17131*

Letter dated 25 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 April 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that, despite the repeated protests by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of

the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the militarist authorities of Pakistan continue their irresponsible and impudent aggressions against our peace-loving country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/268-S/17131.

In connection with these aggressions, the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at noon on 22 April 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"A military aircraft of the Pakistan air force crossed the border in the Barikot region at 5.30 a.m. on 17 April 1985, and entered 20 kilometres into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at an altitude of 1,000 metres at 600 kilometres per hour. After accomplishing the flight, the aircraft flew towards the right side of Doshela Asmar and continued its way back to Pakistan.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously denounces these hostile aggressions and lodges its severe protest to the militarist Government of Pakistan. In this connection, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan notes that the militarist authorities of Pakistan should abandon immediately their aggressive actions and not further aggravate the tension in the borders of the two countries."

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. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17132* **

Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[26 April 1985]

On 19 April 1985, an Israeli naval vessel on routine patrol sighted an unidentified ship approaching Israel's coast. When the ship refused to halt and identify itself, the patrol boat fired warning shots. The unidentified ship opened fire, including rocket fire, and tried to escape. The patrol boat fired back and sank the ship. One body was recovered; 19 were apparently drowned. The remaining eight crewmen were rescued. They said they had set out from an Algerian port where they had received special training. They were ordered by Khalil Wazir, a Fatah "deputy commander", to attack three civilian targets in Israel. A PLO spokesman in Baghdad announced that same day that "several of its units were headed for Tel Aviv to carry out commando activity".

This aborted attack is merely the most publicized of several recent PLO attacks. On 20 April, David Caspi, a

Jerusalem taxi-driver, was murdered as he was driving home. A PLO spokesman in Amman said the PLO murdered Caspi to avenge the recent arrests of PLO terrorist Abu El-Nur and his collaborators. And two days earlier, on 18 April, the "Voice of the PLO" in Baghdad claimed responsibility for a bomb that had exploded in Jerusalem that day. This terrorist campaign should dispel any notions about the PLO's supposed tilt toward moderation. There is no moderation of any kind from an organization that gloats over the murder and bombing of the innocent and which seeks to terrorize an entire city. The PLO has proved once again that beyond vague formulations intended for public consumption outside the Middle East, it continues to espouse terror, and terror alone, as its *modus operandi* and its *raison d'être*.

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

* Incorporating document S/17132/Corr.1 of 29 April 1985.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/40/270-S/17132 and Corr.1.

DOCUMENT S/17133

Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[26 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Reza Amrollahi, the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Dr. Hans Blix, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, concerning the repeated military attacks by the criminal Iraqi régime against the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 March 1985 from the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The events of the past 12 months compel me to prepare and submit the following summary which, whilst highlighting the course of events for the information of those Member States unaware of the details of the case, demonstrates the harsh reality that an august international body such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is either totally impotent in observing and/or implementing its own adopted resolutions or else, and here more disturbingly, is strongly biased in its dealings with the relevant affairs of its various member States.

The decadent régime of Iraq, fully equipped with war matériel donated by the Powers of the east and the west, takes full advantage of all opportunities presented to it for devastating civilian targets in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Such opportunities are enhanced not only by the assistance of the super-Powers but also by the tacit approval, and even encouragement, of the international organizations. The response of IAEA, or rather the lack thereof, to the repeated military attacks of Iraq on the Bushehr nuclear power plant leads to the conclusion that such acts of aggression have created an inconvenient nonconformity between the atrocities of the aggressive régimes which are supported by the Powers of the east and/or the west, on the one hand, and the internationally adopted resolutions or codes of conduct, on the other. It is not surprising, therefore, that the supporting Powers of the aggressive régimes, not being able to reconcile the actions of their surrogates with the internationally adopted resolutions, prefer to remain silent under the circumstances. A salient instance of such discrepancies and conflicts of interest is demonstrated through IAEA resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/407 as applied to the Iraqi military attacks on the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

What follows, together with the attached supporting documents, will clearly amplify the above statements.

The first Iraqi armed attack against the Bushehr nuclear power plant took place on 24 March 1984 with blatant disregard of the IAEA resolution expressly prohibiting military attacks against nuclear installations intended for peaceful purposes. With this step the Iraqis opened a new chapter in their atrocities against the Islamic Republic of Iran, no doubt with the knowledge, as was to be clearly demonstrated later, that they enjoy the full support and tacit approval of the controlling Powers within the relevant international institutions.

Following the normal procedures, and assuming that this is an affair to be dealt with by IAEA, we wrote to you on 4 April 1984, and whilst referring to the relevant resolutions such as GC(XXI)/RES/409, Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,¹⁴ and paragraph 2 of your own statement during the 27th regular session of the General Conference, and also recalling the fundamental goals of the Agency as per article 2 of the IAEA statute and the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹⁵ thus accepting the IAEA safeguards, we requested, therefore, the convening of an extraordinary session of the IAEA Board of Governors in order to consider the necessary measures against the Iraqi violations, which we were confident would be repeated if no immediate action were taken by the Agency in this respect.

Upon the receipt of our letter you contacted the Permanent Representative of the Iraqi régime at IAEA, who predictably produced a denial of the reported event through a written statement addressed to you and dated 10 May 1984. On 11 May you replied to our letter of 4 April, with the Iraqi denial statement attached, and while quoting article 56 of Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and also paragraph 1 of resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/407, adopted in October 1983 by the General Conference of IAEA, which prohibits all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, you conclude that "there are no sufficient grounds, in the present instance, for the Director-General to convoke an extraordinary meeting of the Board". You added that the Chairman of the Board also confirmed your views. However, you suggested that under rule (c) of the provisional rules of procedure we would be at liberty to request the inclusion of the question of the attack in the provisional agenda of the then forthcoming regular June session of the Board.

It should be added that your main argument supporting your conclusion was the understanding that "the Bushehr nuclear power plant is not completed and that there was no fissionable material present the release of which could be dangerous."

In reply to your letter of 11 May we wrote to you on 27 May and while amplifying our points of view we drew your attention to a

number of photographs taken on the site of the attack and submitted to you by our Permanent Representative and requested the assignment of an IAEA mission for the inspection of the site of the attack. Furthermore, and under the circumstances, we requested the inclusion of the subject-matter in the then forthcoming regular session of the Board of Governors.

Your telex of 28 May pointed out that "rule 17 of the Board's rules of procedure requires that all matters proposed for the inclusion in the agenda by any member of the Agency shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum".

The text of the required "explanatory memorandum" was immediately transmitted to you via telex and also in a letter dated 31 May. Needless to say, our request for the delegation of a mission went unheeded.

We attended the 5 June regular session of the Board of Governors, however, and predictably, the request for the inclusion of our grievances in the agenda of the session was rejected by an extremely rapid and obviously pre-orchestrated procedure with full harmony between the United States and Iraqi delegates and the Chairman of the Board.

We knew then, and later proved right, that this approach of the Agency would make the Baathist régime of Iraq more aggressive and blatant in their atrocities.

I pointed out in my speech during the 5 June session of the Board of Governors that the Board members should remember this attack and in case no retaliatory measures were adopted against the Iraqi régime, then such attacks could be repeated. Indeed we were proved to be right.

In the course of the 28th General Conference of the Agency on 26 September 1984 I had the occasion to speak on the subject and while explaining the progressive viewpoints of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its ideals, I condemned the acts of aggression of the Israelis and the Iraqis in clear violation of IAEA resolutions and requested that the Director-General should report on his efforts in implementing resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409.

As we had expected, the Iraqi act of aggression was repeated for the second time on 12 February 1985, this time inflicting loss of life as well as material damage. The attack was, as in the first case, by air-to-surface missiles. The occurrence of the second attack was brought to your attention by our letter of 13 February, in which we requested once again that measures be taken against the Iraqi régime and also an IAEA mission be allowed to visit the site of the attack. Again your response was evasive and far below our expectations and the standard Iraqi denials were produced in a written statement dated 15 February issued by the Embassy of Iraq in Vienna and addressed to you, and again the request for the assignment of an IAEA mission was ignored. Of course, you pointed out that you had notified the representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and had consulted with the Board members, but apart from such standard bureaucratic efforts no effective measures emerged, no doubt to the heartfelt gratitude of the Iraqi régime. Confident of the immunity from IAEA and, therefore, armed with the tacit support of super-Powers, the Baathist régime of Iraq attacked for the third time the site of Bushehr nuclear power plant on 4 March, firing missiles and causing more material damage. Again we informed you of this latest attack by a letter dated 5 March.

Your telex of 8 March in reply has left no doubt in our minds that we shall not receive any effective assistance from the IAEA in this respect and we hold you responsible for rendering IAEA impotent in enforcing its own resolutions, thus encouraging acts of aggression. For this, no doubt, those responsible will be held accountable in the face of humanity and justice and for allowing despotic régimes, such as that of Iraq, to debase the august objectives and ideals for which IAEA stands, thus transforming an international forum into an implement to be manipulated by the super-Powers.

Finally, we would like to present a comment on your often-repeated argument that one of the reasons for the Agency's consent, or lack of response, to the above-mentioned military attacks is the fact that Bushehr nuclear power plant is not covered by the Agency safeguards. Please bear in mind that, as signatories to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, we have accepted the Agency's safeguard procedures and, therefore, had Bushehr nuclear power plant been completed as originally planned, no doubt the said plant would have been provided with the relevant safeguard arrangements. As it happens unit No. 1 of the said plant (the plant being a double unit) was to have been provisionally accepted on 1 December 1980. Therefore, the safeguard arrangements should have come into force by 1 December 1978. The construction of the plant was suspended by the contractor on 13 February 1979. Considering the foregoing dates we do not believe that we should be

discriminated against for the duties which should have been performed by the Agency but were somehow neglected.

Therefore, considering the foregoing, perhaps you would be good enough to explain to us, and indeed to all other independent Member States which may one day be in the same position as we are, the following:

1. If the Iraqi régime is at full liberty to devastate our nuclear power plant, mainly for the reason that the plant is 85 per cent complete instead of 100 per cent, then why do you trouble yourself with the extraction of laughably inaccurate denial statements from them?

2. Why do you refuse IAEA missions to inspect the site, an inspection which would clearly expose the Iraqis' false denials?

3. Why did the Agency fail to extend safeguard arrangements to Bushehr nuclear power plant before the suspension of construction activities on 13 February 1979, whereas the said plant was to have been provisionally accepted on 1 December 1980?

4. Why did the Agency fail to perform one of its principal functions in this particular case?

5. Why is an aggressive régime, such as that of Iraq, allowed, and indeed encouraged, to continue and even escalate its violations of IAEA resolutions?

6. Who is responsible for the loss of life among our site personnel, and the damage?

7. Why do you allow your international organization, from whose facilities and powers all nations of the world should benefit, to become a mere tool in political power games?

Whilst demanding clear explanations to the above questions we request also that this letter, together with all its supporting documents, be distributed to all Member States and you, considering your principal responsibilities, take whatever steps needed to expedite the régime of Iraq from membership of IAEA as a demonstration of the forcefulness of the Agency in implementing its own resolutions and also as a caution to all other aggressive States which may have been emboldened by your moderation in the past and which may at present be contemplating similar military attacks on the nuclear facilities of their neighbouring States.

While appreciating in advance your future efforts in the effective handling of this matter, you should recognize the fact that high offices sometimes demand treatment of complex and sensitive issues such as the foregoing, the outcome of which can be a credit or otherwise to the occupant of such offices.

DOCUMENT S/17134

Letter dated 27 April 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

(Original: Arabic)
[28 April 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq in response to the declaration made public by the President of the Security Council following the 2576th meeting it held on 25 April 1985 [S/17130].

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement made on 27 April 1985 by the spokesman for the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

We have noted with regret that in the course of the past week and the days before, the Security Council spent much time dwelling on questions which are essentially secondary and which are the consequence of the war that Iran launched against Iraq and which it persists in waging. Through our Permanent Representative to the United Nations, we have made numerous efforts, on the one hand, to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the seriousness of this attitude and to the fact that it is not in keeping with the spirit of the Charter and the fundamental purpose of the Council, which is, first and foremost, to maintain peace and security in the world, and, on the other, to redirect the Council towards its normal task, which is to examine all aspects of the conflict and to strive, soberly and expeditiously, to find a just and comprehensive solution on the basis of the Charter and international law. We are also astonished by the position taken by some members of the Council, whose names we will not mention for the moment, which insist on maintaining this mistaken position for reasons that, unfortunately, have nothing to do with their responsibility as members of the Council but which stem from commercial interests that have affected the way in which consideration is given to the conflict, which costs thousands of human lives with each attack that Iran attempts to launch against Iraq.

We have noticed a very strange phenomenon, which is that recently the United Nations appears to be straying from its history and traditions of 40 years. Some members of the Council and some circles in the Secretariat are strongly inclined to satisfy the party that is boycotting and scorning the Council, while, on the other hand, being set against the party that accepts the Charter and international law as the basis for the settlement of conflicts, complies with all of the Council's decisions and co-operates with it and the Secretariat in a dedicated and responsible manner. A striking example of this inclination can be seen in the efforts made in the Council to attract the party which to date has boycotted and shown its contempt for the Council, with a view to being able to negotiate with that party. This phenomenon is extremely dangerous because it encourages a large number of countries with bellicose designs to ignore the Security Council and not to comply with its decisions, secure in the conviction that the Council will respond by endeavouring to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards them, an attitude which some of its members are currently taking towards the Iranian régime. We want to caution the Council against this tendency. Any attitude which invokes moving further and further away from the sound, balanced position based on the Charter and international law that the Council has adopted thus far with respect to the conflict can only encourage the aggressive Iranian régime to display even greater contempt for the Council, the Charter and international law and to commit even more acts of aggression against Iraq and the other countries of the region.

We also find it very strange that some circles within the Organization are beginning to spread the notion that the Security Council has so far displayed a bias in favour of Iraq, by not following up Iran's demands. We are surprised that these absurd arguments should have been used during the discussions that took place in the past few days. How can anyone say that the Council has been showing a bias in favour of Iraq in the decisions that it has adopted to date? If that was really the case, how are we to say that in the future the Council will not show a bias towards one particular party or another? It is hard to see how this type of reasoning will be able to encourage States to submit their disputes to the Security Council in the future.

If the Iranian régime negotiates with the Security Council and the Organization, it is only for propaganda purposes and because its plans of aggression, which consisted of invading Iraq, are about to meet with complete and final failure. Indeed, the Iranian régime has never hidden the fact that, in its view, force was the only means of settling the conflict. Similarly, Iran has never concealed the fact that its aim was to invade Iraq and impose its authority on the Iraqi people. We are stating this, not with a view to deceiving anyone, but in order to affirm an undeniable truth, namely, that if Iran goes to the Security Council one

day to discuss the conflict, it will do so not because it is influenced by the eloquence of those who seek to obtain its favours or by the formulas used in the latest note by the President of the Council or in the statements made in some United Nations circles, but rather because it will be forced to do so by the heroism of the Iraqi people, which has crushed, one after the other, all the Iranian invasion attempts and rendered impossible the expansionist dreams of Khomeini. This is the reality that some are seeking to camouflage, for reasons known to all. We feel that the real purpose of the attitude taken by certain States, to which we referred earlier and which derive commercial and perhaps political profit from the continuation of the conflict, is not, as might be thought, to persuade Iran to negotiate with the Council, but rather to prompt Iraq to withdraw from the Council, thus enabling them, on the one hand, to escape their responsibility as members of the Council *vis-à-vis* the continuation of the conflict and the tragedies and losses that it causes, and, on the other hand, to pursue their profitable commercial activities. What other explanation can there be for the fact that the declaration of the Council calls on the parties to co-operate with the Security Council, when those who have issued this declaration are well aware that from the outset Iraq has consistently co-operated with the Council and with the Secretary-General, while Iran not only fails to co-operate with the Council but constantly flouts and accuses it. We therefore consider that the appeal in the declaration, in which the Council urges the parties to cease hostilities and co-operate with the Council, is

addressed only to Iran. In effect it is Iran which rejects the resolutions of the Council and refuses to co-operate with it, obstinately continuing its war of aggression.

Convinced of the legitimacy of its cause and the soundness of its position, Iraq, which has consistently co-operated with the Council since the outbreak of hostilities, will maintain its position, for it believes it can protect the rights conferred on it by international law and defend its cause before international organizations, just as it is able—as it has already demonstrated—to defend its sovereignty, its security and its honour on the battlefield. Consequently, the Iraqi Government, despite its reservations concerning certain parts of the latest declaration by the Council, declares that it accepts the appeals contained therein, for they constitute an indivisible whole, especially the appeals for the cessation of hostilities and a prompt, comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, if Iran accepts them clearly on the same basis. We also take this opportunity to refer to the letter which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General on 13 April 1985 [S/17099], in which he issued a warning concerning the preparations being made by Iran with a view to launching a new offensive aimed at invading Iraqi territory. While drawing attention to the seriousness of these Iranian preparations, we affirm, on the basis of our right of self-defence, that Iraq will use all means available to it to repulse this offensive if the Iranian régime launches a new attack on Iraqi territory or masses its troops at the Iraqi border for that purpose.

DOCUMENT S/17135*

Letter dated 29 April 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1985]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the message addressed to you by the *Loya Jirga* (Grand Assembly) which was held from 23 to 25 April 1985 in Kabul, the capital 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. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message of the Loya Jirga of Afghanistan *addressed to the Secretary-General*

We, the elected representatives of the people of Afghanistan who have met from 23 to 25 April 1985 in the *Loya Jirga* (Grand Assembly)—the highest organ representing the will of the people of Afghanistan including workers, peasants, intellectuals, honourable clergymen, nomads, artisans, merchants and national bourgeoisie of all provinces, tribes and nationalities of our free, independent and united country, Afghanistan, convey our best and sincere wishes to you, who as the Secretary-General of the United Nations have an important role to play in the consolidation of international peace and security.

We, the deputies to the *Loya Jirga*, on the basis of the will of the people, and as a result of free elections held in a democratic and traditional manner from 29 provinces, one grand district, districts and sub-districts, have participated in this grand national forum and have discussed the fundamental, pressing, vital and decisive problems for the destiny of our society and the people of Afghanistan.

In the present circumstances, the undeclared war of imperialism, hegemonism and the reaction of the region against our country is being escalated and the territory of Pakistan has been turned into a spring-board for the aggression and interference of imperialism and hegemon-

ism against the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of our country. At this very moment, there are about 120 camps for the military training of the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits in the territory of Pakistan. In these camps the American, Chinese, Pakistani and other instructors are teaching the counter-revolutionary bandits the methods of terror, torture, murder, plundering, sabotage and destruction, arming them and dispatching them to our country. In this undeclared war imposed on our country, one of the brutal and vivid manifestations of the State terrorism of the United States Administration can be seen. The Reagan Administration does not conceal that it has elevated its policy of opposition to the revolutionary Afghanistan to the status of its State policy. The United States and its allies have spent over 1 billion dollars for sabotage and murder in our country.

The Chinese hegemonism is playing a direct, active, aggressive and interventionist role as an aggressor of the first rank. The dirty interventionist hand of the Chinese hegemonism is visible in all the cases of sabotage and murder in our country.

The present ruling body of Iran, which has cooked up dangerous and adventurist plots against our country, in line with its short-sighted medieval policy of exporting its so-called "Islamic revolution", takes a major part in the undeclared war against our country. There are dozens of the military training camps in the Iranian territory for the murderers and counter-revolutionary bands. The territory of Iran is one of the main bases for aggression against and interference in our revolutionary country.

American imperialism, by arming Pakistan with offensive weapons far beyond its defensive needs, has created serious problems for the security of the countries of the region. First of all, the security of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and peace-loving India. Right now, the military régime of Pakistan adventurously encroaches on the borders of our country and violates our national sovereignty. The *Loya Jirga* of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, keeping in view the present conditions of the country and the region, discussed as an urgent and undelayable task the question of the defence of our independence, our national sovereignty and our territorial integrity against the interference and aggression of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction, putting an end to the undeclared war against our revolutionary Government, ensuring nation-wide peace, and the mobilization of all the might of the people for achieving the above objectives.

In the *Loya Jirga* the policy course of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the domestic and foreign policies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the need for speeding up the pace of social

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/273-S/17135.

revolutionary changes and promoting all-sided progress in all spheres of the lives of the people of Afghanistan, were also discussed comprehensively.

The *Loya Jirga* also adopted authentic, historic documents, i.e., "Decision of the *Loya Jirga*", and took important and historical decisions.

We, the representatives of the *Loya Jirga*, have declared that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the rightful leading and directing force of Afghan society. The transition of our country from medieval backwardness to all-sided progress can be realized only through the implementation of the programmes of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has been created by the will of the people of Afghanistan and as a result of the triumph of the April revolution, is an independent, national and democratic State, protector of the national interests and reflector of the will of the masses of the people of Afghanistan. The State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is led by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a natural leader, an outstanding personality who enjoys the deep love and respect of all the people of Afghanistan and is leading the country towards progress and all-sided development with the cooperation and full support of the people of Afghanistan. The policy of the State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, based on the implementation of radical economic, social, political and cultural transformations ensuring the prosperity and welfare of the people of Afghanistan, complete elimination of the backwardness of the country, carrying out democratic land and water reforms in the interest and with the participation of the peasants, democratization of the political life of the society through active participation of the people in the social and political affairs of the country, ensuring equality of rights among the various nationalities and tribes of the country, is the manifestation of the will and the age-old aspirations of the people of Afghanistan.

The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the principles of peace, non-alignment, the struggle to lessen international tensions, peaceful co-existence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, solidarity with the peoples of the world, unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union, struggle against imperialism, reaction, zionism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, and undeviating observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursues the goal of raising the international prestige and credibility of revolutionary Afghanistan, increasing its role in international affairs and guaranteeing the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

The *Loya Jirga* of the representatives of the people of Afghanistan considers the traditional fraternal and friendly Afghan-Soviet relations which have passed the test of time to be in full accord with the national interests of the people of Afghanistan and a major factor in the comprehensive economic, social and cultural progress of our country and desires further expansion of these relations. The great assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, especially its timely military assistance, has played an outstanding role in the defence of the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghans.

The dispatch of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, which took place on the basis of the will of the people of Afghanistan and on the request of the State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for help in repulsing the aggression of imperialism against our country, is in full conformity with the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourly Relations and Co-operation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated 5 December 1978 and Article 31 of the Charter of the United Nations and in full accord with the national interests of the people of Afghanistan.

We, the representatives of the *Loya Jirga*, have openly declared that as long as the aggression and interference of imperialism and reaction against our country are not stopped and credible international guarantees are not given for their non-recurrence, the presence of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union is necessary and the people of Afghanistan fully and resolutely support it. Whenever the imperialist acts of aggression and interference against our country cease, these contingents, to whom the people of Afghanistan are profoundly indebted, will return to their peace-loving country on the basis of the agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The *Loya Jirga* of the representatives of the people of Afghanistan expressed its determination to ensure the decisive defence of the fatherland through mobilization of all the people, strengthening of the armed forces, reliably covering and safeguarding the borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran and intensifying the struggle against the counter-revolution and completely eliminating it.

Reaffirming the humane policies of the State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which are reflected in the General Amnesty Decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the *Loya Jirga* once again invited the deceived individuals who are wandering outside the country, are being exploited like slaves by the agents of imperialism and reaction and are engaged against their will in fratricide, plunder, and sabotage against their own country and compatriots to return with peace in mind to the country of their fathers and start their honourable life and work. The State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan guarantees the protection of their life, family, property, freedom and honourable life and work for them.

You, who play a responsible and constructive role in the consolidation of universal peace and have always dealt with the situation around Afghanistan with deep concern and responsibility and are fully familiar with it, know very well that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan esteems your noble efforts to find a political solution to the problems around Afghanistan. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a peace-loving State and wants good relations with all countries, especially with its neighbours. It has never threatened and does not threaten any country. With the triumph of the April revolution, the people of Afghanistan have selected their path once and for all, and after years of poverty and backwardness have embarked on the path of progress. They want to build a prosperous society of the future based on their own will and without interference from the enemies of the progress and happiness of the peoples. That is why they need peace more than at any other time, and demand that the interference and aggression of imperialism and reaction be stopped. In this context they attach great value to your role for achieving these objectives.

It is for this reason that the people of Afghanistan completely support the realistic and creative proposals of 15 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 [S/13951 and S/14649] which constitute the basic principles of a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan and also support the activities of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Geneva negotiations.

We, the authorized representatives of the people of Afghanistan, request that the decisions of this great national *Jirga*, the highest decision-making body, be considered as the will and united opinion of the people of Afghanistan and taken into consideration in the course of your work and efforts for the solution of the problems around Afghanistan.

We request you to convey the strong call of the Afghan people to the representatives of States Members of the United Nations, and hope that the message of the *Loya Jirga* of the representatives of the people of Afghanistan will be circulated as an official document of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/17136*

Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1985]

In continuation of my letter dated 18 April 1985 [S/17117], I have the honour to report to you a serious violation of Pakistan's airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side which occurred on 23 April 1985. On that date, four Afghan aircraft intruded 4 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped two bombs inside Pakistan territory approximately 3 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as totally false the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 17 April 1985 a Pakistan aircraft violated Afghan airspace over Barikot in Kunarha Province.

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/40/274-S/17136.

DOCUMENT S/17137

Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to invite your attention to the following.

On 1 February 1985, the spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry announced: "Mr. Saddam Hussein ordered the release of Iranian prisoners who were captured by the second army yesterday. Those prisoners, who were captured in central fronts during the operation of 27/28 January 1985, will be handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). They are given the choice of staying in Iraq, of going to any country, or of returning to Iran".

You are aware that on 7 April 1981 the Iraqi régime claimed that it had released a number of missing Iranians in an area called Chuman. Unfortunately, the efforts of the ICRC to ascertain the fate of these people had no result, and the Iraqi régime, in violation of the third Geneva Convention of 1949,¹⁶ declared the subject closed according to ICRC report No. 985 of 13 April 1985.

It is feared again that Iraq might, under the same guise, refuse to assume responsibility for the fate of the new prisoners of war. Since the release of prisoners of war should be implemented according to articles 6 and 21 of the third Geneva Convention, the Islamic Republic of Iran has addressed the following questions to the ICRC:

1. When were the prisoners of war allegedly freed by Iraq handed over to the ICRC?
2. When will the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran be informed of the date of their return to Iran and of the list of their names and identities?
3. What measures have been taken by the ICRC to save the lives of the new prisoners of war and to prevent the recurrence of the Iraqi crimes against the prisoners of war mentioned in ICRC report No. 985?

Owing to the sensitivity of the issue and in order to relieve the families of those prisoners of war whom Iraq claims to have freed, this matter is urgently brought to your attention, so you could, as before, use your good offices and have the answers to the foregoing questions expedited by the competent authorities.

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

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

Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 May 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 29 April 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on Thailand's hostile activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement made on 20 April 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Since the beginning of April, the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have heavily pounded with artillery on, and infiltrated their troops into Bane

May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang hamlets of Pahlay district, Sayaboury Province, Laos. More serious still, in April 1985 Thai troops shelled many artillery rounds on, and frenziedly attacked with infantry units, the three hamlets and their vicinities, causing several dead or wounded and heavy damage to the local people's property, thus causing tension in the region.

These are new flagrant acts of aggression of the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles which have grossly violated the Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity. Together with their lending a hand to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to conduct activities of sabotage against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, these new war escalations clearly prove that the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles are continuing to work hand in glove with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to oppose the three Indo-Chinese countries, create tension, undermine peace and stability in South-East Asia and check the growing trend towards dialogue in this region.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam severely condemns all the above-mentioned hostile activities of the Thai ruling circles against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, fully supports the Lao People's Democratic Republic's correct stance as mentioned in the Lao Foreign Ministry's statement on 25 April 1985,¹⁷ and resolutely demands that the Thai ruling circles put an immediate end to their acts of aggression, attacks and land-grabbings against Laos, and withdraw all Thai troops from Laos, thus normalizing the situation in the three hamlets as it was before 6 June 1984.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/278-S/17139.

DOCUMENTS S/17140 AND ADD.1

Note verbale dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/17140

[Original: English]
[2 May 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and refers to the latter's note dated 21 December 1984 regarding Security Council resolution 558 (1984) on imports of arms from South Africa. The Permanent Representative of Sweden has the honour to inform him that on 21 November 1983 the Swedish Government issued an ordinance to prohibit the importing of military equipment from South Africa. The text of the ordinance is annexed to this note.

As far as the mandatory embargo on exports of arms to South Africa imposed by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) is concerned, the Permanent Representative of Sweden wishes to reiterate that, in accordance with their Joint Programme of Action against South Africa, Sweden together with the other Nordic countries works actively for strict compliance with and strengthening of the embargo. Sweden has strictly abided by, and through special legislation carried out, the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

With regard to that resolution the Swedish Government proposed in a bill (1984/85:56) submitted to the Parlia-

ment to extend the present Swedish legislation prohibiting exports of war material also to cover data-processing equipment and related software, cross-country vehicles and fuel intended for the South African military or police authorities or for their account. The bill was adopted by the Swedish Parliament on 20 February 1985.

The Permanent Representative of Sweden has the honour to request that this note be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Ordinance to prohibit the importing of military equipment issued by the Government of Sweden on 21 November 1983

The Government prescribes the following:

Section 1

In this ordinance "Military equipment" is taken to be any of the goods listed in the annex to the ordinance 1982:1062 to prohibit the exporting of military equipment.

Section 2

Military equipment which has been conveyed from South Africa may not be brought into Sweden without the permission of the Government.

Permission pursuant to the first paragraph is not required for the importing of firearms and ammunition of a kind such as is regulated in the Arms Act (1973:1176) or the ordinance (1949:3411) concerning explosive goods.

Nor, without the permission of the Government, may military equipment such as is referred to in section 2 be taken charge of in the manner referred to in section 3, second paragraph, of the Customs Act (1973:670), be kept in a bonded warehouse or in a free port or be conveyed between localities within the customs area. The Act (1973:980) on the transportation, storing and destruction of goods subject to import controls is otherwise to apply.

* * *

This ordinance, which is to come into force on 23 November 1983, is also to apply to uncleared equipment which entered the customs area before the ordinance came into force.

DOCUMENT S/17140/ADD.1

(Original: English)
[3 May 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and refers to his note of 1 May 1985 [S/17140] concerning Security Council resolution 558 (1985) on imports of arms from South Africa. Further to that note the Permanent Representative of Sweden has the honour to enclose the list of military equipment referred to in section 1 of the annex.

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations has the honour to request that this note and the annex thereto be circulated as an addendum to Security Council document S/17140.

ANNEX

List of military equipment pursuant to the ordinance 1982:1062 on the prohibition of exports of military equipment

1. *Hand firearms*
 - (a) Pistols, revolvers, rifles, carbines, machine-guns, light machine-guns and submachine-guns, although not airguns and spring-propelled guns, smooth-bore shotguns and gun: that are not subject to the provisions of the Weapons Act (1973:1176);
 - (b) Bayonets;
 - (c) Special parts for *matériel* under (a).
2. *Pieces of ordnance*
 - (a) Pieces of ordnance, such as cannon and howitzers, mortars and armour-piercing weapons, such as anti-tank rifles and light anti-tank weapons;
 - (b) Flame-throwers and also devices designed for military purposes for the shooting of pyrotechnic *matériel* and smoke *matériel*;
 - (c) Devices designed for military purposes and equipment for dealing and aligning the *matériel* under (a) and (b);
 - (d) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a) to (c).
3. *Ammunition*
 - (a) Ammunition for *matériel* under 1 and 2;
 - (b) Magazines and feeding equipment for ammunition;
 - (c) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a) and (b).
4. *Robots, rockets, torpedoes, bombs*
 - (a) Robots, rockets, torpedoes, bombs, land- and sea-mines as well as hand-grenades;
 - (b) Apparatus and other devices designed for military purposes for the handling, control, arming, propelling, steering, deploying, localizing, clearing, sweeping, disarming or exploding of *matériel* under (a);

- (c) Special parts for *matériel* under (a) and (b).
5. *Matériel for combat control*
 - (a) Apparatus and other devices for combat control and firing control with weapons or weapon systems;
 - (b) Apparatus and other devices for the jamming of weapons and weapon systems;
 - (c) Range-finders, position and directional indicators, altimeters and homing devices that are designed for military purposes;
 - (d) Directional devices designed for military purposes;
 - (e) Periscopes for weapon carriers or weapon platforms;
 - (f) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a) to (e).
6. *ABC weapons*
 - (a) Radiological, biological and chemical weapons;
 - (b) Apparatus and other devices for the employment and spreading of ABC weapons;
 - (c) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a) and (b).
7. *Explosives*
 - (a) Explosives, gunpowder and detonators for the *matériel* under 3, 4, and 6;
 - (b) Explosive charges and detonators designed for military purposes for such *matériel*;
 - (c) Pyrotechnic *matériel* and smoke agents designed for military purposes;
 - (d) Propellants produced for robots, rockets and torpedoes;
 - (e) Gelatinization agents for the production of incendiary agents.
8. *Ships*
 - (a) Ships, boats and other craft designed for military purposes;
 - (b) Accumulators for submarines;
 - (c) Submarine and torpedo defence nets;
 - (d) Apparatus and other devices designed for military purposes for the transportation of weapons under water or for the localization of objects under water;
 - (e) Special parts and fittings for the *matériel* under (a) to (d).
9. *Aircraft*
 - (a) Air- and space-craft designed for military purposes;
 - (b) Engines, except piston engines, for *matériel* under (a);
 - (c) Ground equipment designed for military purposes for handling and serving the *matériel* under (a);
 - (d) The following designed for military purposes: anti-G suits, pressure suits, insulating suits, flying helmets, oxygen equipment, equipment for overpressure breathing, parachutes as well as catapults and other launching devices for rescuing personnel;
 - (e) Special equipment for airborne troops;
 - (f) Special parts and fittings for the *matériel* under (a) to (e).
10. *Vehicles*
 - (a) Tanks;
 - (b) Armed or armoured vehicles as well as vehicles with devices for weapons and other arms;
 - (c) Armoured trains;
 - (d) Tracked vehicles designed for military purposes;
 - (e) Amphibious vehicles designed for military purposes;
 - (f) Other vehicles designed for military purposes and means of transport for the moving of *matériel* entered in this list;
 - (g) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a) to (f).
11. *Radiation matériel*
 - (a) Apparatus and other devices designed for military purposes for light radiation (visible light, infra-red light, laser-beam transmission) as well as equipment for the discovery of such radiation;
 - (b) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a).
12. *Photographic matériel*
 - (a) Cameras designed for military purposes;
 - (b) Apparatus designed for military purposes for photo-interpretation and the evaluation of aerial photographs;
 - (c) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a) and (b).
13. *Helmets*
 - (a) Helmets and clothing designed for military purposes for protection against weapons;
 - (b) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a).

14. *Matériel for bridges*
(a) Bridge *matériel* designed for military purposes which is only suitable for use in the armed forces;
(b) Special parts and fittings for the *matériel* under (a).
15. *Training matériel*
(a) *Matériel* for training in the using of the *matériel* entered in this list which has been designed for military purposes;

- (b) Special parts for the *matériel* under (a).
16. *Machines, tools*
(a) Machines, tools and equipment specially designed for the manufacture, maintenance and control of, as well as trials with, other *matériel* entered in this list;
(b) Special parts and fittings to the *matériel* under (a).

DOCUMENT S/17141*

Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[2 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a TASS statement on the intention of the South African racist régime to establish in Namibia a "provisional government" composed of puppet parties, the so-called internal parties.

I should be grateful if the above-mentioned text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY
Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX TASS Statement

The President of the Republic of South Africa, Pieter Botha, announced the other day the intention of the Pretoria racist régime to establish a "provisional government with limited powers" in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South African troops. This decision is presented as a step towards the attainment of "independence" by Namibia. In fact, however, this is a new manoeuvre by the racists, aimed at blocking the United Nations decisions on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.

It is no secret that the Pretoria régime, trying to knock together a "government" out of representatives of so-called internal parties, which are actually puppet parties, is anxious to prevent a take-over by the South West Africa People's Organization, which has been struggling for many years against colonial and racist oppression and has been recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Similar "initiatives" taken by Pretoria in the past are well known to the world public. They were emphatically rejected by all those who favour a just solution to the Namibian problem. This time, too, Pieter

Botha's statement was condemned everywhere, especially in African countries and other countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

South Africa would not have dared openly to challenge world public opinion had it not relied on the support of its Western protectors, especially the United States Government, which is pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" in its relations with the Pretoria régime. It is within the framework of this policy that the United States is trying, together with South Africa, to make the implementation of the United Nations decisions on the decolonization of Namibia, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978), conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola. The illegality and groundlessness of such a "linkage" have repeatedly been stressed in various international forums.

It is also known that the United States and its Western allies are trying in every way to prevent the Security Council from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against South Africa, and are still maintaining and expanding relations with the racist régime of that country in different fields.

Together with its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Washington now hypocritically expresses "disagreement" with Pretoria's plans to establish a "provisional government" in Namibia. But there is no indication of their readiness to take effective steps to prevent such a development of events or to ensure the immediate implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on Namibia. On the contrary, it is clear from a statement made by United States Secretary of State George Shultz on 16 April 1985 that the United States Government continues to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, and refuses to adopt sanctions against South Africa.

People in the Soviet Union resolutely condemn the new acts by the racist authorities of South Africa aimed at sabotaging a Namibian settlement. In solidarity with the decisions taken in this connection at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, the Soviet Union supports the call for the convening of a Security Council meeting to adopt appropriate measures under the Charter, including the imposition of the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII, with a view to ensuring the implementation by South Africa of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/279-S/17141.

DOCUMENT S/17143

Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 May 1985]

Further to my letter of 11 April 1985 [S/17095] in which I reported the details of three Iraqi chemical attacks against Iranian soldiers on 8 and 9 April 1985, I have the

honour to bring to your attention that the total number of people injured in the three Iraqi chemical attacks has increased to 201.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17144

Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*(Original: English)
[2 May 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The Islamic Republic of Iran handed over 48 more Iraqi disabled POWs to the Turkish Red Crescent authorities on 29 April 1985, so that they could return to their own country.

This is the second time that the Islamic Republic of Iran has unilaterally released a number of Iraqi disabled POWs in pursuit of its practical suggestions to you concerning the repatriation of the POWs, reaffirming its conviction to and unconditional concern for the well-being of POWs.

The first gesture of good faith made by the Islamic Republic of Iran was on 2 March 1985, when 27 Iraqi POWs were repatriated to Iraq through the same channel.

On the other hand, in spite of its false announcements the Iraqi régime has never taken any practical measure for the repatriation of the POWs. It has only exploited the situation of POWs for immoral propaganda purposes. For instance, on 11 March 1985 the Iraqi Ambassador in Ankara announced that 22 Iranian disabled POWs would be released. However, no action has yet been taken to that effect.

Prior to 11 March 1985, too, Iraq had claimed to have released 30 Iranian POWs, but neither the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) nor any other organization has any knowledge, whatsoever, of the fate of these 30 Iranian POWs.

Such false Iraqi announcements and claims naturally create great hopes in POWs and their families only to be shattered when those announcements are not materialized by the Iraqi régime. These Iraqi tactics have consequently turned into cruel devices for psychological torture of POWs and their families.

In view of the poor record of Iraq in humanitarian matters, the Islamic Republic of Iran has officially warned ICRC and expressed its deep concern for the safety of the allegedly released Iranian POWs [see S/17137], though regrettably without avail.

We therefore request of you to persuade the Iraqi régime to pay heed to international norms and principles concerning the treatment of POWs, especially to the third Geneva Convention of 1949¹⁶ regarding their repatriation. We are confident that you, in virtue of your strong sense of moral and legal obligation, would spare no efforts to facilitate the repatriation of POWs in the context of the third Geneva Convention.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17145*

Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

*(Original: English)
[3 May 1985]*

On behalf of the 10 States Members of the European Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by Italy, I have the honour to send you herewith the text of a declaration on southern Africa adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ten at the fifty-seventh Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation, held in Luxembourg on 29 April 1985.

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

*(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/280-S/17145.

ANNEX

Declaration on southern Africa adopted on 29 April 1985 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community.

1. The 10 States members of the European Community are seriously concerned at the general deterioration in the situation in South Africa.

They deplore the violent situation which is developing there.

The Ten consider that the measures recently announced do not match the reality or scale of the problem. Only the abolition of discriminatory

practices and of the system of *apartheid*, together with recognition of the civil and political rights of the black population, are capable of ensuring the peaceful evolution of South African society.

2. With regard to Namibia the Ten reaffirm their commitment in favour of the application without preconditions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

They deplore the delays in implementing the United Nations plan, which in their view remains the only acceptable basis for a final settlement of the question of Namibia.

They consider the recent announcement by Pretoria concerning the setting up of an interim government in Namibia to be null and void.

DOCUMENT S/17146*

Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[3 May 1985]

I wish to bring to your attention a number of recent reports concerning serious incidents that have taken place in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. These reports indicate a continuing pattern of repression by the Israeli authorities, which appears to be aimed at stifling all forms of opposition by the Palestinian people to the continuing illegal occupation of their land.

According to the weekly *Al-Fajr* of 5 April 1985, demonstrations and strikes by Palestinians in celebration of Land Day on 30 March were met with hundreds of arrests, the forcible reopening of shops, heavy censorship of Arabic language newspapers, the closing of schools, and the shooting of demonstrators at several locations in the West Bank and Gaza.

Further protest demonstrations in the following weeks have reportedly been met with various acts of repression, including gunfire, by the Israeli authorities, leading to an ever-growing list of casualties, particularly of youths and students.

Al-Fajr reported on 5 April that hundreds of Israeli border police had stormed the Al-Ibrahimiyyeh College in East Jerusalem and violently quelled a demonstration by Palestinians in support of striking political prisoners in Asqalan prison. It was reported that the police had arrested 132 students and others, and that many had been injured in the raid, seven of whom had to be hospitalized.

According to the weekly *Al-Fajr* of 5 April, a Nablus youth was critically injured and tens of Palestinian youths arrested on 3 April as the Israeli army broke up a demonstration in the Qasabeh district of Nablus. The demonstrators, who were raising Palestinian flags and chanting national songs, were reportedly met with tear-gas and live bullets.

The same source reported that Israeli border police had shot and wounded four Bethlehem University students on 1 April, following alleged incidents of rock-throwing. The police then barred access to the campus and arrested a number of students, and threatened to close the university for two months.

Subsequently, *Ma'ariv* reported on 21 April that units of the Israeli army and of the military government had raided and searched Bethlehem University in connection with a proposed exhibit to mark "Palestine Students Day". Although no illegal materials were found, the campus was then declared a "closed military area".

Ha'aretz reported on 21 April that a 15-year-old boy had been shot and killed and an 18-year-old youth injured when a border police patrol opened fire on demonstrators at the Al-Borj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip who were protesting the demolition of the house of a man accused of attacking an Israeli police officer.

In another development, the weekly *Al-Fajr* reported on 19 April that 12 residents of the Dheisheh refugee camp, including the prominent journalist Farraj Hamdi, were remanded for trial in connection with demonstrations held last January at the camp and were held at the Tulkarm detention centre, which is under the direct control of the Israeli army.

As on previous occasions, I wish to reiterate the most serious concern of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at these developments. There is no doubt that, as long as the Palestinian people are prevented from exercising their rights to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, and their territory remains illegally occupied, tension and violence will continue to prevail in the area, increasingly endangering international peace and security. The Committee remains convinced that a peaceful political solution under the auspices of the United Nations is possible and continues to call on all concerned to co-operate in the search for such a solution.

In conclusion, I wish to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) OSCAR ORAMAS OLIVA
Acting Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/281-S/17146.

Letter dated 2 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 May 1985]

Further to my letter dated 26 April 1985 [S/17136], I have the honour to report to you the following violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 25, 26 and 29 April 1985:

On 25 April, four Afghan aircraft intruded 3 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped two bombs inside Pakistan territory approximately 2 kilometres south of Arandu.

On 26 April, four Afghan aircraft intruded 3 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and fired 20 rockets inside Pakistan territory approximately 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu. The aircraft

also dropped one bomb and fired a few rockets in the Ramram area 6 kilometres south-east of Arandu, as a result of which one person was killed and another seriously injured.

On 29 April, four Afghan aircraft intruded 2 kilometres into Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and fired 20 rockets 1 kilometre north-east of Arandu and 10 rockets 1.5 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

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/40/282-S/17149.

DOCUMENT S/17150*

Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 3 May 1985, addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. George Iacovou, regarding ongoing developments in Cyprus.

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

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

LETTER DATED 3 MAY 1985 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF CYPRUS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the continuing illegalities in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus and, in particular, to the decision of the Turkish side to hold a "referendum" for a "constitution" of the illegal entity calling itself "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

This series of new illegalities, ranging from the purported adoption of the above "constitution" to the contemplated holding of a "referendum" and, later on, of "parliamentary" and "presidential elections", which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus unequivocally protests and most emphatically rejects, certainly can in

no way be conducive to, and obviously undermines your good offices mission, entrusted to you by the Security Council. You will recall that the projected illegalities were the subject of my letter to you dated 26 January 1985 (annex I), and of the letters of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations, dated 4 and 16 March 1985, the texts of which are attached hereto for easy reference (annexes II and III).

This "referendum", which ironically takes place in an area from which about 82 per cent of the indigenous population has only too recently been expelled by the armed forces of Turkey and where the granting of "citizenship" to settlers from Turkey continues, runs counter, *inter alia*, to the following:

(a) General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, in particular, Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984);

(b) The principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law;

(c) The high-level agreements of February 1977 [S/12323, para.5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para.51], which were recently reconfirmed;

(d) The provisions agreed during talks between the two sides excluding separatist independence, recently reconfirmed;

(e) The tacit agreement, ever since your present initiative began in August 1984, to the effect that actions tending to prejudice your current efforts internally and internationally should not be taken.

(f) Your repeated calls for avoidance of such actions.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/893-S/17150.

The aforesaid illegalities not only show utter disregard by Turkey for the United Nations Organization in general and its executive organs in particular (despite repeated lip service being paid to your own good offices), but also eloquently reveal the true intentions of the perpetrators of the illegalities, which are at complete variance with your own efforts.

At a time when your mission of good offices has reached a most delicate and important phase and the Greek Cypriot side has exhibited all good will and constructive spirit, the Turkish side continues with a most negative attitude against the need for conciliation. The Cyprus Government had tacitly adopted, despite provocations, an attitude consonant with a "moratorium", in the hope that the Turkish side would have been persuaded by your *démarches*, as well as the *démarches* of many countries, to stop illegalities. It appears that the Turkish side misconstrued our good will and proceeds with the consolidation of the *faits accomplis*.

While reserving our position as to the action to be taken concerning the above illegalities, at the same time I request you, a guardian of the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions, to take all appropriate steps so that these Turkish decisions may not materialize.

I am convinced that you will act promptly and effectively at this critical juncture of events, in order to secure compliance by the Turkish side with the commitments undertaken towards you in the context of your initiative, as well as to persuade it to abandon its disregard for obligations arising from the Charter and resolutions and the duties imposed on the members of the international community by the rule of law.

(Signed) George Iacovou
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Cyprus

ANNEX I

Letter dated 26 January 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the disturbing information, which unfortunately has been confirmed, according to which the Turkish side have taken the illegal decision to hold "parliamentary elections" on 23 June 1985, and also to hold "presidential elections" tentatively between 15 June and 15 July.

It should be observed that this new Turkish action, which violates the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and particularly resolution 550 (1984), takes place at a very delicate time, soon after the first joint high-level meeting between President Kyriacou and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktas.

It is also significant that these threats came soon after you had invited the parties to a second high-level meeting and completely ignore your appeal to the parties not to take any decision which would undermine the atmosphere of the next meeting.

I should also add that, while the Government of the Republic and the Greek Cypriot side have done all they could to facilitate your delicate task both during and after the joint meeting and have responded positively to your invitation to the second meeting, the Turkish side took a decision which by no means facilitates the high mission entrusted to you by the Security Council.

I trust that you will take all appropriate steps so that this Turkish decision, which I am afraid is a further step in a series of illegalities, will not materialize.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 4 March 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the disturbing information according to which the Turkish side has taken a new illegal decision to hold a "referendum" and "presidential elections" by next April in the part of the Republic at present occupied by the armed forces of Turkey.

This new Turkish action is not only illegal but also flagrantly violates the letter and spirit of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and, in particular, Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984). It is also indicative of the Turkish side's contempt for these resolutions.

"I emphatically protesting the above action, my Government cannot but express its concern at this negative attitude of the Turkish side, demonstrated once again at a most delicate time, of the Cyprus problem.

It is also significant that these threats came soon after you had stated your intention to invite the parties to a new high-level meeting next April and completely ignore your repeated appeal to the parties not to take any decision which would undermine the atmosphere of the next meeting.

It should also be observed that the above action of the Turkish side tends to be more provocative because, despite previous assurances, it opted to hold "presidential elections" under a new "constitution" for the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

It is my Government's firm conviction that, particularly at this crucial stage, activities that might jeopardize the prospects of progress towards solution should be avoided.

I should also add that, while the Government of the Republic and the Greek Cypriot side have done all it could to facilitate your delicate task both during and after the joint high-level meeting and has responded positively to your invitation to a second meeting, the Turkish side took new decisions which by no means facilitate the high mission entrusted to you by the Security Council.

Upon instructions from my Government, I request you to take all appropriate steps so that this Turkish decision, which is a further step in a series of illegalities, will not materialize.

ANNEX III

Letter dated 16 March 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have to revert to the issues raised in my letter of 4 March 1985 and draw your attention to the continuation of the illegal action of the Turkish side and, in particular, to inform you that the "constitution" of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" was adopted posthaste a few days ago and a "referendum" is planned for the near future.

This "constitution", in itself the resultant of illegalities, contains a number of provisions alien to the people of Cyprus, borrowed from constitutions of countries where democracy is still elusive, as verified by a succession of decisions of competent expert international bodies charged with the monitoring of compliance with the minimum standards of relevant conventions of civil and political rights.

Highly disturbing and most negative is the provision to perpetuate the stationing of the occupied forces of Turkey in Cyprus.

If it were to be recalled that the timetable on the withdrawal of foreign troops and elements proved to be, during the proximity talks and the joint high-level meeting, one of the most important and at the same time most sensitive and difficult issues yet to be resolved, the effort to pre-empt its solution becomes more than apparent and introduces insurmountable obstacles in your quest for an overall solution to the problem.

In protesting, once again, in the strongest possible terms all the above actions, including the provision for the non-withdrawal of the Turkish troops, we call upon Your Excellency to take all necessary steps to reverse and put an end to these illegalities, thus paving the way for a comprehensive, just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

Letter dated 4 May 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 May 1985]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, I enclose a copy of a statement issued by him on 4 May 1985, in response to the statement to the President of the Security Council of 3 May [S/17151]. I should be grateful to be informed in due course of your response to the request contained in the final sentence of the attached statement.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt VON SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 4 May 1985 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa in response to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 3 May

On 3 May 1985 the President of the Security Council issued a statement [S/17151] on South Africa's response to the Multi-Party Conference's proposals of 25 March 1985.

The views of the South African Government in this regard are set out in the attached speech which President Botha delivered to the South African Parliament on 18 April (appendix 2) and in the attached aide-memoire which was presented to certain Western countries on the same date (appendix 1). South Africa has made it clear that for as long as there is a possibility that the present international negotiations hold any real prospect of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the South African Government will not act in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan. However, the people of South West Africa/Namibia, including the South West Africa People's Organization, cannot wait indefinitely for a break-through on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Should it eventually become evident, after all avenues have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of the prevailing circumstances.

It is South Africa's position that its administration and presence in South West Africa/Namibia are legal and that it has the fullest right to take whatever steps it may consider appropriate for the good administration of the Territory pending its accession to internationally recognized independence. However, South Africa reserves the right to withdraw unilaterally its administration and its presence from the Territory at any time that it may so wish.

The South African Government considers the statement of the President of the Security Council to be ill-founded and without effect. This is particularly so because no indication is given of how the State President's speech of 18 April 1985 is irreconcilable with South Africa's international commitments. I have instructed the South African representative to seek an elucidation from the Secretary-General in this regard and am awaiting the Secretary-General's response.

Appendix 1
Aide-memoire

The South African Government has considered the concerns expressed by the Government of _____ in its aide-memoire of 15 April 1985.

It rejects the contention that it should not even consider the proposals which the Multi-Party Conference submitted to it on 25 March 1985. The South African Government will, as in the past, consider any propo-

sal of any political party which declares itself in favour of a peaceable solution to the problems of the Territory. Moreover, it will expect the _____ Government to give fair and equal consideration to the views of all such South West African political parties.

It is furthermore presumptuous to presuppose what the response of the South African Government will be to the proposals of the Multi-Party Conference. The South African Government's decision in this regard has been communicated to Parliament by the State President on 18 April 1985. A copy of the State President's statement is attached for your information. It will be noted that: "for as long as there is a possibility that the present international negotiations hold any realistic prospects of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the South African Government will not act in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan."

It will also be noted that: "while the current negotiations hold any possibility of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, South Africa will regard any draft constitution produced by the constitutional council as a basis for future discussion or as a proposal which could be submitted to the Constituent Assembly envisaged in the international settlement plan."

South Africa remains committed to the implementation of the international settlement plan within the framework of the understanding reached with the United States and the Western Contact Group, provided firm agreement can be reached on the fundamental requirement of Cuban withdrawal.

However, as the State President's statement makes clear: "the people of South West Africa/Namibia, including SWAPO, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Should it eventually become evident, after all avenues have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of prevailing circumstances."

The South African Government is well aware of its responsibilities in South West Africa. They derive from its position that its presence and administration in the Territory are legal. There is no legally binding decision of the International Court of Justice, nor any decision of the United Nations taken in accordance with the Charter, to the contrary. Nevertheless, the South African Government reserves its unconditional right to terminate unilaterally its presence and administration in the Territory should it so wish.

Appendix 2

Statement to Parliament on 18 April 1985 by
Mr. P. W. Botha, State President of South Africa

As regards South West Africa, the Members of Parliament will have taken note of the statement issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 15 April 1985 concerning the disengagement of the South African forces in the area in question from southern Angola. South Africa has taken this action despite SWAPO's continuing terrorist activities, but in the hope that its decision will enhance the prospects for peace in the region and will, in particular, be conducive to the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. However, this action will not materially diminish the ability of the Security Forces to protect the people of South West Africa/Namibia. On the contrary, it places the burden for ensuring that cross-border violence does not escalate squarely on the shoulders of the Angolan Government. It is for them to determine what course events along the border will take. South Africa is willing to hold ministerial discussions with the Angolans on the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and on other questions of regional importance. The Angolans must accordingly decide whether they wish to proceed along the road of peace and dialogue or whether they wish to return to the cycle of escalating violence which characterised the situation before the Lusaka agreement of 1984.

Another aspect which might interest Members is that the command structure of certain police units in South West Africa/Namibia will soon

be transferred from the South African Police to the Administrator-General of South West Africa/Namibia. When this occurs all police functions in South West Africa/Namibia will be exercised by the South West African Police Force. This is in keeping with the Government's view that, wherever possible, administrative functions affecting the Territory should be in South West African hands.

Multi-Party Conference

I now wish to address the proposals which the Multi-Party Conference of South West Africa/Namibia presented to me on 25 March 1985.

The Conference requests the establishment of an internal government which would promote national reconciliation, national welfare and a nationally acceptable and internationally-recognized independence. The proposals include a constitutional council that would be responsible for constitutional questions, and in particular for the drafting of a constitution, which would ultimately be submitted to the electorate for approval.

In considering the Conference's proposals the South African Government has borne in mind the long period which has elapsed since South Africa accepted, in April 1978, the Western proposal for the independence of South West Africa. In terms of that proposal the Territory should have become independent by the end of 1978. However, independence was repeatedly delayed because of deviations by the United Nations and SWAPO from the original contact group proposal, because of the bias of the United Nations in favour of SWAPO, and because of the continuing threat posed by the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

In the mean time, the people of South West Africa have had to wait for seven years and are still unable to exercise their right to self-determination. The last countrywide election took place in December 1978 and led to an overwhelming victory for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance as it was then composed. Major responsibilities for the internal administration of the Territory were subsequently entrusted to a National Assembly and a Council of Ministers. This governmental structure was not recognized by the international community.

However, by the end of 1982 the original term of office of the National Assembly had already expired and had been extended by decree. After the passage of four years, during which time defections from the ruling party took place and dissent amongst the leaders was mounting, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers resigned in January 1983. The Council of Ministers was accordingly disbanded and on 19 January the National Assembly was dissolved. All the powers which it and the Council had previously exercised reverted to the Administrator-General. It was stressed at the time that this was purely an interim arrangement.

With a view to ensuring the continuation of internal institutions in South West Africa, I announced on 20 November 1982 that the South African Government would decide, in the light of the situation prevailing at the end of February 1983, whether another general election should be held in the Territory, and if so, on what basis.

At the end of February 1983, it was decided not to proceed with an election. Instead, the Administrator-General held consultations with the South West African parties and in April 1983 he proposed the establishment of a State Council which would advise him on political matters. The parties of the Territory preferred, however, to organize their own forum for discussion, which took the form of the Multi-Party Conference.

During my speech in Parliament on 31 January 1984, I said that it was up to the leaders of South West Africa to decide what they were going to do and to do so urgently. The Multi-Party Conference responded positively to this appeal.

On 24 February the Conference issued a declaration of basic principles. On 18 April it reached agreement on a charter of fundamental rights and objectives. It decided, *inter alia*, that the people of South West Africa/Namibia desired independence, free from external domination and prescription. It further agreed that the basic rights of all South West Africans should be guaranteed.

The Conference has never claimed to be the sole representative of the people of South West Africa/Namibia. It has proved that it was willing to discuss the future of South West Africa/Namibia with other political parties, including SWAPO. From 11 to 13 May 1984 it held discussions with SWAPO in Lusaka under the co-chairmanship of President Kaunda and the Administrator-General, Mr. W. A. Van Niekerk. At this meeting the parties managed to reach consensus on a number of important points. The hosts of the conference were hopeful that all parties present would sign a compromise joint communiqué. However, immediately before the final session, the leader of SWAPO met with a foreign diplomat in Lusaka who evidently persuaded him to change his attitude.

Instead of signing the communiqué, SWAPO launched a vitriolic attack against certain members of the Conference.

In its statement of 31 October 1984, the Multi-Party Conference once again invited SWAPO and the other parties of the Territory to join it in discussions on the future of South West Africa/Namibia. SWAPO ignored its invitation and the Conference accordingly decided to proceed on its own. That SWAPO's views and the views of other South West African political parties are not included in the Conference's proposals is due solely to their own decision. Eventually, on 25 March 1985 the Conference presented its proposals to me.

It would have been preferable if the Conference had had a clear mandate from the people of South West Africa/Namibia. And I want to make it clear here today that the Conference has committed itself to have any future constitution plan tested by the country as a whole. However, a national election at this time would complicate current efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa/Namibia. The Conference has, beyond dispute, done everything in its power to involve all the parties of South West Africa/Namibia in its deliberations and will continue to do so.

In considering the Multi-Party Conference's proposals the South African Government has taken the following points into account:

—Direct rule by the Administrator-General was intended to be an interim arrangement;

—The leaders of the Territory must themselves work out their own constitutional future;

—The leaders of the Territory must accept greater responsibility for the administration of South West Africa/Namibia;

—The South African Government cannot consult the leaders of the Territory on an *ad hoc* basis, it needs to consult them in some institutionalized form.

Legislative and executive authorities for South West Africa will accordingly be reinstated which will be empowered to promulgate a bill of rights and establish a constitutional court and a constitutional council.

At the same time the South African Government wishes to emphasize that, for as long as there is a possibility that the present international negotiations hold any realistic prospects of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the South African Government will not act in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan.

Consequently:

—The South African Government will retain all those powers in respect of South West Africa/Namibia which are vested in it at this stage, including foreign relations and defence;

—All laws of the legislature will require the signature of the Administrator-General;

—South Africa will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognized independence for South West Africa. It will continue to consult with and be guided by the leaders of South West Africa and will try to involve them in discussions with the international community;

—While the current negotiations hold any possibility of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, South Africa will regard any draft constitution produced by the constitutional council as a basis for future discussion or as a proposal which could be submitted to the Constituent Assembly envisaged in the international settlement plan.

The proposed arrangement in South West Africa/Namibia should accordingly be seen as an interim mechanism for the internal administration of the Territory pending agreement on an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa.

The granting of more representative administration to South West Africa, as was the case in 1979, does not violate the South African Government's international commitments. However, as I told Parliament on 27 April 1984, the people of South West Africa/Namibia, including SWAPO, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Should it eventually become evident, after all avenues have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of prevailing circumstances.

In the mean time, South Africa will continue to work for an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa:

—It will continue to search for a reasonable formula for genuine Cuban withdrawal from Angola;

—It will continue to strive for stability and peace in the region by encouraging all the parties, including SWAPO and Angola, to resolve their differences around a conference table instead of by violence;

—As has already been announced, South Africa has completed the withdrawal of its forces from southern Angola. The MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola) Government will have to ensure that SWAPO does not step up its violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia or face the possibility of a reversion to the situation which prevailed before the Lusaka agreement;

—South Africa will continue to encourage dialogue between all the South West African parties in the hope that they will find a basis for a still broader consensus in respect of the future of the Territory. If the parties of South West Africa/Namibia cannot achieve a *modus vivendi* at

this stage, then the prospects for the success of independence, however it comes about, are limited. The parties must understand that no single group will be able to dictate what the future of the country will be;

—South Africa will continue to insist that all the South West African parties be treated equally and impartially. If the United Nations wishes to play a role in the future of South West Africa/Namibia, it will consequently have to demonstrate that it will be able to carry out its functions impartially.

On these understandings we consider that the implementation of the proposals of the Multi-Party Conference can make a significant contribution to the goals of national reconciliation, national welfare and eventually the peaceable attainment of a nationally acceptable and internationally recognized independence.

DOCUMENT S/17153*

Letter dated 3 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[6 May 1985]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community, I wish to draw your attention to the declaration on Lebanon adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ten in Luxembourg on 29 April 1985.

I shall be very grateful if you could kindly arrange for the circulation of this letter and of the annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Maurizio Bucchi
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on Lebanon adopted on 29 April 1985 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community

The 10 States members of the European Community continue to view with concern the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and in particular its consequences for the civilian population in the south, which continues to be subjected to unjustifiable acts of violence. Following the Israeli Government's decision to withdraw its forces, they look for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of those forces from that region in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, as well as of those other forces which are not there at the request of the Lebanese Government. The Ten consider it important that appropriate security arrangements be reached between the Israeli and Lebanese Governments.

The Ten appeal to all the parties concerned, both within Lebanon and outside, to act in such a way as to facilitate the process of restoring the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, a process which has been seriously compromised by the recent worsening of the political and security situation. The Ten reaffirm their support for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Ten call on all parties to respect UNIFIL's role, avoiding all incidents, co-operating fully with the Force and ensuring the safety of its personnel.

They are deeply concerned at the suffering of the Lebanese people and the kidnapping involving foreign nationals.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/286-S/17153.

DOCUMENT S/17155*

Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[6 May 1985]

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 at 11.30 a.m. on 30 April 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their baseless and false accusations, the militarist authorities of Pakistan have once again claimed that four Afghan aircraft allegedly entered the airspace of Arandu at 10.03 a.m. on 25 April 1985 and dropped two bombs on an area 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu. Likewise, they have claimed that at 10.15 a.m. on 26 April 1985, two Afghan aircraft allegedly penetrated 2 kilometres into

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/287-S/17155.

the airspace of Arandu and fired 20 rockets at an area 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu, as a result of which no damage occurred.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating these charges, considers the Pakistani claims as malicious, groundless and void of any reality, and thus categorically rejects them and demands that the Pakistani authorities put an end to such fabrications, which have no other result but increasing tension on the frontiers."

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

(Signed) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17156

Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
[6 May 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the extremely serious situation which the Central American region is facing at the present time.

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17157

Note by the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[6 May 1985]

As the letter of the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to Mr. Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has been circulated at the request of the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a document of the Security Council [S/17133, annex], the letter of 26 March 1985 from the Director-General of IAEA in reply to the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran is being circulated in a similar manner.

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 March 1985 from the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the President of the Atomic Energy Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17 March 1985 [S/17133, annex] concerning the reported attack on the installations at the Bushehr nuclear power plant site.

As stated in my cable to you on 8 March, the verification of reported war damage and losses in respect of a plant still under construction, not containing any radioactive material and not as yet subject to safeguards, is not appropriately a mission to be set in motion by the Director-General of IAEA. I reported this conclusion to the Board of Governors of IAEA and no comment or objection was made by any member of the Board.

As I explained in my letter of 15 February 1985 to the Chargé d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran, had the installations contained radioactive material, any damage could have occasioned emergency assistance and advice from IAEA, if requested. The presence of fission-

able material would also have rendered the plant subject to safeguards, and this would have led to a request by the Agency to make an inspection of the nuclear material under safeguards as soon as practicable.

In your letter you referred to safeguards arrangements in relation to the Bushehr plant. The absence of a facility attachment in respect of the Bushehr plant under the safeguards agreement between Iran and the Agency (INFCIRC/214) is not the result of any negligence or omission on the part of the Agency. I am arranging to communicate to you through your Resident Representative in Vienna a separate note on this subject.

You also referred to IAEA General Conference resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/407 of 14 October 1983. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution are the responsibility of member States to implement. They deal with the need for binding rules which would have the effect of prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes. I shall, as requested in paragraph 3 of the resolution, keep the General Conference informed of developments in this area. As you know, I have kept the Board of Governors fully informed of the attacks you have reported to me.

As regards your request that I take steps to expel Iraq from membership of IAEA, I must refer you to the Agency's statute, which contains no provision for expulsion of a member State of the Agency. While article XIX.B deals with suspension of the exercise of privileges and rights of membership, it is clear from this article that the question of such suspension is a matter exclusively for the General Conference acting upon a recommendation by the Board of Governors. The Director-General, under article VII of the statute, is "the chief administrative officer of the Agency" and acts "under the authority of and subject to the control of the Board of Governors".

As requested by you, your letter of 17 March 1985, together with all supporting documents, is being circulated to all member States, together with a copy of this reply to you.

DOCUMENT S/17158*

Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[6 May 1985]

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 at 2.00 p.m. on 6 May 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their baseless and false accusations, the militarist authorities of Pakistan have once again claimed that four Afghan aircraft allegedly entered the airspace, north-east and south-east of Arandu, on 23, 26 and 29 April 1985.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating these

charges, considers the Pakistani claims as malicious, groundless and void of any reality and points out that the militarist authorities of Pakistan should put an end to such fabrications, which serve as camouflage to their aggressions 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. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/288-S/17158.

DOCUMENT S/17159*

Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[7 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration issued on 20 April 1985 at Algiers by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, following the decision of the South African régime to establish a "transition government" in the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia.

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

(Signed) Hocine DJOUDI
Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration issued on 20 April 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

The declared intention of the Pretoria régime to establish so-called State institutions in Namibia makes clear the persistence of that régime's plans to thwart the process of decolonization of a Territory which it is illegally occupying.

This new initiative of the Pretoria régime disregards the universal demand for genuine Namibian independence and seriously damages the efforts made by the international community for the unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

Coming at the very time when the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is devoting an extraordinary ministerial session of its Coordinating Bureau to Namibia and when the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment, the Pretoria régime's arbitrary measure amounts to a new challenge hurled at the international community.

Algeria strongly condemns this new manoeuvre of the Pretoria régime and calls upon the Security Council to declare it invalid.

Affirming its steadfast support for the struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, Algeria urges the international community to reject this manoeuvre and to take all appropriate steps to hasten Namibia's attainment of genuine independence.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/290-S/17159.

DOCUMENT S/17160

Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

On 24 April 1985, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, speaking before a group of foreign guests, claimed that "we had for some time been striking against targets inside Iran; however, for the past 20 days, we have halted such strikes as a gesture of respect for your presence in Baghdad. Our aim is not killing; rather we want to weaken the enemy and create anti-war sentiments among the population. Now that you are here, we will not strike, and after you leave we will not strike for a few days out of respect for Muslims".

It is evident from the above statement that the Iraqi régime is planning to restart its savage attacks against the civilian population of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Warning the international community of the incipient Iraqi crimes, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its

commitment to respect all rules of international humanitarian law pertinent to the conduct of hostilities. However, we hope that we will not be forced to take retaliatory measures due to further violations of such rules by the Iraqi régime, as threatened in the above-mentioned presidential statement. We call upon the international community and the Security Council in particular, to do their utmost in order to prevent the Iraqi régime from restarting its blatant violations of international law.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17161

Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 May 1985]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by Italy, I have the honour to send to you herewith the text of a declaration on the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ten at the fifty-seventh Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation, held in Luxembourg on 29 April 1985.

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

(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq adopted on 29 April 1985 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community

The 10 States members of the European Community view with utmost concern the aggravation of the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. The escalation in military activities against civilian targets is a serious development. The continued losses of life among the civilian population, the serious damage to the economy of both countries and the permanent risk of an extension of the hostilities make a negotiated solution to the conflict more necessary and pressing than ever. Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the recent statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which they support, the Ten urge Iran and Iraq to agree upon an immediate cease-fire and to start a negotiating process with a view to achieving a peaceful solution which is honourable and acceptable to both sides.

In the mean time, the Ten call again upon Iran and Iraq to comply with the commitments made under the agreement concluded in June 1984 [see S/16609 and S/16610], under the aegis of the Secretary-General, to refrain from bombing civilian targets. The Ten draw the attention of both countries to the profound humanitarian concerns raised by this and other aspects of the conflict, such as the treatment of prisoners of war. They condemn the use of chemical weapons, wherever and whenever it occurs. The Ten emphasize that the Geneva Conventions and the other rules of international law must be fully and unconditionally respected.

Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General*(Original: English)*
[7 May 1985]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by Italy, I have the honour to send to you herewith the text of a declaration on the Arab-Israeli conflict adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ten at the fifty-seventh Ministerial Meeting on European Political Cooperation, held in Luxembourg on 29 April 1985.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Secretary-General.

(Signed) Maurizio Bucci
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the Arab-Israeli conflict adopted on 29 April 1985 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community continue to maintain a close interest in develop-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/291-S/17162.

ments in the Middle East. They welcomed recent moves towards a reactivation of the process of negotiations in the search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, notably the Jordan/Palestinian agreement reached on 11 February 1985 on the initiative of King Hussein, which contained a commitment to negotiations for peace in accordance with United Nations resolutions, including the constructive step forward. They also welcomed the ideas put forward by the President of Egypt.

The Ten consider that these important initiatives reflect a desire for movement towards a peaceful solution. This deserves encouragement and a positive response.

They confirm their conviction that the achievement of a just and lasting solution calls for the participation and the active support of all the parties concerned. The Ten consider that no effort should be spared to maintain and strengthen the present movement in the peace process and to facilitate a dialogue between all the parties to the conflict.

The Ten reconfirm their willingness to contribute to a comprehensive, just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East question on the basis of the principles which they have stated many times in the past and to which they continue to adhere.

In particular, they recall the rights of all States in the region, including Israel, to existence and security, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, with all that this implies. With regard to the association of the Palestine Liberation Organization with the negotiations, the Ten refer to their well-known position. In their contacts with all the parties concerned, the Ten, both collectively and individually, will work to promote the reconciliation of the various positions.

DOCUMENT S/17163***Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General***(Original: English)*
[7 May 1985]

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 at an urgent meeting held in New York today. I should be grateful if the enclosed text could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 7 May 1985 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the situation in Central America

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent meeting in New York on May 7 1985, at which it heard a report by the representative of Nicaragua, Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora, with regard to the measures of economic coercion recently adopted by the United States Government against the Government and

people of Nicaragua, including a total trade embargo and the suspension of air and sea transportation between the two countries.

The Bureau recalled the request of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to the Co-ordinating Bureau closely to monitor the events in the Central American subregion, as well as the appeal made for the cessation of all hostile acts against Nicaragua [S/15675 of 8 April 1983, annex, para. 138].

The Bureau also recalled the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held at Managua in January 1983 [S/15628, annex] in which the Ministers had condemned the use of pressures and economic sanctions against Nicaragua, as well as the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York in October 1984 [S/16773, annex], in which the Ministers renewed their strong condemnation of the use of economic measures as a means of exerting political and economic coercion against non-aligned countries in violation of their sovereign rights and decisions.

In this regard, the Bureau strongly condemned the embargo and other coercive economic measures recently adopted against Nicaragua. The Bureau believes that these new acts of political and economic coercion, in addition to the military action, are to be seen in the context of a larger plan to destabilize and topple the Government of Nicaragua and that they further endanger peace and security in the region.

The Bureau also believes that the aforesaid measures are contrary to the norms that govern the international legal and economic order and that they undermine the efforts carried out by the Contadora Group in the quest for a political and negotiated solution to the serious problems afflicting the Central American region. In this context, the Bureau once

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/896-S/17163.

again emphasized the need for political and negotiated solutions to the problems of the region. It reiterated its full support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and called on it, in the light of the recently adopted coercive economic measures, to analyse the situation and to accelerate its process of consultations and negotiations with a view to expediting a political solution. In this regard, it also called upon the United States

Government to resume the process of bilateral discussions with the Government of Nicaragua towards reaching concrete accords based on mutual respect and the right of self-determination.

The Bureau reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks, hostile acts and coercive economic measures against the people and Government of that country.

DOCUMENT S/17164*

Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the representative of Poland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/Russian]
[8 May 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the leaders of parties and States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held a summit meeting at Warsaw on 26 April 1985. It was agreed that Poland, as the host country, should arrange that the communiqué adopted at the meeting be distributed as an official document of the United Nations.

Upon instructions from the Government of the Polish People's Republic and on behalf of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, I therefore have the honour to transmit the communiqué to you and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jerzy M. NOWAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Poland
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 29 April 1985 at the summit meeting of the leaders of parties and States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

A meeting of the leaders of parties and States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty was held on 26 April 1985 at Warsaw. The meeting was attended by:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and President of the Council of State, Head of the Delegation; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dobri Dzheurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Minister of National Defence; Dimitr Stanishev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Head of the Delegation; Lubomír Štrougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Head of the Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Bohuslav Chmoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Milan Vlaček, Minister of National Defence.

For the German Democratic Republic: Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State, Head of the Delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Min-

isters; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of National Defence; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Vice-President of the Council of State; Günter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Vice-President of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

For the Hungarian People's Republic: János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Head of the Delegation; György Lazar, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mátyás Szüros, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Péter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs; István Olah, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Minister of National Defence.

For the Polish People's Republic: Wojciech Jartuzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Head of the Delegation; Henryk Jabłoński, President of the Council of State; Józef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Minister of National Defence; Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Minister of National Defence.

For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Head of the Delegation; Constantin Dăscălescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Government; Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of National Defence; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Ștefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Head of the Delegation; Nikolai Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Sergei Sokolov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Defence; Konstantin Ruzakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The participants in the meeting considered the question of extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance concluded at Warsaw on 14 May 1955, and signed a Proto-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/292.S/17164.

col on the extension of the validity of the Treaty for the next 20 years, including a possibility of further extension for another 10 years. They also exchanged views on current problems of European and world politics.

The meeting emphasized the major importance of the Warsaw Treaty, which for the last 30 years has unfailingly promoted the development and consolidation of all-round co-operation among the States Parties, the safeguarding of their sovereignty and security and the inviolability of their frontiers, and the joint elaboration and implementation of the peaceful course of their foreign policies, and which has played an outstanding role in the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The States represented at the meeting declared themselves in favour of developing comprehensive, equitable and mutual advantageous international co-operation. They have never been advocates of the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs. Now too they are in favour of the simultaneous dissolution of their alliance and the North Atlantic bloc and, as a first step, the dissolution of their respective military organizations.

However, as long as the military bloc of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization remains in existence, and there is still a threat to European and world peace, the socialist States will strengthen their defensive alliance, at the same time stepping up efforts towards disarmament and peace, as well as the elimination of military blocs. Their unanimous decision to extend the validity of the Warsaw Treaty has been dictated by the need to ensure unfailing security for the allied States and their close co-operation in international matters. In view of the severity of the threat of war, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will continue to adopt the necessary measures to maintain their collective defensive capability at an appropriate level. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirm that they do not seek military superiority, but will not

allow military superiority over them. They are in favour of ensuring a balance of forces at the lowest possible level.

Meeting on the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War—the most destructive and bloody war in mankind's history—the participants in the meeting emphasized the great significance of the victory of the freedom-loving nations over fascism. High was the price of that victory. The Soviet people, who made a decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism, and the peoples of so many countries lost tens of millions of lives for its attainment. In memory of the fallen, and as a duty to present and future generations, the lessons of the war must not be forgotten.

In the present international situation, it is more than ever necessary to unite the efforts of all peoples and States and all peace-loving forces, irrespective of their political persuasion, to stop the world from sliding towards a nuclear catastrophe.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, Parliaments and Governments of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will continue to fight to remove the threat of nuclear war from the world, to halt the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, on Earth and prevent such a race in outer space, to proceed to disarmament and to restore the process of détente and co-operation in international relations. To this end, the socialist States represented at the meeting are ready to expand a peaceful dialogue with other States, in a spirit of good will and confidence, and to initiate wide-ranging international joint actions in the interest of ensuring universal peace and security.

The Meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding; it confirmed the unity of views of its participants on key issues of European and world politics.

It was agreed that a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will be convened, as previously planned, at Sofia in the autumn of this year.

DOCUMENT S/17165*

Letter dated 7 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[8 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 30 April 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam addressed to you [S/17139] accusing Thailand of hostile activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 7 May issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand on this matter.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement issued on 7 May 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

The allegation made by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Thai troops opened fire and violated the Lao territory is totally unfounded. Contrary to the Vietnamese statement, it was the Vietnamese troops which grossly violated Thailand's territorial integrity more than 30 times during the period from November 1984 to March

1985, causing many deaths of Thai soldiers and people and extensive damage to properties inside Thailand, the details of which appeared in several protest notes submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Royal Thai Government.

The problems in the Thai-Lao relations are bilateral problems. The obstacles to improving Thai-Lao relations lie in the Lao People's Democratic Republic's hostile positions and the Vietnamese dictation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic's policy towards Thailand.

The Royal Thai Government has unilaterally undertaken steps towards the complete cessation of tensions in the three disputed villages. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic itself has publicly acknowledged the fact that no Thai troops are occupying those areas. The reasons and the hard facts presented to the international community on this matter by the Royal Thai Government are evidently endorsed by the majority of its members. This is clearly reflected in the overwhelming support for Thailand's election to the United Nations Security Council.

The Royal Thai Government would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm its policy of peaceful co-existence with other countries, especially the neighbouring countries of Thailand. The Royal Thai Government has never entertained any expansionist designs on the territory of neighbouring countries. Thailand has never been under the domination of any power. In contrast, Viet Nam's expansionist policy towards its neighbours, Laos and Kampuchea, as well as its grand design to annex 17 neighbouring provinces of Thailand, reveal the desire of the Vietnamese leadership to pursue their expansionist policy single-mindedly, a policy which is undermining peace and creating tensions in the region. It should be noted that, at present, only Viet Nam has occupying forces in Kampuchea, and it uses its military presence in Laos to influence and dictate to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Everyone with a good conscience is well aware that such a Vietnamese propaganda ploy is nothing but a shameless slander aimed at discrediting Thailand. More importantly, in doing so, Viet Nam's real

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/293-S/17165.

intention is to deflect the attention of the international community from the Kampuchean problem. The Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea have been strongly condemned for the past six years.

The Royal Thai Government believes that more similar false charges against Thailand will be made by Viet Nam in the future. Viet Nam and its client States are determined to do everything they can to destroy Thailand's good reputation and to de-emphasize the importance of the Kampuchean problem. The pattern of evidence suggests that the more Viet Nam attempts to subjugate Laos and Kampuchea, the more it will concentrate on making defamatory accusations against Thailand.

The Vietnamese calumny against Thailand can be refuted by the fact that it was the Lao troops which opened fire across Thailand's border

and made incursions into Thailand. Major incidents can be listed as follows:

1. On 2 March 1985, at 1940 hrs., an unspecified number of Lao troops opened fire into Thai territory at Ban Bo Bia, Ban Khok district, Uttaradit province, wounding one Thai soldier.
2. On 13 March, at 0830 hrs., a Thai border patrol unit clashed with Lao troops making an incursion into Thai territory at Ban Bo Bia. One Thai soldier was killed and another wounded.
3. On 3 April, at 1700 hrs., approximately 250 Lao troops attacked the base of a Thai military unit inside Thailand at Ban Huay Yang. The attack was supported by 130 shells of K-82 mortars and 103-mm artillery as well as rockets, wounding one Thai soldier.

DOCUMENT S/17166

Note verbale dated 8 May 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[8 May 1985]*

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the situation in Central America, has the honour to enclose a copy of the statement issued by the Brazilian Government on 6 May 1985.

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations requests that this note and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 6 May 1985 by the Brazilian Government

The Brazilian Government has been following the worsening of the situation in Central America with the deepest concern.

Consistent with its position of respect for the principles of self-determination, the peaceful solution of controversies and non-interference, Brazil reaffirms its support for the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group. In this sense, it does not support the adoption of unilateral sanctions, which are at variance with the principles of international law, and which recent historical experience, in Latin America as elsewhere, have proved to be counter-productive. Nor does it support actions which could lead to inserting the Central American crisis into the context of the global ideological confrontation.

Apprehensive at the possibility of a deterioration in inter-American relations, the Brazilian Government renews its appeal for peace and vigorously exhorts the States involved in the Central American crisis to seek a negotiated settlement for their differences.

DOCUMENT S/17167*

Letter dated 8 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[8 May 1985]*

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 at 12.30 p.m. on 8 May 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their baseless and false accusations, the militarist authorities of Pakistan have once again claimed that four Afghan aircraft allegedly entered the airspace south-east of Arandu on 3 May 1985, as a result of which no damage occurred.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating this charge, considers the Pakistani claim groundless and void of any reality and thus categorically rejects it and demands that the militarist authorities of Pakistan put an end to such fabrications, which have no other result but increasing tension on the frontiers."

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. Ebrahim NINGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/294-S/17167.

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[8 May 1985]

The annexed letter, dated 7 May 1985, concerning the situation in Lebanon, was addressed to the Secretary-General by His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1985 FROM HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

My special interest in Lebanon and the alarming news which constantly arrives from that blood-drenched land prompt me to write to you once more.

After so many years of confrontations which have brought nothing but devastation, intolerance and mourning, there seems to be reason to fear some even more tragic events.

Each day, deadly clashes, indescribable human tragedies and calls for help emanating from every place and from all communities only intensify the profound grief in my heart.

The Lebanese people, sorely tried by this long state of war, seems to have reached the limit of its endurance, and no one can remain indifferent to so much suffering and destruction. One cannot stand idly by at the shocking sight of these families forced to leave their homes and goods, harried and seemingly doomed to reprisals of every kind.

What is happening in the southern part of the country—I am thinking in particular of the Christian population and of the risks run by all those who have taken refuge at Jezzine—the random shelling of Beirut and the anarchy gradually taking over every sector of social life suggest that such a situation, if it continued, could become fatal for the survival of the country.

In that context, one cannot help sharing the fears of the Lebanese themselves—Christians and Muslims—that the gap between the different communities will widen, the various kinds of extremism will grow worse, and finally all national identity will disappear.

Convinced that such an outcome is not unavoidable, knowing the Lebanese people's will to live and trusting in the solidarity of so many men of good will, I am continuing to make every effort to appeal to the conscience of

nations and of their leaders, in order that Lebanon may become itself once again. For me, this is a commitment which clearly arises out of my mission as a pastor concerned first of all for so many of his children who are suffering the greatest distress and often feel that they are unknown and forgotten. I also have a duty to be faithful to Him Who proclaimed for all men the blessing of peace and Who wishes thereby to help mankind attain an understanding that can animate all those who have some power of decision—both in Lebanon and elsewhere—to make a specific commitment in order to discourage hostility, fear and violence.

The United Nations, by reason of its importance and its international responsibilities, seems a particularly suitable forum for making an appeal which is intended, in a sense, to be the voice of all the Lebanese tempted by despair: Do not abandon Lebanon. Help its people to lay the foundations of a clear dialogue aimed at building a truly renewed country.

I am confident, that the United Nations, up to its very highest levels, will be able to take my appeal to heart and do everything in its power to co-ordinate the specific and urgent initiatives that such a complex crisis demands. I am further convinced that the Organization will not hesitate to strengthen the action it is taking to bring peace to the area, through an expanded presence of the force which it has maintained for years in Lebanon and which is taking on a particularly important mission.

In sharing these reflections and aspirations with the Secretary-General, I cherish the hope that they will be widely heard, so as to stimulate the good will of all those who, in the community of nations, still believe in the values represented by Lebanon and truly want to put an end to its long agony. Furthermore, confidence and courage will be given once again to so many Lebanese who long to see, both in their own country and throughout the Middle East, a coexistence based on mutual understanding between the communities and peoples of the region.

(Signed) IOANNES PAULUS PP.II

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[9 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the press release concerning the situation in Central America

issued on 6 May 1985 by the Information Department of the Office of the President of the Republic of Uruguay.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the attached press release circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Humberto GOYEN ALVEZ
*Acting Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Press release issued on 6 May 1985 by the Information Department of the Office of the President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

The Uruguayan Government has followed and continues to follow with deep concern the exacerbation of tensions in Central America. It

maintains close contact, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the Latin American Governments, which are equally concerned about recent events.

On its very first day, the Government reaffirmed its firm support for political solutions negotiated within the framework established by the Contadora Group, a group inspired by principles which Uruguay's Government and public opinion continue to support, in particular the rule of international law and non-intervention.

The Uruguayan Government remembers and respects the relevant commitments made by States in the United Nations, the Organization of American States and other international forums. Faithful to those principles, it deplores and regrets the economic sanctions against Nicaragua recently decreed by the Government of the United States of America, which vitiate the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

The Uruguayan Government calls strongly and urgently for the re-opening of the Manzanillo bilateral talks and the speedy implementation of the proposals advanced by the Contadora Group.

DOCUMENT S/17170*

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Democratic Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[9 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by an official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on 8 May 1985 concerning the development of the situation in Central America.

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

(Signed) Abdalla AL-ASHAL
*Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement made on 8 May 1985 at Aden by an official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is following with great interest the development of the situation in Central America and believes that that situation is growing steadily worse because of the United States policy of imposing on the peoples of the region conditions contrary to their interests and because of a failure to respect the aspirations of those peoples to live in peace and choose freely their own path of independent development. The total trade embargo imposed by the United States of America upon Nicaragua constitutes a new escalation in the series of attempts made by the United States Government to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and to interfere with the peace efforts made by the States of the Contadora Group.

Vigorously condemning this measure, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen appeals to all peace-loving States to denounce this action, which is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of free trade and co-operation between States. It further expresses its support for Nicaragua and for the vigorous steps it will take to deal with the consequences of this action.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/897-S/17170.

DOCUMENT S/17171

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Suriname to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 May 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a memorandum from the Government of the Republic of Suriname concerning the extremely serious situation which the Central American region is facing at the present time.

I should be grateful if the enclosed memorandum could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Henri A. M. GUNA
*Permanent Representative of Suriname
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Memorandum from the Government of
the Republic of Suriname**

The Government of the Republic of Suriname is gravely concerned at the extremely serious situation which the Central American region is facing at the present time.

The Government of Suriname has been following the deterioration of the situation in the region and has consistently denounced not only acts of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other States as violations of international law but also consistently rejected political and economic coercion, in particular against small nations.

In this regard, the Government of Suriname has always staunchly supported the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve co-operation, peace and stability throughout the Central American region.

For these reasons the Government of the Republic of Suriname deplures the trade embargo imposed by the Government of the United States of America against Nicaragua.

The Government of Suriname seriously questions the justification used by the United States, namely, that Nicaragua has created an emergency in the United States, to impose an embargo that will affect not only Nicaragua but also the economies of its neighbours.

In the view of the Government of Suriname this unilateral act of the United States of America has gravely undermined the Contadora process for seeking peace in the Central American region.

The Government of Suriname is, therefore, of the opinion that the international community should appeal to the Government of the United States to nullify these measures and resume the dialogue initiated at Manzanillo (Mexico) with the Government of Nicaragua at the earliest possible date in order to settle their differences through peaceful means.

The Government of the Republic of Suriname associates itself with the communiqué issued on 7 May 1985 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries [S/17163, annex] in which, *inter alia*, it reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks, hostile acts and coercive measures against the people and Government of that country.

DOCUMENT S/17172

Nicaragua: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[9 May 1985]

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations [2577th meeting],

Having also heard the statements of representatives of various States Members of the United Nations in the course of the debate,

Recalling resolution 530 (1983) which reaffirms the right of Nicaragua and of all the other countries of the area to live in peace and security, free from outside interference,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 38/10, which reaffirms the inalienable right of all the peoples to decide on their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from all foreign intervention, coercion, or limitation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/4, which encourages the efforts of the Contadora Group and appeals urgently to all interested States in and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to the differences between them,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), in the annex of which the Assembly proclaims the principle that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

Reaffirming the principle that all members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about the increased tensions in the Central American region, recently aggravated by the trade embargo and other coercive economic measures decreed against the Government of Nicaragua which endanger the stability of the region and undermine the efforts of the Contadora Group towards a political and negotiated solution,

1. *Regrets* the recent trade embargo and other coercive economic measures against Nicaragua which are inconsistent with the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and represent a danger to the stability of the region and calls for an immediate end to those measures;

2. *Calls on* the interested States to refrain from any action or intention to destabilize or undermine other States or their institutions, including the imposition of trade embargoes or restrictions, blockades or other measures incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in violation of commitments contracted multilaterally or bilaterally;

3. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States freely to decide their own political, economic and social systems, to develop their international relations according to their people's interests free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind;

4. *Reaffirms once again* its firm support to the Contadora Group and urges it to intensify its efforts; it also expresses its conviction that only with genuine political support from all interested States will those peace efforts prosper;

5. *Calls on* all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group;

6. *Calls on* the Governments of the United States of America and Nicaragua to resume the dialogue they had been holding in Manzanillo, Mexico, with a view to reaching accords favourable for normalizing their relations and regional détente;

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

8. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 May 1985]

I have the honour to forward to you a letter dated 5 May 1985 from Shah Mohammad Dost, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you, informing you of the establishment of an Afghan National Commission for the Observance of the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations and the commemoration of the International Year of Peace.

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

LETTER DATED 5 MAY 1985 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that pursuant to decision 39/425 of 17 December 1984 and resolution 39/10 of 8 November 1984 of the United Nations General Assembly and in conformity with its firm commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the consolidation of international peace and security and safeguarding succeeding generations from the scourge of war, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has decided to establish an Afghan National Commission for the Observance of the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations and the Commemoration of the International Year of Peace.

The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the belief that the world-wide observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the commemoration of the International Year of Peace will serve as a very positive factor in heightening awareness by world public opinion of the grave dangers inherent in the imperialist policy of escalating the arms

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/297-S/17173.

race, first and foremost in its nuclear aspect. It will also serve as a valuable opportunity to give impetus to the efforts of peace- and justice-loving nations and States to defuse international tension, avert the threat of nuclear war and promote international co-operation.

In his keynote address to the *Loya Jirga* (Grand National Assembly) on 23 April 1985, Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic, stated that, "With the victory of the April revolution the foreign policy of our country was reformulated on the basis of . . . unswerving respect for, and strict compliance with, the Charter of the United Nations. The April revolution is an inalienable component of the world revolutionary process, and as such, is in need of favourable international conditions, namely the establishment of a durable peace in the world, and in the region, in order to achieve its objectives."

This year our people, together with other peoples of the world, are celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, which paved the way for the foundation of the United Nations.

The Afghan National Commission, which will closely co-ordinate its activities with the Secretariat of the United Nations and similar national *ad hoc* bodies of its Member States, will comprise the representatives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, all Ministries and State Committees, the National Fatherland Front and all mass and social organizations.

A thorough plan of action will be drawn in the immediate future, the content of which will be brought to the attention of the United Nations Secretariat.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad Dost
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Afghanistan

DOCUMENT S/17174

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[9 May 1985]

I am writing to you to request you to circulate this letter containing an excerpt from the Declaration of San Salvador, which was issued in that city on 7 May 1985. The relevant part of the Declaration is the following:

"The Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras and the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Guatemala, meeting at the city of San Salvador in order to analyse the situation prevail-

ing in the Central American region, the determine jointly the appropriate peaceful machinery for resolving the present crisis and to review the results obtained from the peace initiative promoted by the Contadora Group.

"Consider:

"1. That in order to provide a permanent guarantee of regional peace and security and to promote the wel-

fare and development of their peoples, it is essential that the principles and norms of international law should be strictly observed.

"2. That a fundamental requirement for the achievement of peace in Central America is the signing of multilateral international instruments that will lay down the rules for coexistence between the States of the area, on the basis that the sovereign power to formulate the alternatives for a solution rests with the Central American countries, with the valuable assistance of the Contadora Group.

"3. That the success of a stable peace in Central America must have as its starting point the existence of a strong political will on the part of the Governments of the area to support and to participate actively in the efforts to improve and consolidate genuine democratic, representative and pluralistic processes.

"4. That the complex economic situation of the region, produced by internal and external factors, aggravates the panorama of social and political crisis and is an obstacle to the well-being of its peoples, making it necessary to take steps that can bring a solution of the aforementioned problems.

"Accordingly, they

"Declare:

"1. The political will of their Governments to settle their differences by using peaceful methods of solution.

"2. The reiterated and firm support of their Governments for the action of the Contadora Group, emphasizing the importance of direct participation by the Central American countries in the negotiating and drafting of any agreement that may be adopted.

"3. That the security and integrity of the Central American countries require, in the present circumstances, a restoration of military balance between the States of the region, and to that end, all must renounce the aim of gaining military superiority.

"4. That it is essential to adopt specific measures for halting the arms race, by establishing maximum limits on military development in the region, prior to the entry into force of the undertakings assumed in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex]. Similarly, it is urgent to end the expansionist interventionism which is attempting by violence and subversion to

destabilize democratic institutions in the Central American countries.

"5. That it is therefore necessary to complete the negotiation of the arrangements relating to security matters, especially those concerned with verification and control mechanisms, contained in the drafts submitted in the context of the Contadora's Group's initiative, including the Tegucigalpa document of October 1984¹⁸ and the March 1985 Statute of the Verification and Control Mechanism for Security Matters [S/17104, annex].

"6. That they support all measures aimed at achieving democratic and pluralistic development in the Central American region as the most appropriate way to achieve peace and social justice.

"7. That in order to achieve peace in Central America, there must be, in all the countries where profound divisions in society have arisen, actions taken within the established legal order that are aimed at achieving national reconciliation, for the purpose of ensuring that all social sectors participate fully in the establishment and improvement of genuine democratic processes. To that end, they consider it indispensable to reaffirm and strengthen the political undertakings contained in the Contadora Act, as well as to recognize the urgent need to improve the verification mechanisms and rules of application that will ensure their faithful and strict observance.

"8. That the progress of proposed economic co-operation processes, especially the planned agreement with the European Community which would be the culmination of the process begun at the San José Conference held in September 1984, is a matter of great interest.¹⁹

"9. That it is necessary to support any action that will promote democratic and pluralistic development in Central America and to evaluate objectively those recent events which have a direct impact on the regional crisis."

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

(Signed) MAURICIO ROSALES
Permanent Representative of El Salvador
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17175

Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
(10 May 1985)

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued on 6 May 1985 by the Government of Venezuela in connection with the latest events in Central America.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter

and the annexed communiqué circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) José FRANCISCO SUCRE FIGARELLA
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 6 May 1985 at Caracas by the Government of Venezuela

The Government of Venezuela has followed with serious concern the course of events in the Central American crisis and in the relations among the countries directly or indirectly involved in it. The Government of Venezuela is aware of the sensitive and responsible position it has placed itself in as a member of the Contadora Group in the search for stability, peace and co-operation between the countries of the Central American region, and on various occasions it has reaffirmed its position concerning the privation and violence being suffered by the peoples of the region, peoples which have seldom in the course of their history known peace and freedom.

The latest events have caused increased concern to the Government of Venezuela, and we state this frankly today, not in order to add one more disagreement to the complex panorama of the Central America but in order to contribute, in so far as we are able, to the search for peaceful solutions and in order to defend the legal principles which govern relations between States within the American system and the world system.

Thus, we have found quite disturbing the decision of the Government of the United States of America to declare a trade embargo against Nicaragua. This measure affects every aspect of that country's economic and social development, and in particular those sectors of the Nicaraguan private economy which are, in our judgement, fundamental to the structuring of the régime of mixed economy and ideological pluralism which we have always sought as a basic condition for our friendly initiative in Central America.

Similarly, we have felt that President Ortega's trip to the Soviet Union adds a further factor to the existing antagonisms and cannot be viewed as an action calculated to promote understanding.

The Government of Venezuela is convinced that these decisions make more remote the possibility of arriving at negotiated political solutions,

and consequently, with all due respect to the relations between sovereign States, the Venezuelan Government considers it its duty to call upon both the United States and Nicaragua to reopen their talks with the intention of overcoming present differences and creating an atmosphere favourable to negotiations.

The Government of Venezuela reaffirms its decision to continue participating, with the good faith it has already demonstrated in the peace actions of the Contadora Group, in a search for Latin American formulas for peace and understanding that have nothing to do with the East-West conflict. These well-known formulas are based on the consolidation of peace, freedom, pluralism, democracy and national reconciliation in Nicaragua and in all the countries of the Central America region.

The Government of Venezuela shares with many other democratic Governments of Latin America the conviction that it is urgent to preserve the international legal order and that it is also a matter of high priority to ensure that that order is respected by everyone. No country should deviate from the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in the Charter of the Organization of American States and in the resolutions which guide relations between States. Abiding by the principles of the international legal system, settling disputes by peaceful means, refraining from intervention and interference in all their manifestations—these constitute essential bases for coexistence between nations. We oppose any form or sign of interventionism and meddling. Venezuela, a free and democratic country, believes in these principles and feels that their violation poses a serious danger to the region and to the world.

Lastly, as a country of the Contadora Group, Venezuela reaffirms its decision to continue its efforts together with the other countries directly involved in this peace action. The guiding principles of the Contadora Group, which are independent and free from prejudice, continue to apply. But the Government of Venezuela is convinced that in order to prevent those efforts from falling on barren ground and bringing only frustration, we, the countries of the Contadora Group, must receive from the countries of Central America a reaffirmation of the good will and the spirit of co-operation which are indispensable.

DOCUMENT S/17176*

Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
(10 May 1985)

Further to my letter dated 2 May 1985 [S/17149], I have the honour to report to you the following violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 3 and 5 May 1985:

On 3 May, four Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral and dropped one bomb and 20 rockets inside Pakistan territory approximately 3 kilometres south-east of Arandu.

On 5 May, Afghan aircraft committed two violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory in Arandu. At 1040

hours, four Afghan aircraft intruded 3 kilometres into Pakistan territory and fired a few rockets about 2 kilometres south-east of Arandu. At 1255 hours, two Afghan aircraft committed a similar violation and fired a few rockets in the same area.

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/40/300/S/17176

**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
for the period from 17 November 1984 to 13 May 1985**

[Original: English]
[13 May 1985]

CONTENTS

| | <i>Paragraphs</i> |
|---|-------------------|
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE | |
| A. Composition and command | 2-4 |
| B. Deployment | 5-7 |
| C. Rotation | 8 |
| D. Discipline | 9 |
| E. Casualties | 10 |
| II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS | |
| A. Accommodation | 11 |
| B. Logistic support | 12 |
| III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE | |
| A. Functions and guidelines | 13-14 |
| B. Freedom of movement | 15 |
| C. Maintenance of the cease-fire | 16 |
| D. Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation | 17-19 |
| E. Mines | 20 |
| F. Humanitarian activities | 21 |
| IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS | 22 |
| V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973) | 23-24 |
| VI. OBSERVATIONS | 25-28 |

ANNEX

Map. "Deployment of UNDOF as of May 1985" (see end of volume)

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 17 November 1984 to 13 May 1985. Its purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance to 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), 551 (1984), and 557 (1984).

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. Composition and command

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 13 May 1985 was as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Austria | 533 |
| Canada | 226 |
| Finland | 411 |
| Poland | 153 |
| United Nations military observers (detailed from UNTSO) | 8 |
| TOTAL | <u>1 331</u> |

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 UNDOF continues to be exercised by Major-General Carl-Gustav Ståhl, who will terminate his appointment on 31 May 1985. Subject to the extension of the mandate of UNDOF by the Security Council, Major-General Gustav Hügglund of Finland will assume command of the Force with effect from 1 June 1985 [see S/17147 and S/17148].

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 at Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as of May 1985 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 26 patrols daily at irregular intervals on predetermined routes in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The Finnish battalion mans 15 positions and 8 outposts and conducts 25 patrols daily 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 December 1984 and on 1 and 11 March 1985. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 19 December 1984 and 30 April 1985. The Polish logistic unit rotated on 1 and 12 December 1984. The Canadian unit rotates in small groups on a weekly basis.

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. There were no casualties during the period covered by the present report.

II. ACCOMMODATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Accommodation

11. Nine new buildings have been completed and two more are under construction. Contracts for paving the roads at both Camp Faouar and Camp Ziouani, and a contract for the construction of the new maintenance garage at CANLOG, are about to be awarded.

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. Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities, civilians have been

returning to the area of separation and UNDOF has adjusted its operations accordingly so as to carry out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

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 have helped to prevent incidents. The grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation has continued to be effective in preventing 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 this period, four Polish mine-clearing teams cleared 11,170 square metres of patrol tracks and other roads, and 14,818 square metres at positions and construction sites. They found and destroyed four anti-tank mines, eight artillery shells, three mortar rounds, seven cluster bombs and other pieces of ordnance (2,300 pieces).

F. Humanitarian activities

21. During the reporting period, UNDOF has assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for handing over prisoners of war and mail.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

22. By its resolution 39/28 A of 30 November 1984, the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$2,975,416 gross (\$2,932,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1985, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 557 (1984). Accordingly, should the Council renew the UNDOF mandate beyond 31 May 1985, the costs to the United Nations of maintaining UNDOF up to 30 November 1985 will be within the commitment authority provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/28 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities. Appropriate financial provision will need to be made by the Assembly at its fortieth session in respect of periods after 30 November 1985, should the Council

decide to extend the mandate of the Force beyond that date.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

23. In deciding, in its resolution 557 (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 30 November 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 a 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, "Deployment of UNDOF as of May 1985." See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/17178

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[13 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the note of protest sent on 10 May 1985 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barmica, to the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, which reads as follows:

"I am writing to refer to the grave acts of aggression which the Army of the Government of Nicaragua has been committing, causing serious harm to the Honduran population living in the area along the eastern border between the two countries. Yesterday I received a visit in my office from the Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. José León Talavera. At that time, in the context of a conversation on regional and bilateral issues, I informed him, on behalf of the Government of Honduras, so that he could transmit our views to your Government, that the moderate stand taken by the Government in response to events such as those described above should not be construed as a sign of weakness since the Honduran Government and armed forces were firmly resolved to repel acts of aggression by every possible means and would do so

in exercise of the right of self-defence provided for in international law. At 11 a.m. today, at Arenales, in the area referred to above, four Hondurans were injured and one killed as a result of attacks carried out with heavy weapons of the Nicaraguan army. The five individuals were assigned to a frontier lookout post in Honduran territory. The dead man was a soldier and the wounded men were three soldiers and a non-commissioned officer of the Honduran armed forces. In addition to that criminal act, mention should be made of the destruction of the Honduran population which has been the victim of the actions to which I have referred above. The Government of Honduras expresses its most vigorous protest against these acts of aggression and reaffirms its unswerving determination to defend our country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty. You must understand that actions such as those cited above, set in motion by the Nicaraguan Government, aggravate the regional crisis in Central America, undermine the good intentions which sustain the peace-making effort of the Contadora

Group, and tend to foster a generalized military conflict which the people and Government of Honduras do not want, since they firmly believe that the various conflicts must be settled through the peaceful and civilized means provided for in international law."

I should be grateful if you would have this text, the contents of which have already been brought to the atten-

tion of the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/17179*

Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[13 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the full text of the message issued by the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua on the occasion of National Dignity Day, 4 May 1985.

"Today, 4 May, a day celebrated by the people of Nicaragua as National Dignity Day, because it was on that day that General Augusto C. Sandino decided to reject the ultimatum from the foreign invaders to lay down his arms and give up the struggle, the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua turn to our heroic people and the other reputable peoples and Governments of the world.

"The President of the United States, over-reacting absurdly by resorting to the emergency powers which federal legislation confers on him in order to meet threats to national security and to the internal stability of his vast and powerful country, has officially notified Nicaragua of his decision to apply another set of economic reprisals, including the total suspension of trade and air and sea transport between the two countries.

"In addition to being a measure adopted on the basis of an abuse of United States legislation and in defiance of the norms and conventions governing the legal order and the international economic order, the boycott decreed by President Reagan against our small and worthy nation constitutes a premeditated action which puts the United States Government on the road to direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

"That is the only possible conclusion from the text of the official notification dated 1 May 1985 from the State Department addressed to the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It stated that if Nicaragua failed to take specific steps to meet the conditions laid down in the note, the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Central America would diminish. What this means is that if Nicaragua does not give in to the will of the United States, President Reagan will arrogate to himself the right to intervene militarily in Nicaragua and declare a total war against us.

"Firmly united under the banners of national dignity and national sovereignty, the people of Nicaragua

declare before the international conscience their firmest, most unyielding and most categorical rejection of this ultimatum, with the same fervour and the same conviction as the heroes of San Jacinto in 1836, as General Zeledón at El Coyotepe in 1912, and as General Sandino on 4 May 1927. The people of Nicaragua will never barter away their dignity or compromise with their principles; never will they betray their tradition of heroic struggle for independence, for our sovereignty was won with blood, in defiance of foreign interference and in the face of the constant urge to dominate which previous United States Governments, in other periods of our history, sought to satisfy at the expense of the Nicaraguan nation.

"We shall find new markets for our exports; we are already beginning to do so by taking steps to diversify foreign trade. We shall rationalize our imports and make serious and creative efforts to find substitutes for what cannot be imported. We shall husband with more prudence than ever our scarce resources, and the Sandinist Front, its leaders, militants and members, and the officials of the Revolutionary Government will take the lead in demonstrating a constant commitment through work and austerity. Our innate strength, the energy of the people, will provide us with answers and solutions. This is a task for all of us, all self-respecting Nicaraguans, all the people of the nation.

"Those who fail to respond to this patriotic call, those who at this hour of trial heed the voice of the aggressors rather than the cry of their own attacked homeland will be abandoning their post, leaving their position in the ranks of national dignity.

"Nearly six years ago we began a revolutionary process in Nicaragua which has served as an example to the poor peoples of the world and which has become a prominent chapter in the struggle for democratic change in Latin America. The Government of the United States has rejected our revolution so intransigently, and has sought its destruction and annihilation, not because it represents any threat to the United States' national security interests, nor because the East-West conflict is being acted out in the Central American region, but because the triumphant people of Nicaragua, who with their humble weapons brought down the Somozan dictatorship—which had been supported by the United States with the same intransigence which it is now using to try to destroy us—

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/899.S.17179.

opened up, by their example, a possibility of independence and a possibility of justice and change which the imperial will of the Reagan Administration rejects as contrary to its aim of dominating Latin America. It wants the Sandinist revolution to succumb so that Latin America will do likewise; it wants to undermine and weaken the possibility of independence, self-determination and dignity in Latin America, and thus it tries to bend the will of its Governments, with pressure and threats, to isolate our revolution and stifle Latin American attempts to gain independence from the United States.

"The financial might of the United States is also being used to try to subjugate the Latin American countries, through the unjust and immoral external debt which already weighs unbearably on the shoulders of our peoples. It is wielded as a threatening weapon of blackmail, and is becoming a strategic chess-piece in the great imperialist conspiracy to destroy this independence.

"We are aware that we are part of this pattern, and that we are not the strongest link in the continent. But precisely because we are carrying out a national revolution in a weak and tiny country on the same continent, we are a vital link, and we therefore have to intensify our efforts and never surrender, because that would mean giving up the historical possibility of Latin American independence which is now being tested in Nicaragua with so much bloodshed.

"We call on the United Nations and the peoples of Latin America not to leave Nicaragua in the isolated position in which the United States wants to keep it in order to attack it with impunity. To prepare for this attack, it has militarily occupied Honduras and is increasing its naval and land forces in the Central American region, building airports, magazines and fuel tanks, and accumulating tanks, armoured cars, helicopters and aircraft.

"This is, as never before, an hour of trial and challenge for the continent which we have together inherited from heroes and statesmen such as Bolívar, O'Higgins, Artigas, Morazán, Martí, Zapata, Sandino and Torrijos, who had visions of a Latin America which would not compromise with its honour or its strength. Nicaragua has supported the peace efforts of the countries of the Contadora Group with such determination and enthusiasm because we have been confident that it is an essentially Latin American diplomatic alternative, an alternative of our own. Precisely for that reason, the United States Government has been seeking to hamper, to obstruct and ultimately to undo those efforts.

"The conditions which the President of the United States is trying to impose on Nicaragua for the lifting of sanctions as set out in the notification of 1 May are none other than the same arrogant and arbitrary demands made time and again in the past with the aim of depriving us of our rights as a sovereign country through force and coercion. The United States Government has the presumption to dictate to us rules which it has devised to govern the domestic political order in Nicaragua, to regulate our international relations according to its own views and to draw up for us a list of our friends and enemies.

"With the strength which justice and reason give us, with our standing as a moral power—for what we lack in material wealth and military resources we make up for in the uncompromising dignity of an entire people—we can state here and now, as we have always done, that we shall never tolerate outside interference, we shall never accept a cowardly peace.

"The measures of economic aggression decreed by President Reagan and the other measures which he intends to announce in the near future will no doubt cause new sufferings, new difficulties and new shortages for our country in our efforts to transform society, to develop a new economy which we wish to be based on the co-operation of all Nicaraguans in every sphere and which we continue to envisage as a mixed economy, to promote agrarian reform, agricultural production, the work of industry, forestry, mining and fisheries, broader educational and health care coverage, to ensure adequate supplies. We shall be facing new kinds of difficulties and problems in addition to those which have been increasing in our country's social and economic life ever since President Reagan launched his mercenary war against Nicaragua upon assuming power in the United States, a war which has already resulted in so much destruction, caused so much sorrow, and left so many dead or orphaned.

"This new escalation of economic aggression is now being directed with great fury against Nicaraguans of every social group and class, from all walks of life, against agricultural workers, small and medium rural landowners, against co-operatives, managers and trade unions. It is a blow to Nicaraguan society, a blow to the nation. It is a blind reprisal against Nicaragua, against all its children, aimed at destroying all our efforts, at shattering our dreams and our hopes.

"But a country forged in the constant struggle for dignity and sustained by the strength of its revolution cannot be dealt a mortal blow. In the face of this new aggression, we Nicaraguans shall find new energies, shall marshal our forces; we shall learn many new lessons from this new period of trial in our history which will enable us to carry on with our efforts to promote progress and change. We shall respond creatively, we shall strengthen our resolve, we shall create resources through constant effort, through our capacity to become more efficient and more productive in our everyday work, to eliminate waste and to combat extravagance, to increase our willingness to endure hardships, to distribute our productive resources better and to share what has been produced more fairly and efficiently, to strengthen the people's will and courage in mobilizing for the war front, to turn factories and work centres into veritable trenches. We know how to sow, how to harvest, how to produce with greater determination and greater discipline. The most urgent need now is to work to achieve the twelve points contained in the message issued by the National Command on 1 May, Labour Day.

"Before the Latin American countries, before the entire international community, we reaffirm our desire for peace, our unshakable belief that the conflicts provoked in Central America by United States interference must be resolved peacefully and through negotiation. We once again announce our decision to sign

immediately the revised Contadora Act [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex] and to comply scrupulously with all the commitments embodied in it; this same spirit has prompted us to propose such initiatives as the departure of 100 Cuban nationals serving as military advisers, and yet to date there has been no response to this gesture.

"We appeal to the countries of Latin America and to the entire international community to reject in the strongest terms the economic blockade which the President of the United States has decreed against Nicaragua and which is aggravating the escalation of intervention in Central America, to come to the aid of our beleaguered fatherland by providing Nicaragua with the material resources that will enable us to come through the United States Government's blockade, and to ensure respect for the rules of political and economic coexistence established in the international order, which are clearly being violated by the United States Government.

"We call upon the Congress and people of the United States to honour the democratic principles of their country and to halt by every possible means the escalation of the war against Nicaragua in which President Reagan is engaged, to prevent United States laws from being abused for purposes of aggression against a nation like ours, which wishes only to live and pursue change in peace, and which desires no enmity, much less war, against any country.

"The time has come to use the force of reason, law and international norms to restrain the boot which is so

unthinkingly and blindly being used in an attempt to destroy our people, to force us to give in, to bring us to our knees. We shall not give in, we shall not be brought to our knees by force, no matter how much may be used against us. We shall counter with the reason and the right which strengthen the weak so that they need not submit; but behind the right and the reason which sustain us, there is our deeply rooted determination to struggle, to triumph, our determination in arms, arms which thousands of patriots are carrying at this very moment in the mountains of Nicaragua, in our cities, neighbourhoods, hamlets, production units, co-operatives, dales and valleys and regions, to defend the fatherland which is our birthright, the right to a fatherland which no one will ever be able to deny us.

"We would wish to conclude this message with the words used by General Sandino while fighting at the head of his army of Nicaraguans and Latin Americans, labourers, farmers, peasants, students, miners and craftsmen:

"I received your communication yesterday and I have taken note of its contents. I shall not surrender and am awaiting you here. I choose a free fatherland or death."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this message 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/17180

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
{13 May 1985}

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 7 May 1985 [S/17160], I have the honour to bring to your immediate attention the following.

The Iraqi régime has claimed that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled Mandali, the Shahabi district and the village of Ghazanieh on Thursday 9 May and Friday 10 May 1985.

The spokesman for the War Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran has categorically rejected these baseless claims, announcing that over the period mentioned in the Iraqi military communiqué, the Iranian artillery force did not attack any territory inside Iraq.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its commitment to abide by the norms of international humanitarian law, reserving the right to retaliate in kind. However, we remind the international community that, in previous cases, such baseless Iraqi allegations always preceded Iraqi aggression against Iranian cities and civilian targets.

The intention of the Iraqi régime to resume its savage attacks against civilian targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran was clearly illustrated by the statement made on 24 April by President Saddam Hussein, transmitted to you in my letter of 7 May, in which he announced his intention of resuming his and his régime's flagrant violations of international humanitarian law. It is evident that the refuted claim of the above-mentioned Iraqi military communiqué is an attempt at creating a justifiable pretext for implementing the wishes of President Saddam Hussein in resuming Iraqi acts of savagery.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17181

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

Despite the condemnation of its use of chemical weapons by the international community, the Office of the Secretary-General and the Security Council of the United Nations, the Iraqi régime has again resorted to chemical warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The north-western part of Fakkh and the north-western part of Sardasht were targets of mustard gas delivered through artillery shelling on 7 and 8 May 1985, respectively.

It is evident that the Iraqi régime has not heeded the appeals of the international community and it is imperative to devise ways and methods to compel the Baathist rulers to respect the 1925 Geneva Protocol.⁵ In this

regard, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again urges you to dispatch an expert team to be stationed in the area, hoping that its presence will deter further violations by Iraq of the rules of law regulating the conduct of hostilities, or at least facilitate the process of investigation or on-site examination in the unfortunate cases where such violations occur.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated 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/17182*

Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 May 1985]

In my letter of 26 April 1985 [S/17132], I described a recent PLO attempt to attack Israel's cities from the sea. I now wish to bring to your attention a subsequent, similar attempt by the PLO.

On the night of 8/9 May, an Israel Defence Force patrol boat sighted a rubber dinghy approaching Israel's coast from Tyre. The boat was manned by men wearing camouflage fatigues. It had a 50-horsepower outboard motor, was painted in camouflage colours, and bore an inscription in Arabic. Upon discovery, the dinghy tried to escape, was fired upon and sank.

The PLO has claimed "credit" for this act. The Reuters news agency in Beirut quoted a statement on 9

May confirming the terrorists' affiliation and published their photographs.

By the PLO's own admission, the purpose of these repeated attempts to land terrorists on Israel's coast is to perpetrate the mass murder of civilians. Israel will continue to defend its coast and citizens.

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/40/301-S/17182.

DOCUMENT S/17183

Note verbale dated 10 May 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 May 1985]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note dated 21 December 1984, has the honour to state the following.

The Government of Indonesia has steadfastly and consistently opposed all the policies and practices of racism,

racial discrimination and *apartheid* of the South African régime. Equally, Indonesia has resolutely backed the struggle of the oppressed majority of South Africa to eradicate *apartheid*.

Indonesia has never maintained relations of any kind with the racist Pretoria régime and will so continue until the policy of occupation of Namibia is abandoned and the

policy of *apartheid* is for ever abolished. Consistent with this fundamental position, Indonesia has complied fully with all mandatory and voluntary sanctions imposed by the Security Council and the General Assembly, including Security Council resolution 418 (1977), which was reaffirmed in resolution 558 (1984). Consequently, Indonesia does not engage in any export or import of

arms with South Africa. Moreover, Indonesia has long advocated the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa as a necessary step in the international campaign to eliminate once and for all the odious system of *apartheid*.

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

DOCUMENT S/17185*

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my note dated 29 March 1985 [S/17068], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest series of acts of aggression against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity perpetrated by the illegally occupying Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea as follows:

1. Approximately 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese troops made incursions into Thai territory in late April 1985 and dug in along the areas east of Ban Nong Yang and east of Ban Saphan Chang, Muang district, Trat province. Thai troops were dispatched to the areas and clashed with the Vietnamese troops on 6 May, resulting in the death of one Thai soldier and injury to three others.

2. On 7 May, at 0730 hours, the Thai troops which were patrolling the area inside Thai territory where the Vietnamese troops had made another incursion and deployed forces about 3 kilometres south-east of Khao Chong Khap, Muang district, stepped on land-mines planted by the intruding Vietnamese forces. As a result, one Thai soldier was seriously wounded.

3. On 7 May, between 0815 and 1115 hours, the Vietnamese troops fired mortar at a Thai military position about 2 kilometres south-east of Khao Chong Khap.

4. On 8 May, at 0020 hours, the Vietnamese forces made an incursion into Thai territory and ambushed the Thai paramilitary troops about 2.5 kilometres south-east of Khao Chong Khap, killing three Thai paramilitary personnel and wounding two others.

5. On 8 May, at 0740 hours, the Vietnamese troops which had made an incursion into Thai territory about 5.5 kilometres north-east of Ban Chamrak, Muang dis-

trict, fired an SA-7 rocket at a Thai plane which was on a routine reconnaissance within Thai airspace about 4 kilometres north-east of Ban Chamrak.

6. On 8 May, at 0950 hours, the Vietnamese troops fired 82-mm mortars at a Thai military position about 4.8 kilometres east of Ban Nong Yang, Muang district, killing two Thai soldiers.

7. On 10 May, the Vietnamese troops made an incursion into Thai territory and clashed with the Thai troops about 2 kilometres west of Obok Pass, Ban Krut district, Buriram province, killing two Thai soldiers and wounding three others.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these numerous incursions as well as shellings into Thai territory deliberately committed by the Vietnamese military forces in blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, incursions which have increased tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and affected the security of the whole region.

The Royal Thai Government demands that Viet Nam immediately cease its illegal and hostile acts of aggression against Thailand, for which Viet Nam would have to bear full responsibility for the consequences. The Royal Thai Government once again reaffirms its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/309-S/17185.

DOCUMENT S/17186**

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 May 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was sum-

moned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2.30 p.m. on 9 May 1985, and the following was brought to his attention by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"According to confirmed information, 12 Afghan and 12 Soviet military personnel were kidnapped

* Incorporating document S/17186/Corr.1 of 17 May 1986.

** Circulated under the double symbol A-40-310-S/17186 and Corr.1

recently by the Afghan counter-revolutionaries belonging to the Rabani band who were sent from Pakistan, and were imprisoned in a military camp located in Badahbire, near Peshawar, which is under the direct control of Pakistan Government authorities.

"Towards the end of April the aforesaid hostages made a heroic attempt to release themselves and, after disarming the camp guards, took over the huge weapons and ammunition depot of the criminal counter-revolution in the said camp and requested the Government of Pakistan that they should either be returned to Afghanistan or be turned over to the embassies of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union of Islamabad.

"Unfortunately, however, not only did the Government of Pakistan pay no attention to this legitimate demand of the aforesaid military personnel, but the soldiers of the Pakistan army participated in the attack of the counter-revolutionaries on the aforementioned camp. As a result of this unequal battle and hours of exchange of fire, the heroic Afghan and Soviet military men refused to surrender and, after the explosion of the ammunition depot, all of them were martyred. This incident makes manifest that a number of Afghan military personnel and citizens are imprisoned within the territory of Pakistan, in contravention of all interna-

tional laws and the norms of human rights, in subhuman conditions and suffering physical and psychological torture. This incident also proves that the Pakistani army extensively participates in the armed aggression of the counter-revolution from Pakistan against Afghanistan.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests to the Government of Pakistan at this tragic incident which has resulted in the martyrdom of Afghan military personnel and points out that all the grave consequences of such irresponsible actions shall be borne by the military Government of Pakistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan also demands that the Government of Pakistan severely punish those responsible for this incident and return to Afghanistan all military personnel and citizens of Afghanistan who are held hostages in the camps located in Pakistan."

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/17187*

Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[14 May 1985]

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 at 1.30 p.m. on 13 May 1985 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of all endeavours of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to bring normalcy to the situation in the frontier areas, the armed aggressions of the military forces of Pakistan continue. For instance, on 8, 19 and 21 April 1985 the residential area of Barikot district, Kunarwa province, was subjected to repeated shellings by heavy weapons, such as recoilless guns, mortars and heavy machine-guns, from firing bases set up 200 metres from the territory of Afghanistan, as a result of which a number of military personnel and local residents were either martyred or injured and enormous material damage was inflicted on the residential area.

"The Government of Afghanistan seriously condemns these vicious acts of aggression of the Pakistani frontier forces and strongly protests about them to the Government of Pakistan. It is further pointed out that the militarist authorities of Pakistan should put an immediate end to their armed aggression and interference, which have caused human and material losses

and have posed danger to the security of the frontier areas. Otherwise, responsibility for the grave and heavy consequences of such actions must rest on the militarist authorities of Pakistan."

The Director of the First Political Department also stated to the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy the following:

"In order to cover up their own aggressive actions, the Pakistani authorities, in continuation of their previous groundless and hollow accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have once again claimed that on 5 May 1985 Afghan aircraft allegedly twice violated the airspace of Arandu in the south-east of that area, causing no damage.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating the case, considers this allegation to be a baseless and false charge and categorically rejects it. It is pointed out that the militarist authorities of Pakistan should immediately refrain from levelling such provocative accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and should not whip up tension in the frontier areas."

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/40/311-S/17187.

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
[14 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the full text of the note sent by Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras, and to request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 May 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing in reply to your official letter dated 10 May 1985 [S/17178], in which you report that on that day, at 11 a.m., "at Arenales, in the area referred to above, four Hondurans were injured and one killed as a result of attacks carried out with heavy weapons of the Nicaraguan army".

The Foreign Ministry referred this matter to the competent authorities, reporting the information stated in the above-mentioned letter. After making a thorough investigation, our authorities stated categorically that it was false that the Sandinist People's Army had attacked Honduran territory with heavy weapons or any other type of weapons. Once again may I draw your attention to the fact that the

Government of Nicaragua, true to its quest for peace and its attachment to international law, maintains the strictest respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, unlike other countries which allow their territory to be used for the perpetration of acts of aggression and provocation aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of neighbouring countries.

Moreover, the Government of Nicaragua is unable to determine whether the Honduran soldiers referred to in your letter might have been injured as a result of combat which occurred in Nicaraguan territory, in the border areas, and later moved to Honduras, since it is a fully documented fact that mercenary forces at times act in co-ordination with members of the Honduran armed forces, and our Government does not know whether they are acting as individuals.

As the Government of Nicaragua has repeatedly stated, this type of incident between Nicaragua and Honduras is the direct result of the presence of mercenary forces in the border areas and the increase in recent weeks in their numbers. Accordingly, the Government of Nicaragua, continuing its quest for peaceful and civilized means of settling disputes between States, proposes to the Government of Honduras that the armed forces of the two countries should draw up a joint plan which would enable them to overcome this situation by reducing, disarming and removing these irregular forces from the borders.

In addition, the Government of Nicaragua proposes that, once these forces have been controlled and disarmed, a plan should be developed for relocating them, with the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In this context, Nicaragua reaffirms its willingness to admit into our country all persons who decide to accept the amnesty decreed by Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua calls upon the Government of Honduras to respond favourably to this proposal, which undoubtedly would greatly facilitate the attainment of the peace which is so necessary and which the Central American peoples so rightly demand.

DOCUMENT S/17189

Note verbale dated 9 May 1985 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[14 May 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, in connection with the situation in Central America, has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the statement issued by the Government of Bolivia on 8 May 1985.

The Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations requests that this note and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Bolivia
on 8 May 1985

The Government of Bolivia has followed with concern the course of events which have brought about the Central American crisis and has given its constant support to the efforts of the Contadora Group aimed at finding formulas for a peaceful solution to that crisis.

With regard to the specific issue of relations between Nicaragua and the United States of America, Bolivia trusts that a solution will be found to the differences between the two countries by means of a direct dialogue in which each party makes concessions which, without

affecting its permanent interests, allow constructive agreements to be reached, avoiding actions which, far from contributing to a solution of the problem, cause wider divergences between members of the Inter-American system.

The Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)) and, in short, the basic principles of relations between the States of the international community do not permit measures to be taken against a sovereign country which has freely chosen its political and economic system of government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship reaffirms on this occasion, as it has in the past, its constant commitment to those standards and its desire to contribute to the universal and unconditional implementation of those principles.

In consequence, Bolivia considers that the decision of the Government of the United States of America to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua as from 7 May 1985 constitutes an additional obstacle to the efforts of the Contadora Group and the international community in their search for solutions to the Central American crisis.

For the sake of peace on the continent, the Government of Bolivia urges the abandonment of power politics and calls for the channels of dialogue and negotiation to be used to overcome differences. It likewise reiterates its steadfast support for the efforts being made by the Contadora Group.

Letter dated 13 May 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[15 May 1985]

ANNEX

Statement issued on 13 May 1985 by the
Government of Uruguay

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 13 May 1985 by the Government of Uruguay concerning the decision taken on 18 April by the Government of South Africa to establish an interim government in Namibia.

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

(Signed) Humberto GOYEN ALVEZ
Acting Permanent Representative
of Uruguay
to the United Nations

The Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay wishes to express its firmest opposition to the decision taken by the Government of South Africa on 18 April 1985 to establish an interim government in Namibia, and to state at the same time that it considers that decision to be null and void.

This step taken by the Government of South Africa is in violation of resolutions of the main organs of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)²⁰ and the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in expressing its support for the United Nations Council for Namibia, the sole legitimate authority for the administration of the Territory of Namibia in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), reiterates its full endorsement of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia set out in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/312-S/17190.

DOCUMENT S/17191

Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Australia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[15 May 1985]

I have the honour to request that the attached statement on the situation in Lebanon, made in the Parliament on 8 May 1985 by the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. J. Hawke, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement on Lebanon made by the Prime Minister of Australia
in Parliament on 8 May 1985

On behalf of the Government, and I believe on behalf of the whole Parliament, I express our great distress at the news of the continued violence which is taking place in that tragic country. We are certainly concerned at the recent events in the south of Lebanon, where as many as 20,000 Christians are reported to have fled their homes and to have sought refuge in the city of Jezzine and other towns in the region. We can only regret that the opportunity presented by the withdrawal of the Israeli forces has not been taken to restore Lebanese Government authority in the south. We are also seriously concerned at the escalation of the fighting in Beirut.

The Government expresses its deepest sympathy to the very large Lebanese community in Australia, many of whom have relatives in Lebanon. We are very conscious of the anxiety and suffering that they

are going through at this time. I believe I can say on behalf of all members of the Parliament that we would want the members of the Lebanese community in Australia to know that our thoughts are with them as they go through this period of suffering and anxiety.

We appreciate of course that there is no simple solution to the problems in Lebanon. No one has a magic wand to wave which will resolve those problems. It is obvious, but it should still be said, that the first requirement is for an end to the fighting there, and certainly we from Australia call on all parties in Lebanon to exercise maximum restraint because it is only when the guns are silenced in that country that efforts can be undertaken aimed at securing a national reconciliation through consultation and a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems. We believe that agreement among the present warring factions is the only basis on which Lebanon's independence and sovereignty will be respected.

We all recognize that one of the great tragedies of Lebanon is that it should have become the battleground on which foreign forces conduct their battles openly or by proxy. We believe strongly that all external interference in Lebanon's internal affairs should be brought to an end. If such necessary pre-conditions were to be met, negotiations could then begin for a long-term political settlement of that country's problems. In that respect I have noted suggestions that there should be a cantonal system of government along the lines of Switzerland. All one can say about that proposal, which has been floated in certain quarters, is that any such proposal would of course require the agreement of all of Lebanon's confessional groups.

I conclude by saying that the Government of Australia pledges to use all its influence, all the influence that we can bring to bear in the United Nations and in other international bodies, to pursue efforts aimed at bringing to an end the fighting in Lebanon, which is a necessary pre-condition to those consultations and negotiations which we would all hope would bring an end to the continuing tragedy of that country.

Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[15 May 1985]*

I wish to bring to your attention the latest PLO attempt to murder civilians in Israel.

On 12 May 1985, a bomb exploded near a bus stop at Shaareh Sedek Hospital, the largest hospital in Jerusalem. Another bomb was left at the entrance to the Liberty Bell Park, a popular strolling ground for young mothers and children. And two more bombs were found that day at bus stops on busy streets in the town of Beth Shemesh.

In a Radio Amman broadcast of 12 May, the Fatah branch of the PLO rushed to claim responsibility for these acts. But in a grotesque competition between terror-

ists, their "feat" was disputed by the rival Abu Musa group, which claimed the bombing for itself over Radio Damascus.

Miraculously, no one was hurt or killed. But this in no way absolves the would-be killers. From whichever faction of the PLO they are sent, their aim is the same—the deliberate and systematic murder of the innocent.

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/40/314-S/17192.

DOCUMENT S/17193

Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]
[15 May 1985]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release issued on 15 May 1985 by the Department of Information and Press of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Honduras concerning the deterioration of the situation in the area bordering on Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the press release, the contents of which have 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*

ANNEX

Press release issued on 15 May 1985 by the
Government of Honduras

At a meeting today, the National Security Council was briefed on the situation created in the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua, which has been deteriorating in recent weeks. On 10 May, Honduran territory was the target of serious acts of aggression by the army of the Nicaraguan Government. At 11 a.m. on that day, at Arenales, four Hondurans were wounded and one killed, all five being members of the Honduran Armed Forces, as a result of attacks by the army of Nicaragua.

On that same day, the Government of Honduras, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, protesting in the most forceful terms against the aforementioned act of aggression and stating that such acts served only to create

a climate of increased tension, placing obstacles in the way of efforts to bring peace to Central America, which the Government of Honduras has been fostering since 1982, as evidenced by its firm support for the Contadora Group.

On 11 May, Nicaragua's Acting Minister for External Relations, Mr. Victor Hugo Tinoco, replied to the note of protest sent by the Government of Honduras, making extremely subtle insinuations against our Government and armed forces, asserting that his Government was unable to determine whether the Honduran soldiers killed in the above-mentioned incident "might have been injured as a result of combat which occurred in Nicaraguan territory, in the border areas, and later moved to Honduras" [S/17188, annex].

As can be appreciated, the charge levelled by the Government of Nicaragua is extremely serious in that it alleges involvement by the armed forces of Honduras in incidents in which they had no part. On the contrary, our armed forces, in accordance with orders issued by the President of the Republic, have proceeded to step up security operations in the area bordering on Nicaragua in order to deal with such situations and to control groups of Nicaraguans who enter the country seeking to escape from the situation of violence and armed conflict which exists inside Nicaragua.

Furthermore, also in accordance with orders issued by the President of the Republic, the Government has made arrangements for an inter-agency operation involving the armed forces and other public bodies, as agreed in the National Security Council, which has already begun the work of rehabilitating the area with a view to instilling the necessary confidence in the Honduran population that is the victim of the situation of conflict prevailing in Nicaragua which affects the area in question. Many Hondurans have been displaced from the area owing to the conditions described above.

As has been stated, the havoc created in the border area is the result of domestic political and armed conflict in Nicaragua, which is not confined within its national borders but spills over into neighbouring countries. Faced with that situation, the Government of Honduras, in exercise of its sovereign powers, is asserting its control over the part of Honduran territory in question by not permitting the existence of armed groups and by observing the principle of non-intervention.

The Government of Honduras, through the National Security Council, reiterates its determination to enforce its laws against all aliens who, abusing our country's hospitality, violate those laws.

Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the statement annexed to the letter dated 7 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to you [S/17165] slanderously accusing Viet Nam of designing "to annex 17 north-eastern provinces of Thailand" and sending its troops to intrude into Thailand's territory, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement made on 10 May by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/316-S/17194.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 10 May 1985 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Of late, the Thai authorities again cooked up the story of Vietnamese troops intruding into Thailand's territory. They even said that Viet Nam plans "to annex 17 north-eastern provinces of Thailand".

This is but a customary slander by the Thai ruling circles aimed at misleading public opinion, which is strongly demanding that Thailand put an end to its collusion with China in using the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, and adopt a policy of friendship and peaceful coexistence towards the Indo-Chinese countries.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam categorically rejects all the slanderous allegations of Thailand, and reaffirms its unwavering policy of strictly respecting Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and its wish to build a friendly and good-neighbourly relationship with Thailand in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam holds that there are now favourable conditions for the parties concerned to agree on the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border under international control and supervision so as to guarantee peace and stability in the Kampuchea-Thai border area, as has been proposed by the Indo-Chinese countries.

DOCUMENT S/17195

Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[16 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter addressed to you by Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concerning the nuclear missiles which the Zionist entity has deployed on the eastern border of the Arab fatherland.

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

LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1985 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to refer to the activities undertaken by the Zionist entity as part of its policy of aggression against the Arab nation, which include the deployment of ARIJA-type missiles equipped with nuclear warheads in the Syrian Golan and in the area of the Negev Desert.

This represents a serious threat to peace and security in the region and in the entire world and leads to an intensification of the nuclear arms race in the Arab region and the Mediterranean basin.

The deployment of nuclear missiles by the Zionist entity signals an escalation in aggression against the Arab nation, lays the groundwork for occupation operations and poses the threat of attack against cities and vital installations in the Arab fatherland. This development has made it clear that the aim of the attack carried out by the Zionist enemy on the Iraqi nuclear reactor built for peaceful purposes was to threaten and undermine the programmes of any Arab State seeking to make progress in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The deployment of nuclear missiles by the Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab nation implies a challenge to and contempt for world public opinion at a time when the international community is endeavouring to halt the arms race and eliminate nuclear weapons, which threaten mankind with total destruction.

This act by the Zionist entity is a flagrant violation of international treaties and Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981), by which the Council called upon the

Zionist entity to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In addition, it constitutes a violation of General Assembly resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, resolution 39/61 of the same date on the denuclearization of Africa, resolution 39/153 of 17 December 1984 concerning the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, and resolution 39/147 of the same date concerning the Zionist entity's nuclear armament.

Moreover, the deployment of these nuclear missiles constitutes scornful disregard for the objectives and efforts of IAEA to promote the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and flouts the repeated appeals of the international community for States to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁵ under safeguards of IAEA.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to draw the attention of the Security Council and of world public opinion to the seriousness of this act, which heightens tension in the region and threatens the peace and well-being of its peoples, since it places the Arab nation in a position which obliges it to exercise its right of self-defence under the Charter of the United Nations, as long as the Security Council does not take immediate steps to remove the threat of the nuclear missiles.

The Zionist entity would not have deployed the nuclear missiles without the total support of one member of the Security Council, the United States of America, which affords the Zionist entity unlimited support in all spheres, particularly the economic, political and military spheres, and has signed various agreements with the Zionist entity, among which we would mention, in particular, the strategic agreement signed on 30 November 1981.

In drawing to the attention of the Security Council and the international community the serious implications of the deployment of these nuclear missiles for the security and well-being of the peoples of the region, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, together with the other States and peoples of the region threatened by the missiles, reserves the right to request the convening of the Security Council at any time so that the Council may discharge the duties and responsibilities entrusted to it with respect to international peace and security.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17196*

Letter dated 16 May 1985 from the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 May 1985]

I have the honour to write to you in connection with the opening of the strategic airport which has been constructed by the United Kingdom in the Malvinas Islands.

My Government has repeatedly stated that, far from helping to solve the problems with Argentina and contributing to stability in the South Atlantic, British policy in that region pursues strategic and global objectives which transcend the framework of the dispute relating to sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and run counter to the genuine interests of Latin America and the world with respect to peace and security. The new airport, coupled with the presence in the area of nuclear-capable warships and submarines, missile installations, highly sophisticated radar systems and military personnel numbering 4,000, is evidence of such serious intentions.

The United Kingdom Government has attempted to justify this new and important escalation in the militarization of the territories usurped from Argentina by alleging that its purpose is to promote the economic development of those territories.

Such arguments are not borne out by the facts. The United Kingdom Ministry of Defence has reserved the

new runway for its exclusive use and civil aviation is barred from it. This is consistent with a policy which has always given precedence to strategic considerations over the social progress and prosperity of the islands. Between July 1982 and April 1985, the United Kingdom spent nearly \$3 billion—approximately \$1.5 million per inhabitant—in the so-called "Falklands fortress". In contrast, only 31 million pounds sterling has been allocated for development plans during the five-year period 1983 to 1988.

The United Kingdom Government has further suggested that the airport would make it possible to reduce the large number of troops currently stationed in the Malvinas Islands and South Georgia. This suggestion contradicts recent remarks by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Lord Trefagne, who has stated that no significant reduction in the number of military personnel is envisaged. Furthermore, on 14 March of this year the United Kingdom Government informed Parliament that such a move was unlikely, even in the event of a formal cessation of hostilities; it thereby confirmed the speciousness of its insistence on the necessity of that condition.

The United Kingdom has further argued that there is a need to defend the islands against possible Argentine attacks. Such an argument cannot be made in good faith.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/317-S/17196.

My Government has repeatedly stated that it would seek the return of the Argentine territories which are illegally occupied by the United Kingdom exclusively through the peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. At no time has it strayed even one inch from that firm commitment. The truth of the matter is that the only source of tension in the South Atlantic is the conduct of the United Kingdom Government, which, violating the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and the commitments it has undertaken within the inter-American framework, has militarized the Malvinas Islands, has introduced nuclear weapons into the South Atlantic, is enforcing an illegal "exclusion zone" against Argentine ships and aircraft, and refuses to resume negotiations on the sovereignty issue.

Indeed, the massive and disproportionate British military presence in the South Atlantic cannot be attributed to supposed requirements of defence against Argentina. It must therefore be asked what are the real objectives pursued in our region by the United Kingdom, a nuclear Power and a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Part of the answer is to be found in the statements made by the British Secretary of State for Defence in Washington in September 1983. At that time, Mr. Heseltine expressly linked the Malvinas Islands with the East-West conflict. Such a way of thinking, which must surely lead to the nuclearization of the South Atlantic, ignores the fundamental interests of our region with respect to peace and security and has repeatedly been criticized by the Latin American countries.

Furthermore, we cannot fail to mention our profound concern at the linkage which certain political circles close to the British Government maintain is necessary between the militarization of the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the defence of the United Kingdom's interests in Antarctica. It is plain that there is a total incompatibility between the aims of the Antarctic Treaty²¹ and the use by the United Kingdom of a military and nuclear base contiguous to the geographical area

covered by that international agreement to pursue its objectives in Antarctica. It is hardly necessary to point out the potential consequences for the future of that continent of such designs, which have been so often discussed in the British Parliament.

Member States and the United Kingdom itself are well aware of the Argentine Government's readiness to leave no stone unturned in its quest for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to the dispute relating to sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. It maintains that stand, despite the recklessness with which London is behaving in this delicate matter and in spite of the United Kingdom Government's obstinate refusal to recognize the fundamental political changes which have taken place in my country and the political and practical necessity of finding a solution to the sovereignty dispute and to the other outstanding differences between the two countries. Consequently, my Government cannot fail to draw attention to the dangers of the continuing refusal of the United Kingdom Government to comply with the obligation to resume bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands. So long as British policy in the South Atlantic does not recognize the necessity of settling all outstanding issues with Argentina, any reconciliation between the two countries and the final removal of tension in the area will continue to be unattainable objectives.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) Dante CAPUTO
Minister for External Relations and Worship
of the Argentine Republic

DOCUMENT S/17198*

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[17 May 1985]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 17 May 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from Mr. Özer Koray
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 17 May 1985 addressed to you by Mr. M. Necati Münir Ertökün, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in reply to the Greek Cypriot allegations contained in document S/17150 of 3 May 1985.

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

LETTER DATED 17 MAY 1985 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 3 May 1985 addressed to you by Mr. George Iacovou, the "Minister for Foreign Affairs" of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/902-S/17198.

the Greek Cypriot administration, and its attachments, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

The aforesaid letter, addressed to you on the eve of the constitutional referendum held in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 5 May, levels unfounded and unwarranted accusations against the Turkish Cypriot side, and attempts to discredit, in the eyes of world public opinion, the internal democratic processes which are taking place in North Cyprus. These Greek Cypriot charges include, among other things, the alleged "illegality" of our internal actions and in fact put particular emphasis on this unfounded claim. It is ironic that the Greek Cypriot administration should bring up this subject at all, as it is clearly the least eligible institution to question the legality of others, both with its past record and its present standing.

It is evident that the Greek Cypriots never had and still do not have any constitutional, legal or legitimate right whatsoever to claim to represent the Turkish Cypriot people. All attempts to the contrary are devoid of any legitimacy or legality. It is also evident that, in the absence of a joint federal government, the Turkish Cypriot people can only be represented by the authorities and organs elected freely by themselves.

In this connection, I wish to reiterate to you, once more, that the Greek Cypriot administration's claim to be the sole and legitimate "Government of Cyprus" is incompatible with:

(a) The 1960 Constitution of Cyprus, which provided for the participation of both peoples of Cyprus in the governmental process and the entire State machinery, and which has been abrogated and utterly destroyed by the Greek Cypriots themselves since 1963, for the purpose of annexing Cyprus to Greece;

(b) The existence, after 1963, of two separate, autonomous administrations in the island, following the expulsion, by force of arms, of the Turkish Cypriot element from the legitimate bi-national Cyprus Government;

(c) The Geneva Declaration of 30 July 1974 [see S/11398], made jointly by Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom (the three guarantors of Cyprus's independence), which recognized the existence of two separate, autonomous administrations in the island;

(d) The summit agreements of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51], reached between the leaders of the two peoples, which envisage the establishment in the island of an independent, bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic;

(e) The present realities prevailing in Cyprus, i.e., the existence of two separate, independent States, each exercising control and jurisdiction over its own people and in its own territory in the island, pending the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic.

The Turkish Cypriot side is not only committed to the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem, within the above framework, but it has also demonstrated its sincerity and good will in this respect, again, most recently at the high-level meeting held in New York from 17 to 20 January 1985 under your auspices. I would like to reiterate here that this commitment of the Turkish Cypriot side to a bi-communal, bi-zonal, federal solution in Cyprus has not changed.

It is unfortunate, however, that the sincerity and good will demonstrated by the Turkish Cypriot side in regard to a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal solution has not been reciprocated by the Greek Cypriot side, as has also become very clear from the internal political crisis which has developed on the Greek Cypriot side following the New York summit. Although the internal political developments which are taking place on the Greek Cypriot side are not the concern of the Turkish Cypriot side, it appears that Mr. Kyprianou has lost the confidence and support of the political parties which represent the vast majority of the Greek Cypriot people in the Greek Cypriot "House of Representatives". Naturally, this raises questions as to whether Mr. Kyprianou or, for that matter, anybody else on the Greek Cypriot side, has the authority or the competence to represent the Greek Cypriot people *vis-à-vis* the Turkish Cypriot side.

On the other hand, in Greece, the Government of Prime Minister Papandreu has decided on early elections, citing the Cyprus issue as the reason. Replying to Mr. Papandreu's letter asking for the dissolution of the Greek Parliament and the holding of general elections, the Greek President, Mr. Sartzetakis, is reported to have said that the renewal of the popular mandate would serve the more effective advancement of their "national positions on the Cyprus issue", which was of vital significance for "the future of Hellenism".

At a time when the internal political climate on the Greek Cypriot side is in a state of confusion and uncertainty, it is difficult to understand why the Greek Cypriot administration, instead of trying to put its

own house in order, tries to raise questions about the internal democratic processes that are taking place on the Turkish Cypriot side. What the Turkish Cypriot people are currently engaged in is no more than an internal matter for them, of electing the people who will be authorized to represent them in all matters of state, including the negotiations aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. As you are well aware, the right of each community in Cyprus to hold separate elections was provided for even by the 1960 Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, and is therefore not a new phenomenon in Cyprus. Both communities have exercised this right separately, before and after 1974. As far as the Turkish Cypriot side is concerned, this right was exercised twice before 1974, once in 1960 and once in 1970, and twice after 1974, once in 1976 and once in 1981, in presidential as well as general elections. In addition, a constitutional referendum was held on the Constitution of the then "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975.

I would like to point out that, if the Greek Cypriot side insists, via third parties, on interfering with these internal democratic procedures in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, it only lends more weight to questions about whether there is anyone on the Greek Cypriot side with the full mandate of the Greek Cypriot people to enter into negotiations with the Turkish Cypriots, with a view to finding a solution to the Cyprus problem. Indeed, questions raised by the political and constitutional turmoil which exists on the Greek Cypriot side have also been expressed by the world press. For example, *The Times* of London, in its issue of 4 May 1985, dealt with this subject in an article entitled "One Island, Two Constitutions", stating that the "Greek Cypriots, in any case, are ill-placed to criticize the draft (Constitution of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus) since on their side of the island the Constitution has produced political deadlock".

In spite of the foregoing, and the internationally acknowledged fact that it was Mr. Kyprianou who was solely responsible for the breakdown of the high-level meeting of 17 January and the squandering of a historic opportunity for a solution in Cyprus, the temptation, on the part of the Greek Cypriot side, to push ahead with its international campaign of deceitful propaganda appears to be too difficult to resist. This is evidenced by the references in Mr. Iacovou's above-mentioned letter, among others, to the alleged "separatist independence" and "tacit moratorium" as well as by his paying lip-service to the "high-level agreements" of 1977 and 1979 and to your mission of good offices. It was Mr. Kyprianou himself who prevented the reconfirmation of the 1977 and 1979 summit agreements and the creation of an atmosphere of "political truce" between the two sides, together with all other aspects of the "draft agreement", by rejecting this agreement *in toto* at the summit meeting of 17 January. It was also he who hindered and undermined the efforts which you have undertaken within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to you by the Security Council.

Now, Mr. Kyprianou, just because he feels it is politically convenient for him, is trying to separate certain elements of the "draft agreement", which was an integrated whole, from that indivisible whole and use them against the Turkish Cypriot side. These and the other factors which I have explained above clearly show that Mr. Kyprianou has not at all recovered from the malady which has afflicted him all along, namely, his preference for international propaganda rather than serious dialogue. In fact, in a revealing statement to the *Tanjug* press agency of Yugoslavia, reported by the Greek Cypriot press on 11 February 1985, Mr. Kyprianou attempted to justify his rejection of the "draft agreement" in January by pointing out that his acceptance would have diminished and weakened Greek Cypriot propaganda.

The Greek Cypriot side has to make a choice between honesty and false propaganda. It cannot go on exploiting the Cyprus question, as it has been doing, and continues to do, in the international forums such as the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the European Commission on Human Rights and the non-aligned meetings, and still claim that it is the Turkish Cypriot side which is fouling the atmosphere between the two peoples of Cyprus. It cannot continue to enforce its inhuman economic and political embargo on the Turkish Cypriot side, under its false and pretentious title of the "Government" of the whole of Cyprus, and still pretend that it is seeking *rapprochement* and ultimately a federal solution with the Turkish Cypriots. This short-sighted and self-destructive policy removes any vestiges of trust and confidence between the two communities and does not at all enhance the prospects for a final solution.

As I had also amply explained in my letter to you dated 30 January 1985 (appendix 1), the democratic institutionalization process currently taking place in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus does not hinder, but rather enhances, prospects for a bi-zonal federal solution in

Cyprus. As a concrete manifestation of this reality, the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 12 March 1985, the very same day that it had adopted the new draft constitution, simultaneously passed a resolution stressing that the new draft constitution left the door open to a bi-zonal federal solution (appendix 2). The Turkish Cypriot side's firm commitment to a bi-zonal federal solution in Cyprus has also been repeatedly stressed at the highest level, by the statements made by President Rauf Denktas on numerous occasions, and has, therefore, been reconfirmed as the official policy of the Turkish Cypriot side.

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

APPENDIX I

Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to the Secretary-General

It is reported in the local Greek Cypriot press that in a recent letter he addressed to you, Mr. George Iacovou, the spokesman for Foreign Affairs of the Greek Cypriot administration, has referred to the decision for the holding of elections in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in June 1985, and appealed to you to "take all necessary steps" so that this decision is revoked. It is also reported that the Greek Cypriot administration has made similar appeals to foreign Governments and other diplomatic circles.

I wish to emphasize that the decision concerning the holding of elections in North Cyprus was a unanimous one, taken at the meeting of the Turkish Cypriot political party leaders with President Rauf Denktas on 25 January 1985, which decision was unanimously adopted by the Turkish Cypriot Constituent Assembly on 29 January, and is purely an internal matter for the Turkish Cypriots.

As you know, the right of each community to hold separate elections was provided for even by the 1960 Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot people have exercised this right as part of a democratic process, both before and after 1974.

It should be noted that in the past 11 years, two general and two presidential elections as well as elections for local authorities have been held in North Cyprus. Similarly, elections have been held in Greek Cypriot South Cyprus in past years. Reference is made to elections on both sides in paragraph 43 of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council [S/14490 of 27 May 1981].

The holding of elections in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus does not in any way hinder efforts in the search for a federal solution in the island. This point has been clearly stressed by President Denktas on numerous occasions. These democratic procedures will stabilize the internal political structure of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and, by doing so, will enhance and strengthen the constructive role of

the Turkish Cypriot side at the negotiations aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. This, in turn, will contribute favourably to such a solution in the island.

We fail to see the rationale behind the Greek Cypriot side's demand that the Turkish Cypriot side should live in an internal political vacuum, allegedly in order not to hurt the chances for a solution, while they themselves undertake every political action, both internally and externally, including elections, changes in the cabinet, which took place recently and which are unconstitutional even under the 1960 Constitution (which they claim to be still valid when it suits them) and on all matters relating to the unilateral representation of Cyprus abroad. It is this latter pretension, i.e. the Greek Cypriot side's claim to be the sole and legitimate "Government of Cyprus" at home and abroad, together with the economic and political embargo they have imposed on North Cyprus, and not the internal political actions of the Turkish Cypriot people, that are damaging the chances for a solution and consolidating division in the island.

I am sure you will remember that President Denktas had conveyed to you, in the presence of Mr. Kyprianou, that the holding of elections was unavoidable and that this would not in any way affect or prejudice a negotiated settlement. It was then hinted by you that Mr. Kyprianou had a similar problem facing him regarding his mandate and elections.

I am confident that you will evaluate the Greek Cypriot appeal to you in the light of the above, and will disregard it as a mere political ploy, designed to divert attention from the fact that they have deliberately undermined the New York summit with their intransigence and bad faith.

APPENDIX 2

Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 12 March 1985

The Constituent Assembly,

Taking note of the Declaration of Independence of 15 November 1983, expressing the legitimate and irrevocable will of the Turkish Cypriot people and declaring before the world and before history the establishment of the Independent State of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, article 22, paragraph (B) of which declared that the proclamation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus did not hinder the two equal peoples and their administrations from establishing a new partnership within the framework of a genuine federation and that, on the contrary, such a proclamation would facilitate efforts in this direction by fulfilling the necessary requisites for the establishment of a federation,

Declares that, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which it has approved, does not hinder the establishment of a partnership within the framework of a bi-communal and bi-zonal genuine federation.

DOCUMENT S/17199

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: Spanish]
[17 May 1985]*

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 16 May 1985 by the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua in response to the press release issued by the National Security Council of Honduras on 15 May 1985 [S/17193, annex], and the official statements made by the Minister in charge of the Office of the President of the Republic of Honduras, Ubodoro Arriaga.

I should be grateful if you would have this communiqué 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*

In response to the press release issued by the National Security Council of Honduras on 15 May 1985 [S/17193, annex], expressing the intention of the Government of Honduras not to permit the existence of armed groups in its territory, and the statements made by the Minister in charge of the Office of the President of Honduras, Ubodoro Arriaga, to the effect that steps would be taken to disarm and expel armed groups present in Honduran territory, the Office of the President wishes to bring to the attention of the people of Nicaragua and the international community the following.

First, the Government of Nicaragua welcomes with satisfaction the announcement made by the Government of Honduras through the Minister in charge of the Office of the President as an important step towards eliminating the conflict between the two countries and towards

the restoration of peace in the Government of Nicaragua hopes that this announcement will be followed up with practical measures as soon as possible for the benefit of bilateral relations and the negotiation process promoted by the Contadora Group.

Secondly, the Government of Nicaragua reaffirms its complete readiness to co-operate in every way and to provide all necessary support for the speedy and effective restoration of peace and tranquillity along the common border. In that connection, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates the proposal which it made to the Government of Honduras on 11 May 1985 for the drawing up of a joint plan involving the armed forces of the two countries with the aim of reducing, disarming and removing irregular forces from the border areas.

DOCUMENT S/17200

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
[17 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the decision which the Latin American Economic System adopted by consensus, without reservation by any member country, concerning the trade embargo recently decreed by the United States of America against the Republic of Nicaragua.

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

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Decision of the Latin American Economic System adopted by consensus

The Latin American Economic System:

Article 1

Reaffirms the sovereign right of all nations to choose their own path in the economic, social and political spheres in peace and freedom, free from outside pressures, acts of aggression and threats.

Article 2

Reaffirms, in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision 112, the condemnation by the States members of the Latin American Economic System of the imposition against any one of them of coercive economic measures threatening their sovereignty and economic security and adversely affecting their right to independent development.

Article 3

Rejects accordingly the total trade embargo and the exclusion of aircraft of Nicaraguan airline and ships flying the Nicaraguan flag from the United States of America decreed by the Government of that country against Nicaragua, which affects its economic and social development and threatens the economic security of that member State, thereby constituting a serious economic emergency as defined in paragraph 1 of decision 113.

Article 4

Rejects interference by any country, for political motives, in the administration of and the decision-making process in multilateral financial agencies, which undermines the non-political, multilateral and independent character of such agencies by introducing discrimination in development assistance.

Article 5

Declares that the adoption of coercive economic measures against any member State affects Latin American economic security and, in this specific case, serves to heighten tensions in Central America.

Thirdly, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates its willingness to admit into its territory and to promote the integration into the country's productive life of all members of the irregular forces who lay down their arms and avail themselves of the provisions of the Amnesty Act in force.

Fourthly, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates the proposal made by the Deputy Minister for External relations, Víctor Hugo Tinoco, at the meeting of the Contadora Group held yesterday, 15 May 1985, formally requesting the Group to set up a special commission to consider the situation in the area. The commission would carry out on-site inspections in the border areas, specifically in the area between Trojes and Las Vegas in Honduran territory.

Article 6

Urges the Government of the United States of America to rescind the total trade embargo and the other coercive measures it has imposed on Nicaragua and to refrain from injecting political considerations into the administration of and the decision-making process in the Inter-American Development Bank, and from taking any measure against member States which violates the principles and standards of the international community.

Article 7

Reiterates its conviction that dialogue and the search for negotiated solutions are essential factors for the maintenance of peace and security in Central America.

Article 8

Emphasizes the urgency, given present conditions in Central America, of a successful outcome of the efforts of the Contadora Group, which represent the most important experiment in the quest for peace and coexistence in the region on the basis of a distinctively Latin American and independent approach, animated by the principles of international law, in particular, respect for the self-determination and sovereignty of States, and on the basis of the elimination of all foreign intervention and efforts to foster economic and social development in the region.

Article 9

Decides to promote specific forms of co-operation in the economic and technical fields in order to counteract the effects of the coercive measures decreed against Nicaragua.

Article 10

Decides, in pursuance of the preceding paragraph, to instruct the permanent secretariat of the Latin American Economic System, when reviewing the assessment and requirements submitted by the Government of Nicaragua, to propose to the Governments of member States, in co-operation with the secretariat of the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America and in consultation with member States, specific measures within a period not exceeding 60 days.

Article 11

Decides to support the steps being taken by Nicaragua within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in order to obtain the satisfaction of its legitimate demands.

Article 12

Decides to instruct the permanent secretariat to submit to the eleventh Latin American Council a report on the implementation of this decision.

Article 13

Recommends to the Bureau of the fifth special meeting of the Latin American Council that it send a communication to the President of the United States of America and to officials of that country's Congress, conveying to them the contents of this decision.

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[17 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note sent on 16 May 1985 to the Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group by the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco.

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

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note sent on 16 May 1985 to the Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group by the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco

I have the honour to write to you to express the serious concerns of the Government of Nicaragua with regard to the critical situation which exists in the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua and to bring to your attention the following considerations and proposals.

The activities of mercenary groups in the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua and, in particular, the use of Honduran territory by such mercenary forces have for some days now been creating a delicate situation affecting relations between the two countries.

Recently, following military operations carried out by the Nicaraguan armed forces, mercenary groups which had penetrated into the territory

of Nicaragua have been fleeing towards Honduras, provoking encounters in the border area. The mercenary forces have been using Honduran territory as a sanctuary, for logistic support and as a base for new attacks from Honduran territory and incursions into Nicaraguan territory. This situation is damaging to the bilateral relations between Honduras and Nicaragua.

With the aim of promoting a solution to the problem posed by the presence of these mercenary forces in the border area and in the spirit of peace and friendship which marks the efforts of Contadora, Nicaragua formally requests that the Contadora Group set up a special commission to consider the situation in the area and submissions by the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua in order to bring about an amicable solution of the problem which has been created by the activities of the mercenary forces.

The special commission would carry out on-site inspections in the forementioned border areas, specifically in the area between Trojes and Las Vegas in Honduran territory, and would consider ways of implementing the proposal made recently by Nicaragua to the Government of Honduras calling for, *inter alia*, joint operations of the armed forces of both countries to reduce and disarm the mercenary forces. Nicaragua, for its part, undertakes to facilitate the return to Nicaragua of the members of those forces who wish to avail themselves of the Amnesty Act in force. The repatriation of those availing themselves of the amnesty would be carried out with the co-operation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Red Cross.

Furthermore, I should like to inform you that the request contained in this note was officially delivered yesterday, 15 May 1985, to Mr. Jorge Abadía Arias, Minister for External Relations of Panama, by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Víctor Hugo Tinoco, representative of Nicaragua in the peace negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group.

DOCUMENT S/17203*

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[20 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note verbale dated 17 May 1985 from the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua addressed to the Embassy of the United States of America in Managua.

My Government considers it extremely urgent to resume the bilateral dialogue which had been taking place with the Government of the United States at Manzanillo, Mexico, and was unilaterally broken off by the United States, in order to lay the foundations for a normalization of relations between our two Governments and in this way contribute to the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. My Government also wishes to reiterate to you its readiness to implement resolution 562 (1985) recently adopted by the Security Council, particularly paragraph 4, which calls on the United States and Nicaragua to resume that dialogue. To this end, we have officially proposed to the United States in the annexed note the first half of June as the date for the resumption of these talks.

I should be grateful if you would take the necessary steps for the publication of the present note and its annex 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 verbale dated 17 May 1985 from the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Embassy of the United States of America in Managua

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honour to refer to the need to resume the bilateral talks in Manzanillo, which were unilaterally broken off by the Government of the United States.

In support of this position, the Government of Nicaragua recalls United Nations Security Council resolution 562 (1985), which in paragraph 4 "Calls upon the Governments of the United States of America

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/905-S/17203.

and Nicaragua to renew the dialogue they had been holding at Manzanillo, Mexico, with a view to reaching accords favourable for normalizing their relations and regional détente".

The Government of Nicaragua, in a demonstration of its will for peace, has repeatedly advocated the need to resume the direct dialogue with the United States in order to continue laying the foundations which will enable us to normalize relations between our two States within a framework of mutual respect and strict respect for international law. Nicaragua considers that such an understanding will advance the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group and facilitate the establishment of a lasting peace in the Central American region.

It should be pointed out that Nicaragua's willingness to engage in a dialogue with the Government of the United States is backed by the Contadora Group, which in its Declaration of 9 January 1985 called on "the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua to intensify the talks which they have been holding in Manzanillo, with a view to

reaching agreements that will promote the normalization of their relations and regional détente" [S/16889, annex].

The recent debates in the Security Council of the United Nations have likewise made apparent the unanimous backing of the international community for the resumption of the dialogue in Manzanillo. This same support has been expressed directly by, among others, the Presidents of France and Spain.

In fulfilment of the mandate contained in resolution 562 (1985), the Government of Nicaragua officially proposes to the Government of the United States that the talks should reopen during the first half of June 1985. The Government of Nicaragua hopes that this proposal by Nicaragua will find a favourable reception and that it will be possible to move ahead, on a firm foundation, with the normalization of bilateral relations and, through this means, to advance the search for the peace which the peoples of Central America, with every justification, long for and cry out for.

DOCUMENT S/17204*

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 May 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the note verbale dated 12 May 1985, the text of which is reproduced below, was handed on the same date to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while presenting its compliments to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Kabul, wishes to bring to their attention the following:

"According to the information received and the dispatches of the media of the Federal Republic of Germany, it has become clear that a so-called organization from the Federal Republic of Germany named "Society for the Protection of Human Dignity, Liberation and Humanity" has declared that it has set up a short-wave radio station called the "Voice of Free Afghanistan" for the purpose of supporting the Afghan counter-revolution.

"According to information received, the headquarters of this radio station is located in Pakistan and its programmes are broadcast through smaller radio transmitters.

"This radio station also records audio-cassettes for malicious propaganda in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to be used by the bandits.

"This matter proves once again that in spite of the repeated complaints of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, unfortunately the wave of poisonous interference by the Federal Republic of Germany against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, not only has not ceased, but its scope has been further widened through this new measure.

"Such subversive action constitutes an open interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and is considered as an inseparable part of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodges its strong complaint in connection with the aforementioned action and hopes that such hostile measure against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are terminated as soon as possible."

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/40/324-S/17204.

DOCUMENT S/17205*

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[20 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith an official statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Demo-

cratic Republic of the Sudan, issued in Khartoum on 22 April 1985, regarding the decision of the South African racist régime to establish a so-called interim government in the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/325-S/17205.

I should be grateful if the above-mentioned text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Omer Y. BIRDO
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan regarding the declaration by the racist South African régime of the establishment of an interim government for Namibia

The racist Pretoria régime is once again proceeding to hinder peaceful progress towards the achievement of Namibia's independence, disregarding, as is its wont, international conventions, international custom and international legitimacy. In the last few days, the news agencies have conveyed to us the declaration by that racist régime of its determination to establish an interim government for the Territory of Namibia in spite of the admonitions and opposition of its traditional allies.

Such a declaration unequivocally exposes the intentions of the racist régime to thwart all efforts aimed at achieving Namibia's independence, just as it exposes its intention to continue its illegal occupation of the Territory in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity.

The Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan strongly condemn and reject outright the establishment of such a govern-

ment in Namibia and call upon all countries to reject that satanic growth and to refrain from recognizing any client régime established as a result of these malicious and persistent attempts on the part of the racist Pretoria régime to achieve its criminal goals in the Territory of Namibia.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan would like to stress anew the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to the independence of Namibia and to reaffirm the basic duty of the Security Council to take action to implement its resolutions, particularly resolution 435 (1978). The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan reaffirms that the sole basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibia problem is the unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978). It furthermore asserts that the legitimate administrative authority for the Territory of Namibia is the United Nations Council for Namibia until such time as the Territory obtains its full and unconditional independence.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, disturbed and concerned by the difficulties encountered in seeking a peaceful solution to the Namibia problem because of the persistence of the racist Pretoria régime in obstinately raising matters which have no relation to the problem and its attempts to impose on the people of Namibia a client régime which is subservient to it, calls upon the contact group of Western States fully to bear its responsibilities, to adopt a decisive policy towards the racist régime and to compel it to abandon its malicious manoeuvres aimed at hindering the Territory of Namibia from achieving its independence.

In this connection, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan condemns all policies and all assistance aimed at perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia and the illegitimate exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory, just as it reaffirms its continued support for the legitimacy of the armed liberation struggle and for all forms of struggle engaged in by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

DOCUMENT S/17207*

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[21 May 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to state the position of the Government of Japan concerning the decision taken by the Government of South Africa to establish an interim government in Namibia, as follows:

The Government of Japan urges that the issue of Namibian independence should be promptly resolved through the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978), pursuant to which its independence will be achieved in a free and fair election under the supervision of the United Nations, and that the United Nations will exercise its leadership on this issue.

With respect to the South African announcement to accept the proposals by the Multi-Party Conference to establish an interim government in Namibia, the Government of Japan emphasizes its belief that the issue of Namibian independence should be resolved in an interna-

tionally acceptable manner in accordance with resolution 435 (1978) and that if the South African announcement aims at by-passing resolution 435 (1978), the proposals in question would not be regarded as internationally acceptable.

The Government of Japan regards as null and void any measures taken by the South African Government which are incompatible with resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of Japan joins other concerned Members of the United Nations in strongly urging South Africa to proceed with the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

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

*(Signed) Mizuo KURODA
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/328-S/17207.

DOCUMENT S/17208*

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[21 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the information bulletin issued at the end of the meeting of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Central American countries of the Contadora Group held in Panama City on 14, 15 and 16 May 1985.

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

(Signed) Aquilino E. Boyd
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information bulletin issued at Panama City on 16 May 1985 by the plenipotentiaries of the Central American countries and the Contadora Group

In accordance with the notice of convocation issued by the Contadora Group, a further meeting of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Central American countries and the Group was held at Panama City from 14 to 16 May 1985.

At this meeting, on the basis of the progress made during the meeting of 11 and 12 April, the discussion of the agenda was completed through consideration of all the working documents previously submitted by the Contadora Group with a view to achieving balanced solutions to the different issues dealt with in the negotiations.

The items relating to commitments with regard to the cessation of the arms race, to the foreign military presence, to the traffic in arms, to the action to be taken in respect of irregular forces, to direct communications systems and to joint security commissions were discussed, as well as some aspects relating to political commitments in the field of détente

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/330-S/17208.

and national reconciliation and matters relating to the field of economic and social commitments, including the participation of the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America and the question of displaced persons.

The Contadora Group also submitted new formulae in respect of those items still not resolved at previous sessions, relating among other things to the cessation of the arms race and the foreign military presence, as well as draft additional protocols, the purpose of which is to ensure that the members of the international community respect and support the commitments entered into by the Central American Governments in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

The meeting took into account the various factors which have recently contributed to the aggravation of the situation in the region, the statements by the Central American Governments, including the Declaration of San Salvador of 7 May 1985 [see S/17174], and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council [resolution 562 (1985)] and the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System, of 10 and 14 May respectively.

The work of the meeting was encouraged by the expressions of support on the part of the international community for the negotiations of the Contadora Group, as well as by the appeal to the Central American Governments to complete in the near future the negotiations under the Contadora Act, and to the countries with links and interests in the region to make positive contributions which would facilitate the successful completion of those peace negotiations. These positions once again recognize the Contadora Group as the appropriate forum for dealing with the Central American crisis.

In the light of the stages completed since January 1985, the Contadora Group, in consultation with the Central American Governments, will shortly decide on the steps which, during the second half of June, will make it possible to advance towards the conclusion of the negotiating process.

The participants expressed their thanks to the Minister for External Relations of Panama, Mr. Jorge Abadía Arias, who inspired the work of the meeting by his presence. In his opening message, the Panamanian Foreign Minister stressed, among other aspects, the historical responsibility of the Central American rulers in the current political situation, in which international peace and security are threatened as a result of the crisis in the region.

DOCUMENT S/17210

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, dated 15 May 1985.

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

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 May 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

With reference to United Nations endeavours to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict through a just solution to the question of Palestine on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations resolutions, I am requested by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to forward to you the enclosed text of the memorandum presented to United States Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs, Mr. Richard Murphy, on 16 April 1985, by Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The United States Administration has practised the habit of sending official as well as non-official envoys to the Middle East on various missions, at times defined as being fact-finding missions and at other times defined as being missions aimed at advancing the peace procedure or of availing themselves of peace opportunities.

This same Administration has also taken a habit of asking its representatives in the Middle East region, particularly in the occupied Arab territories, to arrange meetings with personalities from Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, in order to hear their views, considering them to be the views of the sons of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

More than often we did meet with these envoys and exposed the views of our people, asking them to transmit them to the United States Administration, to the White House, to the State Department or any other Department.

But despite these numerous encounters we have not felt any change in the American position.

The United States Administration maintains its refusal to recognize the right of our people to self-determination and refuses to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), while our people have repeatedly reaffirmed that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative and holds the exclusive right to represent them and to talk in their name.

The pursuance of this American position will not serve the interests of peace in the Middle East and will have negative repercussions, not only on the people of this region, but also on the American and European interests in the Middle East.

The time has come for the United States Administration to review its policies and previous commitments towards the other party, especially those that do not carry any real value any more.

Therefore, we put before you the following facts and we request you to present them to the officials in your country, mainly to President Ronald Reagan:

1. The sons of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories are an indivisible part of the Palestinian people of which one third lives here and the other two thirds in the diaspora, and any settlement to the Palestinian question has to consider the question as a whole and not only the population in the occupied territories.

2. The question of Palestine is a political national question as expressed by the determination of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights, and first and foremost their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent Palestinian State in their homeland, in addition to their right to choose those who represent them without any form of pressure or subordination from anyone.

3. Our people have, on more than one occasion, inside and outside the occupied homeland, reaffirmed that they have chosen the PLO as their sole legitimate representative, and they consider this choice to be the practice of one of their basic rights.

4. Dealing with and direct dialogue with the PLO is the only means to lead the Arabs on the right path and opens the way to changes for the achievement of peace.

5. We support fully and totally the position of the PLO, under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, and we demand that dealings be conducted through it in matters related to the Palestinian question.

6. We demand that the United States Administration act immediately in order to put an end to the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories particularly the settlements and the confiscation of the land as well as the violations of human rights and the efforts to annihilate the patriotic spirit of the young generation of our people.

We request you to transmit our point of view to your Administration.

Signed by:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Hajji Rashad AL-SHAWWA | 19. Lawyer Ibraheem AL-DAKKAK |
| 2. Lawyer Anwar AL-KHATEEB | 20. Ezzedine AL-ARYAN |
| 3. Lawyer Anwar NUSEIBEH | 21. Hanna SINIORA |
| 4. Hikmat AL-MASRI | 22. Lawyer Ziad ABU ZIAD |
| 5. Mustafa AL-NATSHEH | 23. Mansour AL-SHAWWA |
| 6. Elias FREU | 24. Basel Hamdi KANAAN |
| 7. Ibraheem AL-TAWHEEL | 25. Saeed KANAAN |
| 8. Ameen AL-NASR | 26. Issam AL-SHAWWA |
| 9. Ameen MAJAJ | 27. Khaled ASSALI |
| 10. Lawyer Zuheir AL-RAYYES | 28. Othman HANNA |
| 11. Pastor Awdeh AL-RANTISSI | 29. Issam AL-ANNANI |
| 12. Hanna AL-ATRASH | 30. Farah AL-AARAJ |
| 13. Fayez AL-QAWASMEH | 31. Akram MATAR |
| 14. Ameen AL-KHATEEB | 32. Juhed Sabri KHALAF |
| 15. Sameer AL-JAABARI | 33. Hashem AL-SALEH |
| 16. Adeb AL-ARANSI | 34. Wasel SHKOUKANI |
| 17. Mohammad AL-HASHEM | 35. Mahmoud AL-KAWWAR |
| 18. Lawyer Fayez ABU RAHMEH | |

DOCUMENT S/17211*

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[22 May 1985]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the statement dated 17 May 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on serious violations of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by Thai troops.

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

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

ANNEX

Statement made on 17 May 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, on 17 May, and repeatedly from 1 to 11 May, Thailand's L19, F5A and A37 planes intruded into Kampuchean airspace to reconnoitre and wantonly bombard the areas of Ampil, Chomchom, Koh Kong, Pursat, Dang Kor and Pailin, lying from 1 to 7 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory. Thai troops opened fire on Kampuchea's provinces of Pursat, Siem Reap and Battambang. Particularly serious was the incident of 8 May, in which Thai aircraft bombarded and Thai gunners fired more than 800 artillery and mortar shells on the northern and southern ends of highway 56 in Pursat province, lying from 4 to 7 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory. Then 200 Thai troops intruded into that area, killing and wounding many Kampuchean civilians; at the same time, many Thai vessels sailed into Kampuchean territorial waters in areas near the Koh Kong and Koh Tang islands.

This is an extremely serious violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is obvious that the Thai authorities are realizing Thai Prime Minister Prem Tisulanonda's statement of 22 March 1985 concerning the possibility of Thai forces fighting against the Vietnamese

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/333-S/17211.

forces inside Kampuchean territory, and Thai Deputy Army Commander Thienchai Sirisamphan's brazen declaration that the Thai army would attack the Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea.

In order to cover up their violations of Kampuchean territory, the Thai authorities have repeatedly and slanderously charged Vietnamese troops with intruding into Thai territory and annexing Thailand's 17 north-eastern provinces. It is similar to their attempt to conceal their incursion into the three Lao hamlets in June 1984, in which the Thai authorities fabricated the so-called Lao army's attack on Thai territory.

Realities over the past six years have shown that the presence of the Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea does not in the least

threaten Thailand's security. On the contrary, it is Thailand that has tried by all ways and means to make the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border constantly tense and even explosive so as to lend a hand to the Polpotists in opposing the Kampuchean people's revival and smearing Viet Nam. At the same time, the Thai authorities have persisted in rejecting the proposal for establishing a zone of peace under international control along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam firmly demands that the Thai authorities end their violations of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and that the Thai side bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their acts.

DOCUMENT S/17212

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

(Original: Arabic)
[22 May 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a summary of the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the situation of Iraqi prisoners in Iran with the request that you circulated it as a document of the Security Council in order to supplement the information contained in the report of the mission dispatched by you to investigate the situation of prisoners in Iraq and Iran [S/16962 of 19 February 1985].

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

ANNEX

Summary of the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the situation of Iraqi prisoners in Iran

The mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Tehran visited a number of camps for Iraqi prisoners of war during the period 19 May to 18 October 1984. During that time it made observations concerning the Iraqi prisoners of war and the conditions in the camps in which they were detained. It is clear to us from these reports that ICRC has spoken of certain events and certain conduct for which the Iranian régime is to be condemned because of the mistreatment of our prisoners and the adverse conditions within the camps, which are in flagrant violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.¹⁶

There follow hereunder the most important of the observations made and the infractions noted by ICRC:

1. Karizak Prisoner-of-War Camp

- (a) Non-delivery of letters to prisoners from their families.
- (b) The report stressed the need to meet with prisoners alone and without supervision by the Iranian authorities. What happens in this camp, however, is that there is an intermediary between the camp administration and the prisoner during the interview, in clear violation of the third Geneva Convention.¹⁶

2. Parandak Prisoner-of-War Camp (Tariq al-Quds 1)

- (a) Insufficient number of hospital beds; there are 6 beds, whereas there are 700 prisoners.
- (b) The mission received death certificates for 19 prisoners, 10 of whom had died on the same date, a matter giving rise to suspicion.

When representatives of ICRC made inquiries and requested clarification on the matter, the camp commandant replied that he had no detailed information since he had been appointed after the time of their death.

(c) The prisoners did not have a free choice of television programmes or of when to watch, but were compelled to watch particular programmes.

(d) The camp administration prevented the prisoners from sending letters to their relatives and claimed that the measure had been taken for disciplinary purposes. The ICRC representative pointed out that such punishments represented a clear violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

(e) The camp administration refused to allow the mission to interview prisoners without witnesses.

(f) The mission ascertained that the camp administration inflicted disciplinary punishments on prisoners, using electricity, striking them with sticks and subjecting them to pressure, because of their refusal to attack their country, Iraq, as desired by the Iranian authorities.

(g) The mission received 13 death certificates containing incorrect information.

(h) ICRC requested that the prisoners should be provided with mattresses, whereas some of them were provided with used and dirty mattresses.

(i) ICRC representatives noticed the presence of vermin in the prisoner-of-war camp and requested the camp commandant to remedy the situation.

(j) Insufficiency of the food distributed to prisoners.

(k) ICRC representatives requested that the prisoners should be provided with pyjamas, but the camp commandant did not respond to the suggestion.

(l) The camp administration imposes on the prisoners slogans hostile to their country.

3. Heshmateh Camp (Tariq al-Quds 2)

- (a) Non-delivery of letters to prisoners.
- (b) Imposition of religious and political classes with the aim of brainwashing the prisoners, thereby creating tension within the camp.
- (c) Not permitting the mission to conduct interviews with the prisoners without the presence of a witness from the camp administration.
- (d) ICRC requested implementation of the Geneva Convention with regard to the matter of establishing the names of the sick and disabled who could be returned to their home country.

4. Takhti Camp (Tariq al-Quds 3)

- (a) ICRC established that there were 80 sick and disabled prisoners who, under the terms of the Geneva Convention, should be returned to their home country.
- (b) The prisoners complained of the meagre numbers of letters they received from their relatives, not having received replies from them for a period of more than 12 months.

(c) The medical commission of the ICRC mission insisted on the pressing need for the return home of two of the prisoners in this camp because they were suffering from cancer.

5. *Davoudieh Camp (Tariq al-Quds 6)*

- (a) Nine of the sick prisoners have died.
- (b) The camp administration withholds the prisoners' letters, the number of letters written by them being some 20,000, of which only 23 have reached Iraq.
- (c) Detention of prisoners in solitary confinement cells for long periods of time.
- (d) The camp administration subjects the prisoners to a political and religious re-education process and subjects them to pressure and threats in order to make them respond to such re-education.
- (e) Unsuitability of the camp, and bad lighting.
- (f) Unavailability of mattresses for 160 prisoners. The prisoners also complain of shortcomings in heating and of lack of preparedness for winter.
- (g) Unavailability of basins for washing the prisoners' clothes.
- (h) ICRC inquired about the fate of 19,977 missing letters.

6. *Gezel Hessar Camp (Tariq al-Quds 8,9)*

- (a) Threatening of prisoners by various means in order to induce them to write statements against their country. The threats involved various forms of pressure, compulsion and removal to unknown destinations.
- (b) Use of corporal punishment against prisoners.
- (c) Death of three, including one for whom no date of death was determined.

(d) ICRC established the names of the sick and disabled prisoners who under the terms of the Geneva Convention should be returned to their home country.

7. *Mehrabad South Camp*

- (a) Refusal of permission to the mission to conduct interviews with the prisoners without camp supervision.
- (b) Small number of letters received by the prisoners.
- (c) Implementation by the camp administration of a policy of causing tension among prisoners.
- (d) Forcing of those prisoners who speak English to forgo interpretation during interviews with representatives of ICRC.
- (e) Prohibition of sports.
- (f) Unavailability of sufficient mattresses for the prisoners.

8. *Bambiyaf Camp*

All of the prisoners' living conditions are totally unacceptable.

9. *Munjeel Prisoner-of-War Camp (Tariq al-Quds 12)*

- (a) Placing of a large number of prisoners in solitary confinement cells for long periods of time without informing them of the reason for their detention.
- (b) Implementation by the camp administration of a policy of causing tension among prisoners.
- (c) Encouragement by the camp administration of a number of hostile prisoners for the purpose of disseminating political and religious ideas among the other prisoners.
- (d) The representatives of the mission requested to be allowed to interview prisoners without supervision and to be able to speak freely with them.

DOCUMENT S/17213

Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of India
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[23 May 1985]

The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, has called for "an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Council resolution 435 (1978)". Accordingly, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to request you to convene the Security Council to consider further the situation in Namibia.

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

DOCUMENT S/17214*

Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the
Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 May 1985]

Further to my letter of 9 May 1985 [S/17176], I have the honour to report to you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegations made by the Kabul authorities that, on 9, 10 and 11 May, Barikot in Kunarha province was sub-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/337-S/17214.

jected to heavy firing from the Pakistan side of the border as a result of which some Afghan army personnel and civilians were killed. Pakistan's rejection of the allegations was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires at Islamabad on 14 May. He was told that persistent fabrication of false charges against Pakistan was only an attempt by the Kabul authorities to shift the blame on to Pakistan for events within Afghanistan.

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/17216

Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[24 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the note dated 9 May 1985 from the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, I have the honour to invite your attention to the following.

1. In conformity with the recommendations contained in the report of the mission you sent to Iraq and Iran for investigation of the conditions of prisoners of war (POWs) [S/16962 of 19 February 1985], the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted some practical proposals in order to encourage and promote the idea contained in paragraph 15 of your note to that report. Regrettably, owing to obstacles created by the Iraqi régime and their procrastinative attitude, the international body has failed to take advantage of our full preparedness so as to ameliorate the suffering of POWs.

2. In order to encourage all concerned and to prove its good faith in connection with the humanitarian issue of the POWs, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in line with its proposals, unilaterally repatriated two groups of 27 and 48 disabled Iraqi POWs on 3 March and 29 April 1985, respectively, through the help and supervision of the Turkish Red Crescent Organization, whose sincere co-operation we highly appreciate. We are pleased to announce by this letter that another 50 disabled Iraqi POWs will be unilaterally repatriated in the near future.

3. The other proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran which has been implemented unilaterally is the visits by the families of POWs. This practice has continued over a long time. At present, families of 1,000 Iraqi POWs are each month invited to go to the embassies and consular offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to facilitate their travel to Iran for a visit with POWs. Many families have been able to rejoice at the visit with POWs so far.

4. Since the implementation of the other proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran is contingent upon the co-operation of the other party, we are awaiting the initiatives and efforts of the United Nations towards the materialization of those proposals within the framework of the third Geneva Convention of 1949.¹⁶

5. In view of the humanitarian considerations and provisions of the Geneva Conventions, the repatriation of young POWs who, like civilians, are not considered POWs according to the Geneva Convention, has the first priority.

6. Needless to say, the involvement of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as long as it has not rectified its biased political stance, would not help to accomplish the above-mentioned humanitarian objectives.

It is urgently requested that the United Nations take some effective measures in order to stop the continued subjugation of the Iranian POWs to Iraqi violence and torture.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is determined to continue its humanitarian efforts concerning the Iraqi POWs, including their unilateral repatriation. We are convinced that, in connection with paragraph 15 of your note to the said report, there is also considerable room for positive work to improve the situation of our prisoners of war in Iraq.

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

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

Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 May 1985]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of a letter from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were 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

As you are aware, in response to the most recent statement of the Security Council regarding the condemnation of the use of chemical weapons [see 2576th meeting], the criminal Iraqi régime has announced that not only does it have reservations regarding certain points of the statement but that it will also, without hesitation, use any means in its power in its continued war of aggression. It is quite clear that such a response simply indicates Iraq's intention to continue its violations of the rules of international law, including the Geneva Protocol of 1925¹ regulating the use of chemical weapons.

However, unfortunately, matters do not end there. As I mentioned in my statement at the 308th plenary meeting of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva on 16 April 1985, the deployment of chemical weapons by the régime of Iraq over the past few years has enjoyed qualitative and quantitative expansion. It is not necessary to repeat that the continuation of this trend not only threatens the peace and security of the region but also that of the world, as you and the Security Council are fully aware. What I wish to repeat and urgently stress is that the reactions of Iraq, so far, to the Security Council statement, to other countries' condemnation of the use of chemical

weapons and to your efforts to stop the use of such weapons have proved that, although resolutions, statements and requests are appropriate and necessary, they are not sufficient to induce a halt to the continued use of chemical weapons by the Baathist régime of Iraq.

The Security Council, which is duty bound by the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace and security, should not even convince itself that it has carried out its duty by merely issuing a statement which unfortunately lacks the required explicitness in its condemnation of the régime of Iraq.

I am certain that you agree that the work and duties of the Security Council and the United Nations, as defined by the Charter, cannot be confined to the issuance of statements and resolutions and the publication of documents to be registered in history. These bodies must mobilize all international means within their power to stop immediately and definitively any violations of international regulations, particularly those violations which seriously threaten international peace and security. At this moment in time, such a threat exists for the international community and particularly for the Islamic Republic of Iran because, despite all requests of and resort to international organizations, no practical results have been rendered.

What is to be done in the face of the renewed deployment and use of chemical weapons by Iraq? Is there any solution other than retaliation in kind on the part of the victims of chemical attacks? If an alternative solution is not suggested, it is feared that quite soon we will witness a tremendous international race in the field of chemical weapons. We hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the international community will soon receive a clear answer to these questions from you and the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/17218*

Letter dated 24 May 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 20 May 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to you [S/17211] accusing Thailand of having violated Kampuchea's territorial integrity and sovereignty, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement issued on 22 May by

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand on this matter.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter and its enclosure 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/40/338-S/17218.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Thailand on 22 May 1985

On 17 May 1985, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement (S/17211, annex) accusing Thailand of violating Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity through airspace, land and sea, and firing "more than 800 artillery and mortar shells" as well as sending Thai troops into Kampuchea "killing and wounding many Kampuchean civilians".

The Royal Thai Government categorically rejects the statement brought against Thailand by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on behalf of its puppet régime in Phnom Penh as a slanderous fabrication. The groundless accusation reveals the true nature of a Government which seeks to hide its frequent violations of Thailand's territorial

integrity, the latest of which recently took place in the eastern province of Trat and were brought to the attention of the international community on 13 May 1985. It reveals the same old ploy of the Hanoi authorities to divert the attention of the international community from the root cause of the problem, namely the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the denial of the Kampuchean people's right of self-determination by Viet Nam.

Viet Nam invaded Kampuchea on 25 December 1978; it installed the Heng Samrin régime against the wishes of the Kampuchean people; it uses Kampuchean territory to launch incursions into Thailand. The Thai armed forces have every right to use all available means to protect Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty against Vietnamese aggression.

Should the Vietnamese forces occupying Kampuchea continue their acts of aggression against Thailand, Viet Nam would have to bear full responsibility for the consequences.

DOCUMENT S/17219*

Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[24 May 1985]

I wish to inform you of the profound concern of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the current tragic developments in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The world is once again watching with horror as the camps at Sabra, Shatila and Burj El-Barajneh are the object of armed attacks. The Gaza hospital in Shatila and a home for the aged in Sabra were destroyed by artillery shells a few days ago, with considerable casualties. Reports today indicated that many injured Palestinians have died for lack of medical care. The fighting is continuing, with great loss of life and destruction, thus adding to the cruel suffering of the Palestinians and of the Lebanese people.

The Committee has repeatedly pointed out that conflict and violence in the region will continue as long as the Palestinian people are prevented from exercising their inalienable rights in their own independent State. We wish to assert once again that the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council, have a clear responsibility

to ensure the physical safety of the Palestinians and to bring about the exercise of their inalienable rights.

The Committee remains convinced that positive action by the Security Council on its recommendations, and on the proposed International Peace Conference on the Middle East, would advance prospects for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and avoid the recurrence of tragedies such as the one now unfolding. It continues to call on all parties concerned to co-operate in the search for a peaceful solution.

In this connection, the Committee urges you to continue to do all in your power to put an end to the violence against the Palestinian refugee camps and to promote a just and durable solution of the Palestinian question, the core of the conflict in the Middle East.

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

(Signed) Massamba Sarat
Chairman of the Committee on
the Exercise of the Inalienable
Rights of the Palestinian People

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/339-S/17219.

DOCUMENT S/17220

Letter dated 25 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[27 May 1985]

I am instructed to bring urgently to your attention that the Baathist régime of Saddam Hussein is about to resume its criminal attacks against our civilian population in various cities including Tehran. Subsequent to the recent Iraqi aerial bombardments of our border towns, which were as a matter of fact attempts to escalate the situation in order to prepare the ground for its incipient attacks against our civilians, Baghdad radio and television

broadcast the following announcement at 2200 hours, local time, on Saturday, 25 May 1985:

"Although Iraq co-operated with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to find a peaceful settlement for the war, yet Iran did not become ready to go to the Security Council and concentrated its forces on the borders and carried out sabotage operations in some Arab countries, the last of which was the attempt

against the security of Kuwait. Therefore this afternoon the joint meeting of the Revolutionary Commanding Council and the Commander of the Baath party was convened under the chairmanship of Saddam and adopted the following decision: powerful strikes to be launched against the centres of trouble and aggression in Tehran."

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary seriously to warn the international body of the consequences of such an insane decision by the Baathist rulers of Iraq and is of the opinion that immediate preventive measures are absolutely necessary. We

hope that you will not spare any effort to save the lives of innocent civilians. However, there is no need to mention that the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves for itself the right of retaliation.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17221

Letter dated 26 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[27 May 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government and in pursuance of my letter of 25 May 1985 [S/17220], I have the honour to inform you that, as it was predicted in that letter, the Baathist rulers of Iraq carried out their threats and attacked our civilian population centres in many cities.

At 0230 hours, local time, on Sunday, 26 May 1985, Iraqi airplanes bombarded Tehran and inflicted many losses in life and property upon innocent civilians. The number of casualties up to 0945 hours local time rose to five, with many more to be discovered under the rubble. Moreover, further aerial attacks on the cities of Ilam, Gilan-e-Gharb, Karand and Baneh, and missile attacks on Bakhtaran and Islam Abad were launched, which left behind scores of martyrs and injured, and great losses and damage in property.

While trying to exploit the recent and fortunately unsuccessful attempt against the life of the Emir of Kuwait, the falling régime of President Saddam Hussein attacked our cities under the guise of defending Arab States in order to disturb the existing friendly bilateral relations between us and our Arab neighbours, and also to misrepresent further to Arab public opinion the substance of his war of aggression as an Arab-Persian conflict, hoping to attract regional support and thereby to avoid an inevitable collapse. With such ill-omened, cheap and criminal tactics, President Saddam Hussein is bombarding our civilians in so many places, and while counting on the precedent of the ineffectiveness and acquies-

cence of the Security Council, he wishes to impose his so-called negotiated peaceful settlement upon us by bombarding our innocent people.

We expect the international body to stand up to its constitutional responsibilities, condemn the Iraqi aggressors, take the necessary measures in order to put an immediate stop to the violation of all rules of international humanitarian law by Iraq and condemn its resumption of aerial and missile attacks on civilians.

We earnestly hope that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whose trip to the two capitals has already created the expectation of serious and effective measures on his part towards the termination of Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law, will take decisive measures in order to bring the present escalation of Iraqi attacks on civilians to an end. Or else the Islamic Republic of Iran will be once again left with no option other than retaliation. We expect prompt and effective action that can relieve us from the burden of taking retaliatory measures, which we hate to carry out against our civilian brothers and sisters in Iraq.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17222

Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the representative of Mozambique to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[28 May 1985]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Namibia.

*(Signed) Manuel DOS SANTOS
Permanent Representative of Mozambique
to the United Nations*

Letter dated 28 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention in connection with the most recent Iraqi attacks on civilian centres in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the violation by the Iraqi régime of Tehran's airspace at 0252 hours, local time, on 28 May 1985, one Iraqi aeroplane targeted a prisoner of war camp in Heshmatieh, where 7,000 Iraqi prisoners are held. Regrettably, the rockets which hit the camp caused some damage and casualties. Paramedics and relief units were immediately sent to the camp and they are at present trying to discover the extent of the casualties and to save the lives of prisoners injured during the attack.

Precise statistics of deaths and damage have not yet been reported. The mission of the United Nations stationed in Tehrar, has been invited to visit the camp so as to prepare a full report on the incident.

We regret that, in its violations of international humanitarian law, the criminal régime of Iraq does not spare

even the lives of the Iraqi prisoners of war. We request you to do your utmost to stop these inhumane attacks. Although the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been forced to resort to retaliation in kind, against its inner desires, it does not under any circumstances condone such actions and urgently requests the United Nations, and particularly you, to mobilize all possible means in order effectively to stop this race of inhumane attacks on civilians, imposed upon us by the rulers of Baghdad.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17225

Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[30 May 1985]

With reference to the letter dated 24 May 1985 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran [S/17217] and to the text of the letter annexed thereto addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iranian régime, I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to state that the Iranian position as recorded in the said letter, and the letter is not alone in this respect, involves a gross inconsistency. On the one hand, the Iranian authorities, in a tone of complaint and faint reprimand, call upon the Security Council and the United Nations to take practical steps to maintain international peace and security. On the other hand, the Iranian authorities reject the jurisdiction of the Security Council and the United Nations in the Iraq-Iran conflict and their competence to pass judgement thereon. This is only proof of the malicious intent of the Iranian leaders and of their persistence in exploiting the

United Nations for propagandistic purposes alone, thereby requiring it to exercise caution in dealing with this perverse Iranian approach.

Iraq has often declared that it accepts the jurisdiction of the Security Council and of the United Nations in the dispute, and that it accepts their judgement thereon. This is the logical position and one in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations and in harmony with Iraq's membership of the Organization and its acceptance of international law as a basis for solving the conflict.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17226

Letter dated 29 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 29

May 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were distributed as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1985 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are already aware, the Iraqi attacks against civilian quarters and particularly cities inside the Islamic Republic of Iran have been resumed since Saturday, 25 May 1985, and have continued savagely. The persistence of the Iraqi régime in violating rules of international law and its escalation of such violations are not new phenomena; they have been the subject of our correspondence with you for the past four and a half years of the imposed war.

However, a new dimension is being added to these violations which should command the careful attention of the international law community and the United Nations in particular. The Iraqi pretext for the resumption of its savage attacks against the civilian population inside the Islamic Republic of Iran exemplifies this new dimension.

Prior to its resumption of attacks against civilians, the Iraqi régime announced that it was planning to resume

such acts of lawlessness in retaliation for the attempt on the life of the Emir of Kuwait. As you are well aware, the Islamic Republic of Iran has officially registered its regret with regard to the above-mentioned attempt. Moreover, we have come across much evidence to illustrate the complicity and involvement of Iraqi agents in that unfortunate attempt, which was fortunately abortive.

In addition to the necessity of examining the recently escalated terrorist activities of Iraq in the region, the attempt by Iraq to exploit events beyond the control of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a pretext for escalating its violation of the norms of international law regulating the conduct of hostilities is worth the independent and careful consideration of the international law community and of yourself, since such pretexts threaten to become a dangerous precedent in international law relations.

Using circumstances beyond the control of the other party in a conflict to escalate the war and violate norms of international law, humanitarian law as well as international law regulating the conduct of hostilities, is a distinct issue condemned by all generally accepted norms of international law. The international community expects that the United Nations and you will pay due attention and try to put an end to this new strategy of the Iraqi rulers to violate international law, whose becoming a precedent can create a serious and grave threat to international law, peace and security.

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

DOCUMENTS S/17227 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 13 December 1984 to 31 May 1985

DOCUMENT S/17227

ANNEX

[Original: English]
[31 May 1985]

Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP as of May 1985" (see end of volume).

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

| | Paragraphs |
|---|------------|
| INTRODUCTION | 1-2 |
| I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP..... | 3-6 |
| II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS | |
| A. Mandate and concept of operations | 7-11 |
| B. Liaison and co-operation | 12 |
| C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP | 13 |
| D. Maintenance of the cease-fire | 14-19 |
| E. Maintenance of the <i>status quo</i> | 20-22 |
| F. Mines | 23 |
| G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions | 24-36 |
| III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER | 37-38 |
| IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME | 39-43 |
| V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS | 44-46 |
| VI. OBSERVATIONS | 47-52 |

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 13 December 1984 to 31 May 1985 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council concerning Cyprus, including, most recently, resolution 559 (1984) of 14 December 1984.

2. In the last-mentioned 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 Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 31 May

1985. An addendum covering my mission of good offices and related observations will be submitted to the Council in time for its consideration of this item.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1985:

| | <i>Military</i> | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>Austria</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 7 | |
| Infantry battalion UNAB..... | 288 | |
| Military police company..... | 6 | 301 |
| <i>Canada</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 7 | |
| HQ CANCON..... | 5 | |
| 3rd Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment..... | 476 | |
| Signal squadron..... | 14 | |
| Military police company..... | 13 | 515 |
| <i>Denmark</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 5 | |
| Infantry battalion—DANCON 43..... | 323 | |
| Military police company..... | 13 | 341 |
| <i>Finland</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 6 | |
| Military police company..... | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Ireland</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 6 | |
| Military police company..... | 2 | 8 |
| <i>Sweden</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 6 | |
| Infantry battalion UN 86C..... | 357 | |
| Military police company..... | 13 | 376 |
| <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> | | |
| <i>Ireland</i> | | |
| HQ UNFICYP..... | 23 | |
| HQ BRITCON..... | 7 | |
| Force scout car squadron—A Squadron, 16/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers..... | 109 | |
| 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment..... | 320 | |
| HQ UNFICYP support regiment..... | 42 | |
| Engineer detachment..... | 8 | |
| Signal Squadron..... | 55 | |
| Army aviation flight..... | 19 | |
| Transport squadron..... | 101 | |
| Medical centre..... | 5 | |
| Ordnance detachment..... | 14 | |
| Workshops..... | 39 | |
| Military police company..... | 8 | 750 |
| | TOTAL | 2 301 |
| <i>Civilian police</i> | | |
| Australia..... | 20 | |
| Sweden..... | 16 | 36 |
| | TOTAL UNFICYP | <u>2 337</u> |

4. During the reporting period, the strength of UNFICYP was reduced by 10 to 2,337 as a result of a reduction in the established strength of the Force scout car squadron. This has not affected UNFICYP's patrolling capability. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

5. Three members of the Force died during the period under review. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 136 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

6. Mr. James Holger continues to serve as my Acting Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains

under the command of Major-General Guenther G. Greindl.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

7. 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 559 (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 maintenance of the cease-fire [S/14275 of 1 December 1980, para. 7].

8. 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 G).

9. 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).

10. UNFICYP has continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the south.

11. 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 has tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. Liaison and co-operation

12. 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

13. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the south except for military restricted areas. In the north, guidelines established in April 1983 and subsequently improved [S/15812 of 1 June 1983, para. 14] remain in effect. Efforts continue to expand the number of routes in the north open to UNFICYP traffic.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. 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 were employed to provide increased presence in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

15. The UNFICYP patrol track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is essential to the capacity of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. In the past, UNFICYP experienced some difficulty in securing support for the maintenance of the patrol track. During the reporting period, engineer support from British Army units was arranged, which made it possible to maintain the track in operating condition.

16. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations was notably reduced. The frequency of shooting incidents decreased significantly, and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. The number of temporary moves forward also 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.

17. During the period under review, new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia raised suspicions and were protested by the respective sides. Two projects, a Greek Cypriot school gymnasium and a Turkish Cypriot entertainment park on Roccas Bastion, were of particular concern. In each case, UNFICYP visited the sites and examined the plans, making recommendations for adjustments as appropriate. UNFICYP continues to monitor these and similar projects.

18. In Nicosia, the troops of the two sides continue to be exposed to each other at dangerously close range, and UNFICYP has made proposals for the removal of the more provocative and exposed positions and the demilitarization of the old city of Nicosia. Neither of these proposals has yet been accepted by the two sides.

19. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued to occur and were protested in each case. Turkish Forces aircraft accounted for two incidents, and Turkish civilian aircraft flying from or to Tymbou (Erchan) airfield accounted for six incidents. The Turkish Cypriot authorities continue to notify UNFICYP headquarters of air movements on their

side. There were 12 overflights from the south; the authorities informed UNFICYP that the pilots have been warned to avoid flying over the buffer zone.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

20. The cease-fire line extends 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.

21. Disputes concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continued in certain areas, particularly in Nicosia. This was of considerable concern as any changes to the cease-fire lines, particularly where the two parties are so close to each other, could result in an escalation of tension. The UNFICYP policy that the forces of neither side should enter those areas remains effective.

22. UNFICYP has continued openly to monitor the forces of both sides, since any build-up of forces or equipment on the island is of concern. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited inasmuch as the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces [*ibid.*, para. 23] has not yet been accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice.

F. Mines

23. There were no incidents involving mines during the period covered by this report. UNFICYP continued to maintain the signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

24. 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, 520 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons.

25. 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 improve the situation, unfortunately without significant results. During the Christmas and Easter holidays, only children under the age of 13 were able to visit their parents in the Karpas.

26. There were 10 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 767. One Turkish Cypriot moved permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily.

27. 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.

28. 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 Rizokarpasso now has 41 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias 19.

29. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. 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. Three Maronites permanently transferred to the south during the reporting period, and the number of Maronites residing in the north now stands at 366.

30. 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, 5 reunions, involving 20 persons, 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 Cypriot Government authorities.

31. 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, which it monitors carefully.

32. 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. Co-operation between the water authorities on both sides, through the good offices of UNFICYP, continues to be good. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa in the south [S/16858 of 12 December 1984, para. 35] have improved the quality of the water flowing north. UNFICYP will continue to monitor the situation closely.

33. The anti-mosquito spraying programme was again arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties. The spraying, which began on 19 March, is progressing satisfactorily and is scheduled to end on 13 December 1985.

34. 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.

35. UNFICYP also distributed 275 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

36. UNFICYP has continued to provide emergency medical service for civilians of both communities, including medical evacuation. 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

37. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) continues to work in close co-operation with the Cyprus Police and the Turkish Cypriot Police. UNCIVPOL contributes to law and order between the cease-fire lines and provides police services to 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 one side to the other and carries out inquiries into criminal conduct having intercommunal implications. A number of independent inquiries have been completed with the co-operation of the authorities of both communities. Three members of UNCIVPOL are stationed in the mixed village of Pyla, where they provide the police service.

38. 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 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.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

39. 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 1985 programme provides for \$7.5 million to finance 22 projects. 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.

40. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 243 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

41. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued throughout the period under review. After three years of successful intercommunal co-operation in promoting the rational development of the city of Nicosia in a jointly-planned manner, the final report on the first phase of the UNDP-sponsored Nicosia Master Plan was handed to the relevant authorities of both communities at a joint meeting on 18 January 1985. This report sets out the framework for the city's development to the year 2000. Work on the second phase of the Master Plan, begun in August 1984, is well under way on both sides. International consultants have been working in the areas of urban finance, traffic management, conservation and urban design, in order to prepare detailed physical and investment plans for the city. Seminars have been held at the Ledra Palace Hotel by these consultants in their areas of special competence, in which interested professionals of the two communities also participated.

42. UNDP has continued to perform co-ordination and liaison functions in connection with stage II of the

VI. OBSERVATIONS

Nicosia sanitary sewerage and domestic water supply project funded by the European Community and the European Investment Bank. The work, which includes the laying of pipes across the buffer zone, is proceeding ahead of schedule and will provide vastly improved sanitary facilities and home water connections to both sides in Nicosia. UNFICYP provides liaison and military escorts for the work done in the buffer zone.

43. The joint UNDP handicrafts training project progressed satisfactorily, and the World Food Programme has continued to provide food for some 22,000 school-children and persons in social welfare institutions on both sides.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

44. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 June 1985, the additional cost to the Organization of maintaining the Force, assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, would amount to approximately \$14 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 | 169 |
| Operational expenses | 1 265 |
| Rental of premises | 799 |
| Rations | 764 |
| Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc. | 2 175 |
| Miscellaneous and contingencies | 200 |
| TOTAL I | <u>5 372</u> |
| II. <i>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</i> | |
| Pay and allowances | 7 500 |
| Contingent-owned equipment | 995 |
| Death and disability | 100 |
| TOTAL II | <u>8 595</u> |
| GRAND TOTAL | <u>13 967</u> |

45. The figures above do not reflect the full cost of the operation. They exclude, in particular, the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for *matériel*), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs absorbed by them are of the order of \$36.2 million for a six-month period.

46. Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the cost to the Organization of maintaining the Force. Such contributions have consistently fallen short of expenditure, causing a growing deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account. As a result, the claims of the troop-contributing countries have been met only through June 1978. Including some \$4.6 million in voluntary contributions that have been pledged but not yet received, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account will amount to approximately \$128.7 million as of 15 June 1985, an increase of \$6.8 million during the six-month period ending on that date.

47. During the last six months, UNFICYP has continued to perform its important functions of supervising the cease-fire, maintaining calm and promoting peaceful civilian activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its mandate. In carrying out its tasks, the Force has benefited from the co-operation extended to it by both sides.

48. The continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable in helping to maintain calm on the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. 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 I shall inform the Council of their outcome as soon as they have been completed.

49. At the same time, I must convey to the Council my continuing concern about the increasingly difficult financial situation of UNFICYP. As I have reported above, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to exceed \$128 million by 15 June 1985, an increase of more than \$6 million during the last six-month period alone. The troop-contributing countries have been reimbursed only through June 1978 for claims which cover only a fraction of the costs incurred by them. The deepening deficit thus places an ever heavier burden on these countries, and they have recently reiterated to me their deep concern at the worsening situation.

50. On 18 February 1985, I appealed again [S/17032 of 15 March 1985] to all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to make voluntary contributions to UNFICYP, in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 186 (1964). So far, only six States have made pledges or contributions in respect of the six-month period ending on 15 June, amounting to some \$1.6 million as compared to expenditures for that period of \$13.9 million. Since the ongoing cost of UNFICYP to the Organization as well as the accumulated deficit must be financed through voluntary contributions, I once again appeal to all States to make every effort to contribute to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

51. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for their steadfast support and for shouldering the heavy financial burden this entails. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making financial contributions to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

52. In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, to Major-General Guenther Greindl, the Force Commander, and to the officers and men and women of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[Map. "Deployment of UNFICYP as of May 1985." See end of volume.]

(Original: English)
[11 June 1985]

I. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General in resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions, most recently in resolution 559 (1984).

2. In my report of 12 December 1984 [S/16858], I gave an account of the developments which led to the convening of the joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 20 January 1985. As I informed the Council in my report of 2 February [S/16858/Add.2], the Turkish Cypriot side stated at that meeting that it accepted the draft agreement contained in the documentation which I had presented, while the Greek Cypriot side stated that, in conformity with its understanding, it accepted the documentation as a basis for negotiations, and had come to the joint high-level meeting with a view to having constructive and meaningful negotiations. Despite this situation, I remained convinced, given their respective positions on the substance of the documentation, that the gap which had persisted for so long had never been so narrow. It was therefore essential to preserve and build upon the important progress that had been made prior to the joint high-level meeting. I addressed an appeal to both sides, which I reiterated on numerous occasions during the following months, to avoid any action which would make our task more difficult and might detract from our objective.

3. Following contacts with the two sides, I decided to concentrate my efforts on overcoming the difficulties which had arisen during the January meeting, while preserving the substance of the documentation, and I so informed the leaders of the two communities. Towards this end, I incorporated the components of the documentation into a single consolidated draft agreement, endeavoured to bring greater clarity to its various elements, and devised possible procedural arrangements for the follow-up action.

4. In order to further this process, on 11 March 1985, I met with President Kyprianou at his request in Geneva. In that meeting I sought to ascertain his views on the consolidated draft agreement, including the clarifications of its various elements and the possible procedural arrangements. Likewise, Foreign Minister Iacovou came to Oman to meet with me on 3 April.

5. Upon receiving an affirmative reply from the Greek Cypriot side, I wrote to Mr. Denktas on 12 April 1985 to inform him of the status of my efforts and sought the views of the Turkish Cypriot side. In the contacts that followed, Mr. Denktas stated that, owing to the referendum and elections which his community intended to conduct during May and June 1985, the Turkish Cypriot side was not in a position to engage in substantive discussions until that process was completed.

6. In this connection, I must report that the referendum and elections have been the subject of strong representations that were conveyed to me in letters from the representative of Cyprus [see S/17150 and S/17241]. The letters emphasized *inter alia* that such actions

violated United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, in particular Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984). The Turkish Cypriot side maintained that it had the right to engage in such a process, and that this would not hinder prospects for a federal solution to the Cyprus problem, to which it remained committed [S/17198]. On 6 May, my spokesman stated that the United Nations, as reaffirmed by the Council, recognizes no Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus, and that therefore the Secretary-General cannot condone any development or action which is at variance with that position.

7. With regard to the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, I appointed, effective 28 April 1985, Mr. Paul Wirth of Switzerland to succeed the late Claude Pilloud as the third member of the Committee. Mr. Wirth was selected by the International Committee of the Red Cross with the agreement of both sides [S/16858, para. 53]. The Committee on Missing Persons is now once again complete and is expected to resume its work this month.

II. OBSERVATIONS

8. Despite the outcome of the January meeting, I remain convinced that an agreement is within reach. My approach since January has taken into account the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side had agreed to the documentation; and I therefore assumed that it would wish to preserve what had been achieved and stand by its acceptance, provided the other side also agreed. As I have reported above, the outcome of my subsequent efforts to overcome the obstacles which had stood in the way of the acceptance of the documentation by the Greek Cypriot side has since been positive. The Turkish Cypriot side has not yet made known its position on the efforts I have undertaken since January, and I am awaiting its response.

9. In order to create an atmosphere that is conducive to progress, it is important that both sides refrain from making public statements that are at variance with the positions they have taken in the context of my mission of good offices. Such statements only contribute to the cycle of distrust and increase the danger of the two sides reverting to mutually irreconcilable attitudes.

10. Even though I am not as yet able to report to the Council that the two sides have reached an agreement, I believe that the substance of the documentation which has been worked out during the past ten months of strenuous effort represents the formula most likely to lead to a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. Provided both sides manifest the necessary good will and co-operation, an agreement can be reached without further delay. I therefore intend to intensify my diplomatic action in the coming weeks, and would welcome the support of all those who are interested in such an outcome.

DOCUMENT S/17227/ADD.2

(Original: English)
[14 June 1984]

In my report of 31 May 1985 [S/17227, para. 48], I recommended that the Security Council should extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months, and I indi-

cated 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/17266, but that its stand will be expounded at the meeting of the Security Council [259/*st meeting*].

DOCUMENT S/17228

Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[30 May 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the continued escalation of violence involving the civilian population in and around Beirut, affecting the safety and security of the Palestinians in the refugee camps.

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

DOCUMENT S/17229*

Letter dated 29 May 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 May 1985]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 16 May 1985 from the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Argentina [S/17196] about the opening of the new airport at Mount Pleasant in the Falkland Islands and, on instructions from my Government, to state the following.

This airport has a dual civil and military role. It has from the first been planned to contribute significantly to the future economic development of the Islands, as well as improving our capacity to reinforce the Islands in an emergency, should that be necessary.

The United Kingdom Government has consistently sought better relations with Argentina. But it remains determined as well to fulfil its clear commitments to the Falkland Islanders under the Charter of the United Nations and the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI)]. The people of the Falkland Islands suffered a traumatic invasion and military occupation only three years ago. Not surprisingly, they expect the administering Power to defend them against any renewed attack. The construction of a new airport, suitable for use by modern wide-bodied jets, is a necessary element in the United Kingdom Government's policy of deterring aggression and of providing for the defence of the Islands against attack. The United Kingdom's forces are maintained at the minimum level necessary to fulfil this defensive mis-

sion. They threaten no one. Indeed, their presence contributes to peace and security in the region.

Mount Pleasant Airport will also meet the needs identified in Lord Shackleton's economic studies of 1976 and 1982 for better communications with the outside world and, in particular, improved air services. From the beginning it will be used by civilian passengers travelling on internal flights and on flights to and from Britain. When completed, it will be available for commercial operators wishing to establish external air services.

The Argentine Foreign Minister refers to United Kingdom Government expenditure on the Falklands. But his letter ignores the fact that the major part of the costs to which he refers are the cost of the operation to recover the Falkland Islands and the cost of replacing equipment lost in the conflict, of which the purpose was to enable the Falkland Islanders to live again under a Government of their own choosing. The United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence, Mr. Heseltine, made plain at the opening ceremony of Mount Pleasant Airport on 12 May that it is not and has never been the United Kingdom Government's intention to fortify the Islands or establish them as a "strategic" base, and that there was no North Atlantic Treaty Organization dimension to our involvement there.

The Argentine Foreign Minister's letter purported to quote a statement by a British Minister suggesting that there would be no significant reduction in the number of troops currently stationed in the Falkland Islands. This is

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/345-S/17229.

a blatant misrepresentation of statements made by Ministers of the United Kingdom Government in Parliament.

The United Kingdom Government's statement on the defence estimates, published on 1 May 1985, reported that there had already been a steady reduction in forces in the Falkland Islands over the past year. British Ministers have consistently stated that once the airport is fully operational it should be possible to reduce still further the number of permanently-stationed forces on the Islands.

The Argentine Foreign Minister accuses the United Kingdom of violating commitments it has undertaken within the inter-American framework and of introducing nuclear weapons into the South Atlantic. We assume this to be a reference to the obligations the United Kingdom has undertaken under the Additional Protocols to the Treaty of Tlatelolco,²² which Argentina has not ratified. It is the long-standing practice of nuclear-weapon States, for reasons of security and safety, neither to confirm nor deny the presence or absence of nuclear weapons in any location at any particular time. However, the United Kingdom Government has at all times complied, and will continue to comply, with its obligations under the Additional Protocols:

First, in not deploying nuclear weapons in territories for which the United Kingdom is internationally responsible within the Treaty's zone of application, which include the Falkland Islands;

Secondly, in not deploying such weapons in the territories for which the Treaty is in force.

The United Kingdom Government regrets the Argentine Foreign Minister's gratuitous references to Antarctica, in relation to which the two Governments maintain working relations within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty system. The Falkland Islands do not lie within the area of application of the Treaty. There is, moreover, no foundation whatsoever for the assertion that the aims of the United Kingdom in the Falkland Islands or in Antarctica are incompatible with British obligations under the Antarctic Treaty.²¹ British stations in the Antarctic, like Argentine stations, have recently been inspected under the terms of article VII of the Antarctic Treaty by the Government of the United States. No activity has been found at any of these stations that is inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Antarctic Treaty.

The Argentine Foreign Minister concludes his letter by repeating that the United Kingdom should agree to negotiate on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and attempts to argue that there is an obligation in this sense under the Charter of the United Nations. The United Kingdom Government's attitude is wholly consistent with the provisions of the Charter. It is a misrepresentation of the Charter to suggest that the obligation to seek solutions by peaceful means requires that, irrespective of the circumstances, recourse must be had, solely or even primarily, to negotiations. The United Kingdom is committed to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. We were negotiating on the very subject of sovereignty when Argentina launched its brutal invasion of the Islands in 1982. The United Kingdom cannot ignore those tragic events, nor can the present Government of Argentina escape their consequences.

The United Kingdom Government wishes to achieve the restoration of more normal relations with Argentina. It recognizes, of course, that Britain and Argentina hold different positions on the questions of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. If direct talks are not to founder at the outset on the issue that divides us, it will be essential that they do not address the sovereignty issue.

We have made a sustained effort to restore bilateral relations with Argentina on a realistic basis. Earlier this year we transmitted the latest in a series of messages through the protecting powers. Once again we put forward practical steps that would enable confidence to be restored between Britain and Argentina. The Government of Argentina has not yet replied to that message. The United Kingdom Government looks forward to a constructive response, avoiding pre-conditions that prevent direct talks taking place, and seeking instead through discussion of specific subjects to move towards reconciliation between our two countries.

I request that this letter be given the same distribution as that from the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Argentina.

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

DOCUMENT S/17230

Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

*(Original: Arabic)
[30 May 1985]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the successive letters concerning prisoners of war that the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made it his custom to address to you,

including the letters dated 2 and 23 May 1985 [S/17144 and S/17216].

The basic objective in sending such letters and in requesting their distribution is to serve propagandistic

purposes through self-praise of the Iranian régime's position and to release mendacious and spurious statements against Iraq in a desperate attempt to distort the facts.

You know that Iraq has so far handed over to Iran, in batches, a number of Iranian prisoners, some with reciprocation and some without reciprocation, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and in implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, as follows:

Handing over of 40 Iranian prisoners on 25 August 1981, in exchange for 45 Iraqi prisoners;

Handing over of 37 Iranian prisoners on 15 December 1981, without reciprocation;

Handing over of 32 Iranian prisoners on 30 April 1983, in exchange for 32 Iraqi prisoners;

Handing over of 190 Iranian prisoners on 29 January 1984, without reciprocation;

Handing over 100 Iranian prisoners on 20 October 1984, without reciprocation;

Handing over of 30 Iranian prisoners on 27 May 1985, without reciprocation.

In addition to the foregoing, Iraq has recently undertaken to inform the ICRC officially of its intention to hand over 89 Iranian prisoners, without reciprocation, over the next few days.

These established facts are the strongest proof that the claim made by the Iranian authorities that they have released Iraqi prisoners of war in a unilateral manner and without reciprocation is just another of the well-known forms of deception engaged in by those authorities, and one in which they have begun to believe.

I request you to 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

DOCUMENT S/17231

Letter dated 31 May 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the President of the Security Council

(Original: French)
[31 May 1985]

On instructions from my Government and further to my earlier letters concerning the aggression against, and occupation of, a portion of Lao territory in Sayaboury province by Thai ultra-rightist troops and a whole series of acts of provocation committed by those troops, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 25 April 1985, the spokesman of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement (*annex*) concerning the recurrence of acts of aggression committed on 3, 9, 14, 18 and 22 April against the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the region of Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang, in Paklay district, and in other districts of Sayaboury province by Thai ultra-rightist troops, which caused serious material damage and loss of human life among the civilian population.

2. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic categorically denies the slanderous accusations made against it in the statement issued on 7 May 1985 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Thailand and expresses its scorn for those base manoeuvres which are, in fact, aimed at camouflaging the criminal activities of Thai ultra-rightist circles directed against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Moreover, these manoeuvres will no longer deceive anyone, for international public opinion is well informed and is fully aware of the causes of the deterioration in Lao-Thai relations and the obstacles to their improvement.

3. It will be recalled that under pressure from its allies and domestic and international public opinion, the Thai Government, acting under duress and to the anger of the Thai ultra-rightist circles, was obliged to announce before the United Nations General Assembly, on 2 October 1984,²³ the withdrawal of its troops from three

Lao villages. Despite this official announcement, however, Thai ultra-rightist troops continue to occupy certain positions inside Lao territory, near the three villages, and to maintain a permanent situation of tension there.

4. The foregoing can be proved by recalling and mentioning the following facts:

(a) On 24 November 1984, the Lao Government proposed to the Thai Government that the negotiations unilaterally broken off by the Thai side should be resumed, with a view to settling the pending question of the three villages, but on 3 December 1984, the Thai Government purely and simply rejected that proposal, stating that the negotiations had been terminated and that there was nothing more to negotiate. Since then, Thai troops have continually been committing acts of provocation against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as noted in the successive statements by the Lao Minister of Foreign Affairs, the last of which was issued on 25 April 1985.

(b) On 18 May 1985, at about 2 p.m., two gunboats of the Thai river police, each with three frontier guards on board, deliberately entered Lao territorial waters and one of them landed twice on the Lao bank of the Mekong, in Hat Sayfong district, Vientiane prefecture, about 10 kilometres upstream from the capital. One of the frontier guards left the boat and committed acts of violence against a village woman who was drawing water from the river.

(c) On 19 May, another Thai river police boat once again violated Lao territorial waters near another village in the same district and caused a panic among the villagers who were bathing in the river.

These latest hostile acts of the Thai extremist troops were also the subject of a memorandum delivered to the

Royal Embassy of Thailand in Vientiane by the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 May 1985.

5. The Thai Government has often proclaimed its so-called policy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbours. However, it must first succeed in controlling and disciplining the ultra-rightist elements who have no hesitation about selling the independence of Thailand and the better interests of the Thai people to the highest bidders. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for its part, cannot be satisfied with words alone, but awaits actual deeds on the part of the Thai authorities.

6. Laos is a small country, but the Lao people, who together with the other peoples of Indo-China made enormous sacrifices and shed much blood over a period of more than 30 years in their national liberation struggle for genuine independence, are very jealous of their independence, which was so dearly acquired, and will not allow anyone to infringe upon it.

7. Furthermore, Laos, which has been classified as a least developed country by the United Nations, has other development tasks to carry out which are far more important than seeking a quarrel with its neighbours and least of all with Thailand, with which it has certain ethnic, linguistic and cultural affinities. All that Laos, as a victim of aggression and occupation by Thailand, desires is that the aggressors and occupiers should withdraw completely and for ever from its territory, return the villagers taken to Thailand by force, compensate the local population for the losses caused by their misdeeds, and re-establish in the sector the normal situation which existed before their aggression.

8. It is only by scrupulously respecting the 1979 joint Lao-Thai communiqués, and in particular by having the courage to assume their own responsibilities and returning to the negotiating table to settle peacefully the question of the three villages, as proposed by the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, that the Thai Government can prove its good faith and sincerity to the international community.

I also have the honour to transmit to you, annexed hereto, the text of the statement on the same matter issued by the spokesman of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 April 1985.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and that of the aforementioned statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement made on 25 April 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Since early April 1985 until now, the ultra-rightist reactionaries in Thai ruling circles have intensified their hostile and treacherous manoeuvres against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In order to camouflage these manoeuvres, they have completely fabricated all kinds of slanderous and defamatory stories against Laos. In fact, it is they who have stepped up the criminal acts in the vicinity of the three Lao villages in Paklay district, and in certain other villages in Sayaboury province.

On 3 April, between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., the Thai soldiers who continue to occupy the outskirts of the three Lao villages pounded these villages intensely with heavy artillery, in particular the high ground of Phou Houat and the southern part of Bane May, causing the local population serious material damage. The Thai soldiers also infiltrated these Lao villages to engage in espionage but were immediately repulsed by regional forces and the local population.

On 9 April, the Thai ultra-rightists sent a group of soldiers to lay an ambush against the population and the regional forces of these three villages, but they were vigorously repulsed by the latter.

On 14 April, the Thai soldiers threw M.79 grenades and fired M-16 automatic weapons at the Lao population working peacefully in the fields in Muang Mo commune in Kenhao district, killing one person and wounding 14 others. They also sent their spies to engage in subversive activities against the inhabitants of this commune.

On 18 April, the Thai soldiers infiltrated Bane May commune in Paklay district and shot at Lao peasants engaged in production work, killing one and wounding a number of others.

Worse still, on 22 April, between 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., the Thai units, occupying high ground on the outskirts of the three Lao villages in Paklay district, savagely pounded Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang and their outskirts and even sent infantry units to attack these villages, killing one civilian and wounding a number of others and inflicting heavy material losses on the Lao inhabitants. The population and the Lao regional armed forces also repulsed these units.

All these facts show clearly that the Thai ultra-rightists have yet to abandon the plan of hostility of the Beijing hegemonists, are pursuing their unfriendly policy against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and refuse to settle the problem of the three Lao villages peacefully. Not only have they not withdrawn completely from the outskirts of the three Lao villages, in accordance with the undertaking given to the United Nations by the Thai Government in October 1984,²³ but the Thai troops continue to occupy them, fomenting tension there and regularly committing crimes against the Lao population of these villages and of other areas in Sayaboury province. These acts seriously infringe the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and the joint Lao-Thai communiqués signed in 1979, run counter to the aspirations of the Thai and Lao peoples, who wish to live in peace, flagrantly violate the Charter of the United Nations and thereby seriously threaten peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Lao Minister for Foreign Affairs strongly condemns these acts and demands that the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the circles wielding power in Bangkok immediately end all these vile activities, withdraw their troops completely from these Lao villages, enable the Lao inhabitants deported to Thailand to return home, pay compensation to the Lao population for the material damage and losses of human life, normalize the situation in the three villages and restore it to that prevailing prior to 6 June 1984, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and return to the negotiating table to settle the problem of the three villages peacefully. Otherwise, they alone will be entirely responsible for the unfortunate consequences of their acts.

Letter dated 31 May 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[31 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached copy of resolution CP/RES. 426 of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States entitled "Concern at the establishment by the United Kingdom of military installations on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)". That resolution was adopted without objection on 30 May 1985.

I should like to request that this letter and its annex be distributed urgently as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) VICTOR E. BEAUGE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Argentina
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution CP/RES. 426 entitled "Concern at the establishment by the United Kingdom of military installations on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" adopted at Washington on 30 May 1985 by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States

Having regard to:

The presentation made to this Permanent Council on 15 May 1985 by the Minister for External Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic which:

(a) Denounces the situation created in the South Atlantic by the existence of military infrastructure, installations and equipment, including a strategic airport, set up by the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), which threatens the peace and security of the region;

(b) Affirms that the construction of a strategic base near to the American continent in the South Atlantic will turn this area, which has until now been protected from international tensions world-wide, into a field for preparations by the great Powers;

(c) Reiterates Argentina's readiness to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assemblies of the Organization of American States and the United Nations in order to find a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their other differences on this question as soon as possible;

The fact that a situation which has affected and still affects seriously the peace and security of the American continent persists in the South Atlantic area, within the security region defined in article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.¹⁵

Considering:

The non-compliance with resolutions 595 (XII-0/82), 669 (XIII-0/83) and 700 (XV-0/84) of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States and 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 of the General Assembly of the United Nations urging the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations with a view to resolving the sovereignty dispute,

The opening by the United Kingdom of a military airport on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

That the introduction of military installations, troops and weapons onto the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) conflicts with the necessary process of peaceful negotiation of the dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom and may be a threat to the peace and security of the region,

Decides:

1. To reiterate the appeals to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to renew negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their other differences on this question as soon as possible;

2. To express its concern at the establishment by the United Kingdom of military installations on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), which heightens tension in this area and impedes the negotiations which that country and the Argentine Republic must resume in order to resolve the question;

3. To transmit the present resolution to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that the opinion of the American States on this situation can be noted.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/349-S/17233.

DOCUMENT S/17235*

Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 May 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 28 May 1985 from the Embassy of the United States of America in Managua addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The United States reply is in response to the letter dated 20 May from the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations [S/17203].

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/906-S/17235.

ANNEX

Note dated 28 May 1985 from the Embassy of the United States of America in Managua addressed to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua and has the honour to refer to the Ministry's note of 17 May 1985 [S/17203, annex], proposing a resumption of the bilateral conversations that were being conducted at Manzanillo, Mexico, during the first half of June 1985.

In informing the Government of Nicaragua in January 1985 of the United States decision not to schedule further meetings at Manzanillo at that time, Ambassador Bergold provided a full explanation of the reasons for that decision. Ambassador Bergold distinguished between a

decision not to schedule further meetings on the one hand and a decision to terminate the discussion on the other, making clear that the United States was not terminating the Manzanillo talks. Ambassador Bergold also described the circumstances under which the United States would consider it useful to the purpose for which it initiated the Manzanillo discussion to schedule additional meetings. Those communications remain valid.

The Embassy should also like to call the Ministry's attention to the fact that, under the rules adopted by the United Nations Security Council for consideration of resolution 562 (1985), the United States abstained on paragraph 4, calling for a resumption of the Manzanillo conversations. As the United States representative subsequently explained to representatives of the news media, the United States abstention indicated neither acceptance nor rejection of the call for resumption of the Manzanillo talks.

DOCUMENT S/17236*

Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 June 1985]

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 2 June 1985 at 9.30 a.m., and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In continuation of their baseless charges against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the militarist authorities of Pakistan have once again claimed that the airspace of Landikotal, Chitral and Parachinar have allegedly been violated on 21, 26, 27 and 28 May, 1985. They have also claimed that the Landikotal area has come under gun shellings on 24 May, as a result of which no damages have been inflicted.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating these charges of Pakistan's militarist authorities, considers them as void of any reality and categorically rejects them. It is further mentioned that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to such insinuations, which have no other result than increasingly to worsen the situation in the frontier areas."

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/40/352-S/17236.

DOCUMENT S/17237

Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 June 1985]

Aerial attacks by the Baathist rulers of Iraq on the civilian population of many of our cities are continuing savagely and brutally. The Security Council has been an aloof spectator to the Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law since 25 May 1985, when Iraq resumed its criminal attacks on our cities. Despite our numerous warnings and appeals, no action has been taken by the Council to heed its constitutional responsibilities. The Islamic Republic of Iran has regrettably found no other avenue to deter President Saddam Hussein's ravaging attacks but that of retaliating in kind. The second missile attack was, therefore, launched against Baghdad contrary to our desire.

Had it not been for the inaction on the part of the Council, the great loss of life imposed upon both coun-

tries might well have been avoided. We sincerely appeal to you and to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to bring the violations of international humanitarian law by the rulers of Iraq to an end and relieve us from the painful burden of retaliating against our brothers and sisters in Iraq. We also believe that the Council cannot justify its neglect of its responsibilities regarding the safeguarding of international humanitarian law.

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

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

Letter dated 4 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[4 June 1985]

In continuation of my letter dated 23 May 1985 [S/17214], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side on 29 and 31 May 1985, which caused heavy loss of life and property:

On 29 May, at 1200 hours, Pakistan standard time, four Afghan jet aircraft intruded 16 kilometres into Pakistan territory at Badini (approximately 100 miles north-east of Quetta). These aircraft fired rockets at an Afghan refugee camp located at Badini and dropped two bombs at Qamruddin Karez, approximately 35 miles east of Badini.

On 31 May, two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace on four occasions between 0515 and 0600 hours in

the Drosh area of Chisral. The aircraft intruded 14 miles into Pakistan airspace and dropped 15 bombs on Swir village, 5 miles south-west of Drosh, as a result of which 11 persons were killed and 32 wounded. In addition, 25 cows and goats were killed and numerous houses were damaged or destroyed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

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/40/354-S/17238.

DOCUMENT S/17241*

Letter dated 5 June 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[6 June 1985]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of the representative of the Republic of Cyprus, dated 3 May 1985 [S/17150], enclosing a letter addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, apprising you, and through you the General Assembly and the Security Council, of certain imminent illegalities in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus. These were the holding by the occupying power of a purported "referendum" on a so-called "constitution"—which took place on 5 May—and the announcement that various "elections" would be held in June 1985.

Upon instructions from my Government, I must now, in addition, draw your attention to another serious matter, the colonization aspect involved, as revealed by the decisive percentage of Anatolian "votes" on 5 May. Turks from Anatolia—as everyone knows—have been illegally implanted in the Republic of Cyprus by the Government of Ankara with the sole aim of changing the demographic structure of the island and of promoting the endless *faits accomplis* perpetrated by the invaders in and against Cyprus.

As you are aware, after Turkey's mid-1974 invasion and occupation of almost 37 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, the Turkish Army expelled from the occupied area most of the Greek Cypriots established there at that time, comprising about one third of the island's population. Subsequently, between 1975 and 1977, the Government of Turkey drove out nearly all the

remaining Greek Cypriot population of the Karpass Peninsula, still under Turkish military occupation.

In the homes of the expelled Greek Cypriots, Turkey accommodated about 43,000 Turkish Cypriots, who had left the free areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

At about the same time, the Government of Turkey systematically began a policy of colonization, bringing over thousands of Turkish mainland settlers from Anatolia. Such conduct, be it noted, is defined by article 85, paragraph 5, of Protocol I of 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Convention as a "war crime".¹⁴ As is known, such conduct also violates peremptory norms of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus.

It is clear from Turkish Cypriot published sources that there has been a massive influx of Turkish Anatolian settlers, altering the demographic composition of the occupied area. From "official" Turkish Cypriot sources it appears that there are in 1985 between 60,000 and 65,000 settlers in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus.

Already in August 1979, the Turkish Cypriot press had claimed that there were over 50,000 settlers from Turkey (*Aydinlik*, 15 May 1979 and 27 August 1979). Even the so-called "Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", Mr. Cagatay, indicated that 45,000 settlers had been settled by the beginning of 1980 (*Halkin Sesi*, 29 February 1980).

These figures have been corroborated by the recent "electoral" statistics. In the "referendum" there were

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/907-S/17241.

91,810 registered voters aged 18 or more. Using Turkish statistics, 65.7 per cent of the population are aged 18 or more. This gives a "citizen" population of 139,740. According to the statistics of the Denktas régime, the Turkish Cypriot community is 160,287. This means that, from what the Turkish side admits, there are now 20,500 non-Cypriot Turks who have not yet acquired the "right to vote".

These facts are extremely serious. Already for the 1980 "elections" a flood of mainland Turks was incorporated in the "voting registers". Within five days, 14,149 Turkish Republic citizens were registered (*Aydinlik* 18 April 1980). At that time, settlers were 22.2 per cent of the Turkish Cypriot electorate (*Soz*, 14 April 1980). This process has since then continued unabated, as proved by the 1985 "referendum".

Turkish Cypriot newspapers are now complaining that the settlers' votes played a very important role in the "referendum" (e.g. *Yeniduzen*, 6, 7 and 9 May 1985; *Ortam*, 8, 9 and 11 May 1985 and *Hurriyet*, 7 May 1985), since half of the Turkish Cypriots either voted against it or abstained.

The future of Cyprus is thus being affected by a masquerade of a "free election" and a "free referendum" in which Anatolian settlers from the Republic of Turkey have been allowed to determine the result. Indeed, the

"official" Turkish Cypriot press statistics make it obvious that it was in settler areas that there was "voting" and not "abstention", and that it was in such areas that there was a "yes" majority vote rather than a "no" majority vote in the "referendum" (*Special News Bulletin*, 8 May 1985).

In an era when the last remnants of colonialism rapidly disappear from humanity, the Government of Turkey implements in Cyprus a policy of colonialism, worse than ever. It is essential that the Security Council be reminded of Turkey's colonization of Cyprus and the role that the Government of Turkey has given its settlers. It is vital that the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Cyprus be observed and that the foreign settlers in the island, in breach of the aforesaid Geneva Convention, as well as of resolutions of the United Nations, return to their homeland, Turkey.

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

(Signed) Phedon PHEDONOS-VADET
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17242*

Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia

[Original: English]
[6 June 1985]

1. On 29 December 1983, I submitted to the Security Council my report [S/16237] pursuant to paragraph 9 of its resolution 539 (1983) concerning the question of Namibia. The present report is intended to provide the Security Council with an account of developments since then concerning the implementation of its resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the question of Namibia.

2. Members of the Council will recall that, in his communication of 15 December 1983 [S/16219, annex I] the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa informed the Secretary-General that:

"with a view to facilitating the process of achieving a peaceful settlement of the South West Africa/Namibia issue, the Government of South Africa is prepared to begin a disengagement of forces which from time to time conduct military operations against SWAPO in Angola, on 31 January 1984, on the understanding that this gesture would be reciprocated by the Angolan Government, which would assure that its own forces, SWAPO and the Cubans would not exploit the resulting situation, in particular with regard to actions which might threaten the security of the inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia.

"The proposed action by South Africa would last initially for 30 days, and could be extended on condi-

tion that the provisions of this proposal are adhered to."

3. In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 31 December 1983 [S/16245], the President of Angola referred to the communication of 15 December addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, with the offer of a disengagement. President dos Santos stated:

"In order to contribute to an early, peaceful and durable solution to the problem of Namibia, the Angolan Government would not oppose the establishment of a truce of 30 days after 31 January 1984, if you obtain the agreement of SWAPO, if the South African Government withdraws its military units from Angolan territory and solemnly promises to initiate the implementation, within 15 days after that period, of resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia, without extraneous considerations in that context.

"For the setting of the exact date for the proclamation of a cease-fire in Namibia between SWAPO and the Government of South Africa, a matter that involves only these two parties, you have the mandate from the Security Council to proceed with the necessary consultations."

4. The President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Mr. Sam Nujoma, addressed a communication to the Secretary-General on 5 January

* Incorporating document S/17242/Corr.1 of 10 June 1985.

1984 [S/16256, annex]. In that communication, the President of SWAPO said that SWAPO had always been agreeable to the immediate signing of a cease-fire between itself and South Africa. The President of SWAPO stated that SWAPO agreed with the Angolan proposal for the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the two parties concerned to agree on the exact date for a cease-fire in Namibia, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. He suggested that the Secretary-General should immediately initiate steps towards convening a meeting between SWAPO and South Africa to discuss the final details of the cease-fire.

5. Following SWAPO's suggestion for cease-fire talks as indicated above, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa stated on 7 January 1984 that his Government would not oppose talks taking place between SWAPO and a delegation headed by the Administrator-General of South West Africa/Namibia. On 10 January, SWAPO issued a statement in which it said that it hoped the South African announcement that the Administrator-General would meet SWAPO for direct talks was genuine. It emphasized that, while SWAPO had no intention of interfering in the matter of the composition of the South African delegation, its standpoint was that the proposed talks were welcome and must strictly and solely deal with the issue of the cease-fire.

6. In a subsequent statement commenting on the South African offer of disengagement of forces, the President of SWAPO, on 29 January, said that his organization was willing to observe the terms of such an arrangement provided that, during the period of troop disengagement, the South African Government agreed to talk to SWAPO about the overall implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). SWAPO expressed the view that a temporary disengagement alone would not bring a lasting solution to the problem of Namibia unless it was used as a means of attaining the kind of cease-fire that was envisaged in resolution 435 (1978).

7. In a statement in the South African Parliament on 31 January, Prime Minister Botha reaffirmed the position of his Government in regard to the disengagement of its forces in Angola, as communicated to the Secretary-General on 15 December 1983 (see para. 2), and confirmed South Africa's decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola with effect from 31 January.

8. On 16 February 1984, the Governments of Angola and South Africa signed an agreement in Lusaka establishing a joint South African/Angolan commission to monitor the disengagement process in southern Angola and to detect, investigate and report any alleged violations of the commitments of the parties.

9. It was in the context of these developments that I resumed my consultations in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). My consultations encompassed discussions with the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, the front-line States and SWAPO. I also held consultations with the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), as well as with the Secretary-General *ad interim* of OAU, and was in touch with others who were following this question closely.

10. In my consultations, I emphasized to all concerned that resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian situation and urged that the Namibian issue be considered a primary issue in its own right, the solution of which would in itself ease other tensions in the region and be in the long-term interest of all concerned. I also emphasized the central role assigned to the United Nations in regard to all matters pertaining to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). I expressed particular concern at the inordinate delay in proceeding with the implementation of the United Nations plan and asked all concerned to extend their full co-operation to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate an early settlement.

11. In follow-up discussions I had with the President of SWAPO and his colleagues, they emphasized that the truce in regard to the disengagement applied only to southern Angola and did not extend to Namibia. They expressed the view that priority should be given to the question of the cease-fire in Namibia within the context of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), so that there would be peace on both sides of the border. To that end, they stated that SWAPO felt that the Secretary-General should endeavour to convene a meeting between SWAPO and South Africa to discuss the cease-fire for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). They also informed me that they had made counter-proposals to meet with South Africa on neutral ground for bilateral talks, but that there had been no reply to the SWAPO offer from South Africa.

12. In my consultations with the representative of South Africa, Mr. von Schirnding, he repeatedly assured me of the willingness of his Government to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), subject to agreement being reached on the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Mr. von Schirnding further informed me of recent developments in the region, including in particular the Lusaka agreement, which he said constituted an important and constructive step towards the peaceful solution of the problems of the region, including the question of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). He indicated that, subject to the co-operation of all concerned, the disengagement would be completed at the end of March or early April 1984.

13. With respect to SWAPO's suggestion to me to initiate cease-fire talks between SWAPO and South Africa for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), the representative of South Africa said that the view of his Government was that such a meeting would be premature and, in the circumstances, counter-productive. However, he informed me that South Africa's offer for SWAPO to meet with the Administrator-General of Namibia was still open.

14. In reply, I reiterated my position that the so-called linkage pre-condition was unacceptable to me, in the context of resolution 435 (1978), and that it had been rejected by the Security Council. I urged his Government to co-operate fully in the implementation of the United Nations plan in order to achieve an early settlement in Namibia.

15. In my discussions with the representative of South Africa, I stated that it was imperative that the disengagement process must accelerate the momentum

for a settlement in Namibia and be seen to lead to early implementation of resolution 435 (1978). To that end, I stressed that the Government of South Africa should, as a matter of urgency, follow up the disengagement process with a definitive move, which would provide an indication of a time-frame for implementation.

16. On 19 March 1984, the Governments of Cuba and Angola issued a joint declaration at Havana, which was communicated to me by their representatives on 19 March 1984 [S/16427, annex]. In the joint declaration, the Governments of Cuba and Angola reiterated that they would reinstate, by their own decision and in exercise of their sovereignty, the execution of the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent as soon as their requirements which were specified in the declaration were met.

17. The heads of State and Government of the front-line States and the leaders of liberation movements met at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984. A communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting stated that the liberation movements had discussed the understanding reached by Angola and South Africa, and had expressed the hope that South Africa would honour its commitment to withdraw its troops from southern Angola. In this connection, the heads of State of the front-line States and the leaders of liberation movements stated that the withdrawal would constitute an opportunity for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

18. Talks aimed at finding a way of hastening the process of implementing resolution 435 (1978) were held at Lusaka, Zambia, from 11 to 13 May 1984. The talks were attended by the delegations of Zambia, the Administrator-General of Namibia, SWAPO and the Multi-Party Conference. The talks were co-chaired by President Kaunda of Zambia and the Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr. W. A. Van Niekerk. Observers for the front-line States were present at Lusaka at the time of the talks. At the invitation of President Kaunda I sent an official to be present at Lusaka during that period.

19. At the conclusion of the talks, President Kaunda stated that, while the talks had not succeeded in their main objective, namely a cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), they had none the less succeeded in identifying areas of agreement and disagreement between the parties. He emphasized that it was important that contacts should continue at various levels among those who had arranged the meeting and to keep the doors open. He made it clear that the talks were not intended to find an alternative to resolution 435 (1978), but rather to facilitate the implementation of that resolution. In a communication addressed to me on 18 May 1984, President Kaunda confirmed the outcome of the talks as indicated above.

20. Following the Lusaka talks, the President of SWAPO informed me that, notwithstanding his disappointment with the outcome of the Lusaka talks, SWAPO was still prepared to meet with South Africa to discuss the cease-fire for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He said that SWAPO was getting increasingly concerned by the delays in completing the disengagement and the lack of any clear indication of a time-frame for the related processes envisaged to facili-

tate the implementation of the United Nations plan. He rejected South African charges that SWAPO was violating the truce in southern Angola, but confirmed that SWAPO was fighting in Namibia where the truce was not applicable. Mr. Nujoma also confirmed to me that SWAPO rejected any notion of an interim government in Namibia and emphasized that resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement in Namibia.

21. In subsequent discussions with the representative of South Africa, I expressed to him my concern in regard to press reports suggesting that South Africa intended to circumvent the United Nations plan for Namibia by opting for an internal settlement in Namibia. I asked him to convey my concern in this regard to Foreign Minister Botha and requested a clarification of South Africa's position on this matter. Mr. von Schirnding stated that South Africa did not intend to sidetrack the United Nations in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). He reiterated to me South Africa's willingness to proceed with the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), provided agreement was reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He subsequently conveyed to me assurances from the Foreign Minister that there had been no change in South Africa's policies in that regard.

22. Mr. von Schirnding further informed me that the disengagement of South African forces had proceeded in successive phases to N'giva, 35 kilometres north of the Namibian border, in the second half of April 1984. He said that while progress had been made in this regard, there had been subsequent delays in completing the disengagement owing to technical factors and the situation on the ground.

23. The Administrator-General of Namibia held discussions with a SWAPO delegation led by the President of SWAPO, Mr. Sam Nujoma, at Cape Verde on 25 July 1984. In a statement issued on 26 July, the Administrator-General stated that the purpose of the Cape Verde meeting was to convince SWAPO to cease hostilities. He stated that, in the discussions at Cape Verde, he had confirmed that, despite the policy differences between SWAPO and South Africa regarding the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, there was no reason to continue the armed violence. The Administrator-General confirmed that he had made it clear to SWAPO that South Africa sought an end to the loss of life and wished to find a formula for a cessation of hostilities. He said that SWAPO was, "however, not prepared to depart from its entrenched position that a cease-fire could only be effected under United Nations supervision and after implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It had not been possible to reach agreement at Cape Verde".

24. In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 28 July 1984, the President of SWAPO stated that, at the Cape Verde meeting, SWAPO had proposed that the two delegations agree to request the Secretary-General to initiate the process of the United Nations plan on the independence of Namibia starting with an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all acts of hostility. He stated that:

"... The South African delegation rejected our proposal at hand, saying that it had no mandate to negotiate outside the already stated and restated position of its

Government, namely, that there can be no discussion of the implementation of resolution 435 without a firm commitment on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. It insisted on pre-conditioning implementation of resolution 435 to Cuban troops withdrawal as well as pressing for 'cessation of hostile acts' by SWAPO while rejecting implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and United Nations involvement."

25. On 13 August 1984, SWAPO issued a statement on the cessation of armed hostilities in Namibia, which was transmitted to me at the request of the President of SWAPO [S/16725, annex]. In that statement, SWAPO reaffirmed its readiness to cease armed struggle in Namibia if South Africa should agree to a specified time-frame, with a fixed date, for the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The statement emphasized that SWAPO would not agree to a South African-supervised and controlled transitional process to Namibia's independence. It stated that SWAPO could not accept the idea of a cessation of hostile acts in Namibia, which South Africa was proposing, in the absence of a firm commitment by South Africa to a fixed date for the commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). SWAPO stated that it remained ready, however, for direct and constructive contacts with South Africa at the highest level.

26. On 6 September, the representative of South Africa transmitted to me the text of a press release dated 5 September [S/16735, annex], containing the reaction of the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs to the SWAPO statement on cessation of armed hostilities in Namibia. In that statement, the Government of South Africa said that the SWAPO statement was "simply a repetition of SWAPO's position, which was in effect that . . . resolution 435 (1978) must be implemented without an agreement with regard to Cuban troop withdrawal". It stated that the question of Cuban troop withdrawal was a matter which rested with the Angolan Government and which was being discussed with that Government. In the mean time and until a conclusion had been reached on Cuban troop withdrawal, it said that the Government of South Africa would like to see an end to violence in South West Africa. It further stated that there was no reason why violence should not be ended before resolution 435 (1978) was implemented.

27. In follow-up discussions that I had with the front-line States and SWAPO, they expressed to me their concern at the delays in completing the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola. They emphasized that they had expressed support for the disengagement process, on the clear understanding that it would facilitate the processes leading to the implementation of the United Nations plan. The front-line States and SWAPO expressed disappointment that South Africa's undertakings in that regard had thus far not yielded any positive results, and indicated that, in the circumstances, they would initiate action for the convening of a Security Council meeting to consider the question of Namibia.

28. I raised these matters with the representative of South Africa and urged his Government to expedite action for the completion of the disengagement and to facilitate action in regard to the processes leading to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435

(1978). Concerning the completion of the disengagement, Mr. von Schirnding informed me that the remaining South African forces in the border region of Angola/Namibia would be withdrawn as soon as agreement had been reached on a follow-up mechanism to the disengagement.

29. With regard to my call to South Africa to expedite action for the implementation of the United Nations plan, Mr. von Schirnding again reiterated that South Africa was committed to resolution 435 (1978), but added that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola remained an absolute prerequisite.

30. In November 1984, while at Addis Ababa to attend the twentieth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, I had the opportunity to hold in-depth discussions in regard to the question of Namibia with President Nyerere, Chairman of the front-line States and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, as well as with other African leaders. I also held consultations with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO. They all expressed great concern at the protracted delays in proceeding with the implementation of the United Nations plan and urged that the international community should redouble its efforts to ensure the early implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

31. Following bilateral discussions between the Governments of Angola and the United States, President dos Santos of Angola addressed a communication to the Secretary-General on 17 November 1984 [S/16838]. In that communication he elaborated in detail on the position of his Government in regard to those discussions. President dos Santos categorically rejected the so-called linkage pre-condition, and reaffirmed the common position of the Governments of Cuba and Angola as reflected in their joint declaration of March 1984 (see para. 16). President dos Santos further stated that in the course of Angola's talks with representatives of the United States of America, held at Luanda on 6 and 7 September 1984, Angola had presented the United States with a platform to be conveyed to the Government of South Africa containing five points, the text of which reads as follows:

- "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 Libertação 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 guaran-

tor, 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 the South West Africa 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."

32. In a letter dated 23 November 1984 [S/16839], Foreign Minister Botha informed the Secretary-General that South Africa had been able to reach "broad agreement on the general political principles" contained in the Angolan proposal conveyed to his Government by the United States. However, he stated that South Africa continued 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 resolution 435 (1978).

33. Foreign Minister Botha further stated that the South African Government supported 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.

34. On 20 December 1984, the representative of South Africa communicated to the Secretary-General the text of a letter dated 6 December, 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 [S/16869]. Subsequently, it was reported on 25 March 1985 that leaders of the Multi-Party Conference had called for the establishment of an interim government in Namibia at a meeting with President Botha at Cape Town. It was further reported that President Botha had indicated that he would respond to their proposals in April 1985.

35. On 28 March 1985, I met with Mr. von Schirnding to convey to his Government my serious concern in regard to the implications of the proposal by the Multi-Party Conference. At that meeting, I urged the Government of South Africa to desist from any action which would contravene the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) regarding unilateral measures in Namibia which were not recognized by the United Nations. In this connection, I reminded the Government of South Africa of the pertinent decisions of the Security Council on this matter. I made it clear that all unilateral measures taken in Namibia in contravention of resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) were null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or by any Member State to any representatives or organs established in that manner. I asked the Government of South Africa to take into account the concerns of the international community and its own commitments to the Security Council in responding to the proposals of the Multi-Party Conference.

36. In reply, Mr. von Schirnding informed me that the Government of South Africa had not yet responded to

the proposals by the Multi-Party Conference and that he would convey my views on this matter to his Government. He emphasized that there was no question of South Africa departing from its commitment in regard to Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He reiterated that South Africa still remained committed to resolution 435 (1978) subject to agreement being reached on the linkage pre-condition.

37. Following my meeting with Mr. von Schirnding, I conveyed to the Governments of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America my concern in regard to developments concerning the establishment of an interim government in Namibia, which would be in conflict with the proposal they had submitted to the Security Council on 10 April 1978 [S/12636]. They indicated their support for the position I had taken on this matter.

38. On 18 April 1985, the President of South Africa responded to the proposals of the Multi-Party Conference [S/17152, appendix 2]. He stated in Parliament that legislative and executive authorities for South West Africa would be reconstituted which would be empowered to promulgate a bill of rights and establish a constitutional court and a constitutional council. The Government of South Africa would retain all those powers in respect of South West Africa/Namibia which were vested in it at this stage, including foreign relations and defence. He said that:

"While the current negotiations hold any possibility of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, South Africa will regard any draft constitution produced by the constitutional council as a basis for future discussion or as a proposal which could be submitted to the Constituent Assembly envisaged in the international settlement plan."

39. He stated that South Africa would continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognized independence for South West Africa. He also said that the proposed arrangement in South West Africa/Namibia should accordingly be seen as an interim mechanism for the internal administration of the Territory pending agreement on an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa.

40. Following the statement by President Botha, on 19 April 1985, I met again with Mr. von Schirnding and reiterated to him the position of the United Nations with regard to all unilateral measures taken in Namibia in contravention of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). I also issued a statement on the same day, in which I expressed deep dismay that the South African Government had decided to proceed in the manner that it had.

41. On 3 May 1985, the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of members of the Council in regard to the decision of South Africa to establish an interim government in Namibia [S/17151]. In that statement, members of the Council stated that the decision by the Government of South Africa to establish a so-called interim government in Namibia was contrary to the expressed will of the international community and in defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), which declared that any unilateral measures taken by the

illegal administration in Namibia in contravention of relevant Security Council resolutions were null and void. Further, members of the Council condemned and rejected any unilateral action by South Africa leading towards an internal settlement outside Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as unacceptable, and declared the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void. They declared that any further measures taken in pursuance of that action would be without effect. They called upon all States Members of the United Nations and the international community at large to repudiate that action and to refrain from according any recognition to it. Members of the Council called upon South Africa to rescind the action taken by it and to cooperate in and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan contained in resolution 435 (1978), as called for in Council resolution 539 (1983). In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 4 May [S/17152], the representative of South Africa sent a copy of a statement by Foreign Minister Botha on 3 May, in response to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 3 May.

42. As to the disengagement of South African forces in southern Angola, Foreign Minister Botha issued a statement on 15 April 1985 [S/17101, *annex*]. In that statement, Foreign Minister Botha said that, despite SWAPO's continuing activities, the South African Government had given instructions for the disengagement of its forces in the area in question in southern Angola to commence as soon as possible and to be completed in the same week.

43. On 26 April, Mr. von Schirnding stated to me that the South African Defence Forces had completed their disengagement from the area in question in southern Angola. He subsequently informed me that the mandate of the Joint Monitoring Commission had been extended, by mutual consent, to 16 May.

44. On 24 May, following reports on the operation of South African military reconnaissance teams in Angola, I issued a statement in which I indicated that I was very much concerned by such activities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

45. As members of the Security Council are aware, in my report to the Council on 29 August 1983 [S/15943], I stated that in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), virtually all outstanding issues had been resolved as far as the United

Nations Transition Assistance Group was concerned. However, I also made clear in that report that the position of South Africa regarding the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a pre-condition for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) still made it impossible to launch the United Nations plan. There has been no change in the position of South Africa in regard to this particular issue. In the prevailing circumstances, it is with regret that I must report that it has not yet proven possible to finalize arrangements for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

46. The Security Council, in its resolution 539 (1983), rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with resolution 435 (1978) and other decisions of the Council and the General Assembly on Namibia. In the same resolution, the Council called upon South Africa to communicate to the Secretary-General its choice of the electoral system, in order to facilitate the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan as embodied in resolution 435 (1978). I must report to the Council that South Africa has thus far not given me a definitive response in regard to its choice of the electoral system as called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 539 (1983).

47. The prevailing difficulties have been compounded and given a new dimension by the recent decision of South Africa to establish an interim government in Namibia. I consider it most important that the Government of South Africa, in the interest of the people of Namibia as a whole, as well as in the wider interests of the region, should reconsider carefully the implications of its decision, and desist from any actions which would contravene the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). It is imperative that all concerned respect the provisions of the United Nations plan, which is binding on the parties, and remains the only agreed basis for the independence of Namibia.

48. It is now nearly seven years since the Security Council adopted resolution 435 (1978). Regrettably, implementation of that resolution continues to elude us for reasons that the Council itself has described as irrelevant and extraneous. I should like to take this opportunity to urge that the Government of South Africa in particular, and all others in a position to help, make a renewed and determined effort to expedite implementation of resolution 435 (1978) so that the people of Namibia can exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

Letter dated 6 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
[6 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note dated 3 June 1985 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, His Excellency Mr. Edgaro Paz Barnica.

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

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 3 June 1985 from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I am writing to inform you that, between 11 a.m. and noon today, three military-type helicopters of undetermined registration, coming from Honduran territory, penetrated Nicaraguan airspace in the Arenales sector and attacked the observation post of the Sandinist People's Army in that sector.

In response to the aggression, anti-aircraft units of our armed forces repelled the attack, forcing the helicopters to return to the airspace of Honduras.

The Government of Nicaragua submits, through me, its formal and strong protest to the Government of Honduras, while noting that this attack coincides with the situation created at the frontier with Costa Rica: by the mercenary forces operating from that neighbouring territory against Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua reiterates its appeal to the distinguished Government of Honduras to ensure the cessation of these acts of provocation and not to permit the continuation of actions such as those described. In addition, Nicaragua confirms its willingness to find a solution through bilateral dialogue to the situation created by the presence of mercenary groups in Honduran territory.

DOCUMENT S/17246

Letter dated 6 June 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

(Original: English)
[7 June 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the message from Mr. Afonso Van Dunen, Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola, regarding the present situation in the country.

I request you to circulate this message as a document of the Security Council under the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIQUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message from Mr. Afonso Van Dunen, Minister for External Relations of Angola

On 21 May 1985, around 5.30 p.m., a patrol of the Forças Armadas a Libertação de Angola (FAPLA) caught a group of armed individuals in the Malongo area, in the province of Cabinda, which turned out to be South African "commandos". The said "commandos", according to information in the possession of the Angolan Government, intended to sabotage the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company compound at Malongo, and leave behind sufficient propaganda material to be able to attribute the action to the UNITA puppet group. Due to prompt FAPLA action, they failed to accomplish their vicious plan, which would otherwise not only cause heavy material damage, but also the loss of human lives, both Angolans and foreigners, most of them Americans. The objective of

such an operation is obvious: to destroy the credibility of the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola with the Western countries' Governments with which it enjoys economic relations, for example the United States; and to destabilize Angola's economy and make these Governments believe that the UNITA puppet group is a valid party in the issue of the solution to the search for peace in southern Africa. The vigilance and the quick reaction of Angola's defence and security forces frustrated the intentions of the above-mentioned group of saboteurs, that left two dead and one wounded on the ground.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is aware of all the details concerning the preparation and execution of the operation and presumes that several other assailants were shot at before they escaped. This operation was not aimed at any Namibian or South African refugees or refugee camps. This action, like the ones that took place previously in Lomau, Cahama, the Giraul river bridge, and others, does not do much to convince the Angolan Government that the South African Government is interested, as both the South African Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs publicly stated, in holding serious, constructive negotiations aimed at a peaceful, fair and long-standing solution of the problems in southern Africa. These actions are in contradiction to the sincere attitude of the Angolan Government, which is willing to create a climate of peace and understanding in the region, as shown in repeated actions of good will and realistic and constructive proposals. The latest example was the statement and accompanying text that was part of the global framework of the negotiations, which was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 20 November 1984.

Another evidence of the sincerity of good will of the Angolan Government was displayed very recently at Maputo, when an Angolan delegation headed by the Vice-Minister for External Relations met with a South African delegation. The purpose of that meeting was to prepare for a ministerial-level meeting whose objective would be a genuine search for solutions conducive to peace in the region.

At the meeting, the head of the Angolan delegation took the opportunity to inform the South African party of the intentions of the Angolan Government to set free the three fake South African fishermen captured on board a Japanese ship off the coast of the Angolan province of Namibe.

Such efforts unequivocally prove the good will and seriousness of the intentions of the People's Republic of Angola as far as peace is concerned.

On the contrary, the aggressive military actions described above and carried out by special forces in the South African army are reprehensible, as they are in violation not only of the fundamental principles recognized by modern international law, but also of the spirit and the letter of the Lusaka agreement of 16 February 1984.

On the other hand, the perpetrators of the Malongo attack committed serious crimes against the security of the Angolan State, and therefore a discussion about their repatriation is not to be considered at this point.

Under the circumstances, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola believes that it has replied to the message of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa released on 24 May and, in view of the above, demands an explanation from the South African Government about this entire flagrant violation and further draws South Africa's attention to the fact that the recurrence of such acts, instead of contributing to the lessening of tensions, jeopardizes the efforts that have been made in order to establish a real climate of peace in the region and in which the Angolan Government continues to be firmly involved.

DOCUMENT S/17247*

Letter dated 7 June 1985 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[7 June 1985]*

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 3 June 1985,²⁴ I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement of 6 June 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Lao-Thai relations.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for this text of the statement to be 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*

cratic Republic has demonstrated its good will in taking the initiative of sending its delegation for talks in Bangkok to settle the issue of the three villages.

The Thai people of all social strata, including Thai politicians, and the peace- and justice-loving Governments and peoples in South-East Asia and in the world support the just position and good will of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, recognize that the three villages belong to Laos, condemn the acts of aggression committed by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionary forces thus isolating them in their own country as well as in the international arena. The Thai Government was compelled to announce at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly the withdrawal of their troops from the three Lao villages.²⁵

From that time up to now, the ultra-rightist reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles have not withdrawn all of their troops from the area of the three villages; they continue to commit crimes against the local population and refuse negotiations between the two countries in Bangkok. Furthermore, they have increased their collusion with the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles, turning Thai territory into a sanctuary for rallying, fostering and training the Lao exiled reactionaries and sending them back to sow trouble and carry out sabotage activities against peaceful reconstruction work of the Lao people.

They zealously serve the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists hostile policy aimed at weakening Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam so as to annex the three countries of Indo-China, creating a situation of confrontation between those countries and the countries members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations. This runs counter to the aspirations of the peoples of South-East Asia and of the world who wish to solve all issues arising in their relations through negotiations, to coexist peacefully and maintain friendly relations.

It is common knowledge that the Thai-Chinese collusion in the multifaceted sabotage activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and their utilization of the Pol Pot genocide to oppose the revival of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have all been defeated. That collusion has created favourable conditions for the Chinese reactionaries to infiltrate every day deeper into Thailand, throwing that country into serious political crisis, multiplying economic and social problems and making Thailand's international prestige drop. Finally, the Thai people are those who bear the heavy burden of those consequences. Hence, a wide scope of public opinion in Thailand is demanding the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles to put an end to their collusion with Chinese reactionaries, that the Thai Government should pursue a good-neighbourly policy with Laos and coexist peacefully with the countries of Indo-China, restore and develop good relations with Laos in accordance with the spirit and content of the two Lao-Thai joint communiqués of 1979.

The people and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully support these just aspirations of the Thai people.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic at all times holds to its policy of good-neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand, it resolutely

ANNEX

Statement issued on 6 June 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Lao and Thai peoples have had friendly relations since time immemorial. They have always coexisted in concord, mutual assistance and assistance. Those fraternal relations have gone through tests due to the divisive policy of imperialism and reaction.

Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, despite the difference in political and social systems, the relations between the two countries were sometimes tense but nevertheless the affection between the two peoples has remained strong.

However, the ultra-rightist forces among the Thai ruling circles are opposed to the interests of the Thai people. They have colluded with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in carrying out ceaseless sabotage activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, deteriorating the fraternal relations between the two peoples.

A most serious event occurred a year ago, on 6 June 1984: they sent troops of the Thai regular army to attack and occupy three Lao villages, namely Bane May, Bane Kang and Bane Savang in Paklay district, Sayaboury province. Those acts constituted a flagrant violation of Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity, a brazen violation of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiqués, an encroachment on the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization of which both countries are Members.

Nevertheless, while struggling to safeguard the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Government of the Lao People's Demo-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/364-S/17247.

maintains and develops fraternal relations between the two peoples and will do its utmost to implement the two Lao-Thai joint communiqués of 1979.

In this spirit, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic proposes to the Kingdom of Thailand to appoint a delegation of its Government to resume talks with the Lao Government delegation in Bangkok or in Vientiane in order to solve problems of mutual concern, with the aim of improving and developing the friendly relations between the two countries, including the issues of guaranteeing security along the border between the two countries, promoting the implementation of agreements between the two countries on turning the Lao-Thai border into one of peace and friendship, the issue of economic, cultural and

trade and other relations, and regional and international issues raised by the two sides. That would meet the aspirations and interest of the two peoples, actively contribute to the settlement of problems in South-East Asia as well as the Kampuchean issue, thus turning South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic hopes that its sincere proposal will receive a fair response from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Lao people and Government strongly appeal to the Thai people of all social strata and the Thai political circles as well as the peoples and Governments that cherish peace and justice in the world to extend a firm support to their just stand regarding this matter.

DOCUMENT S/17248

Letter dated 30 May 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[7 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the Iraqi letter of 20 May 1985 [S/17212], I have the honour to invite your attention to the fact that, by publicizing the summary of the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, whose work and impartiality have occasionally and perhaps justifiably been doubted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Baathist régime of Iraq is simply trying to mislead international public opinion and thus justify its crimes. The report on the situation of prisoners of war in Iraq [S/16962, of 19 February 1985], prepared by the mission which you dispatched, constitutes an indeed more valid and up-to-date account, amply proves the Iraqi régime's crimes in its treatment of Iranian prisoners of war.

In this very report the fact of the existence of clandestine camps where many Iranian prisoners, including the Minister of Oil and some of his assistants, are being held becomes unquestionably evident. The criminal Baathist régime's violations of all aspects of international humanitarian law are proved beyond a shadow of doubt by prisoners' accounts of episodes of torture and maltreatment

such as "... being suspended from ceilings or ventilators, or having the soles of their feet whipped or beaten, or electric shocks administered to various parts of their bodies, including their genital organs, of burning with cigarettes and in some cases, mock executions". How can one deny the inhumane physical violence ranging from "... beatings with batons, truncheons or wire cables" to "... castrations and POWs having bottles or other objects inserted into the rectum", which have left visible injuries, "scars, bruises . . . and other bodily marks" as well as observable psychological after-effects?

A review of such paragraphs as 117, 118, 119, 138, 139, 140, 144, 145, and others of the report will expose the Iraqi régime's attempts to justify its inhumanity and savagery for the sham that they really are.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17250*

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 June 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that, in spite of the repeated protestations of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the irresponsible aggressions of the militarist Government of Pakistan against our peaceful country still continue. In connection with these aggressions, the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 1.30 p.m. on 6 June 1985, and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"On 1 June 1985, shellings were conducted by recoilless guns and heavy machine-guns from 1.5 kilometres on the other side of the frontier on the south-western part of the residential areas of Barikot district, Kunarha province, as a result of which two civilian and military personnel were martyred and three others were wounded. On the same day, shots were also fired with the use of anti-aircraft weapons and heavy machine-guns on Afghan helicopters in the district of Barikot, which caused damage to one of the sides of one helicopter.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns these hostile aggress-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/368-S/17250

sions and protests over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is further mentioned that the militarist authorities of Pakistan should, as soon as possible, cease forthwith such aggressive actions and not further escalate tension in the frontier areas; otherwise, responsibility for their dangerous consequences shall rest with the militarist Government of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request that this letter be circulated 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/17251

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representatives of Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden to the Secretary-General

*(Original: English/French)
[10 June 1985]*

The Member States participating in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) deem it necessary to express to you their deepest concern at the recent serious developments in southern Lebanon, in particular the taking as prisoners of members of the Force. These developments constitute an interference with the mission given by the Security Council of the United Nations to UNIFIL.

*(Signed) Claude DE KEMOULARIA
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations*

The troop-contributing countries wish to express their appreciation for the efforts you have already undertaken and they continue to support the use of your good offices to solve this problem and arrange the release of the prisoners immediately and without conditions.

*(Signed) James Victor GBHO
Permanent Representative of Ghana
to the United Nations*

The troop-contributing countries appeal to all Governments that have influence on those keeping United Nations personnel as their prisoners, to exert this influence so that the prisoners will be released without delay and unharmed.

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

The contributing countries recall that their letter of 28 March 1985 [S/17067, annex] underscored that certain essential conditions must be met for the Force to be effective. The necessity of full co-operation with the Force was underlined in that letter.

*(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations*

The Member States participating in UNIFIL should be grateful if you could bring this letter to the attention of the Security Council and they have the honour to request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Hari B. JOSHI
for the Permanent Representative of Nepal
to the United Nations*

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

*(Signed) Ratu Jone Filipe RADRODOR
Permanent Representative of Fiji
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) Tom VRAALSEN
Permanent Representative of Norway
to the United Nations*

*(Signed) Keijo KORHONEN
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations*

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

DOCUMENT S/17252

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[10 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 4 June 1985 addressed by Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua.

This note rejects as unfounded the Nicaraguan protest concerning three helicopters which supposedly penetrated Nicaraguan territory, allegedly from Honduran territory.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note, the content of 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 CÁBRES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 June 1985 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I acknowledge receipt of your message of yesterday's date [S/17245, annex], in which your Government submits a formal and strong protest because three military-type helicopters of undetermined registration penetrated Nicaragua airspace, allegedly coming from Honduran territory.

Since aircraft neither exist nor operate in Honduras without the corresponding identification insignia, in the case of military aircraft, or registration letters or numbers, in the case of civilian aircraft, my Government rejects the aforementioned protest as unfounded.

It is strange that you should also decide to refer to the serious situation created by the army of Nicaragua at the frontier with Costa Rica, since, contrary to your whimsical interpretation, this fact indicates that it is the Nicaraguan Government which is solely responsible for seeking to introduce violence into the neighbouring countries.

I consider that instead of advising the democratic Governments of the region how they should proceed, your Government should begin by reducing the exaggerated arsenal of weapons it possesses and initiate as soon as possible a dialogue of national reconciliation between opposing forces, these being positive steps that would lead to a real relaxation of the tensions existing in Central America.

DOCUMENT S/17253*

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 June 1985]

Upon instructions from the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, I have the honour to state the position of my Government on recent developments in and around Namibia.

The Mongolian People's Republic expresses its indignation and grave concern over the decision taken by South Africa's régime to install an "interim government" in Namibia and considers it an act of aggression. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic resolutely condemns and rejects any attempt by South Africa to impose an "internal settlement" in Namibia in contravention of Security Council resolutions. It fully associates itself with the statements made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the overwhelming majority of Member States, in which they declared this decision by the illegal occupation régime null and void in accordance with Security Council resolution 439 (1978).

South Africa's occupation of Namibia has repeatedly been declared illegal by the United Nations. In spite of the clear-cut will of the international community, Pretoria, encouraged by the support of its Western allies and collaborators, and especially by the United States of America, persists in that occupation and jeopardizes in

every possible way the efforts by the United Nations to grant Namibia's independence. Moreover, the Namibian territory is being continuously used by the racist régime for commission of acts of aggression against neighbouring sovereign and independent African States, which poses a threat to international peace and security. Mongolia categorically rejects the policy of delaying tactics and the "linkage" of the Namibian independence to the extraneous and irrelevant issues pursued by the Pretoria régime and the United States. The policy of the present United States Administration of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria is rightly viewed by the majority of Member States as an attempt to block the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.

In the light of the recent developments in Namibia, including the decision taken by Pretoria to install an "interim government" in Namibia, the Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the convening of an urgent Security Council meeting as called for by the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries and by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, as well as their call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa's racist régime, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/369-S/17253.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic fully shares the feelings of the majority of Member States that the recent developments in Namibia make all the more imperative that the Security Council assume its responsibilities fully and enhance the speedy and unconditional implementation of its resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 435 (1978).

The Mongolian People's Republic reaffirms its full solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, for

self-determination and genuine independence. It reiterates the demand that South Africa should withdraw forthwith and unconditionally from the Territory.

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

(Signed) G. NYAMDOO
Permanent Representative of Mongolia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17256*

Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 June 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 11 June 1985 at 10.00 a.m. and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The militarist Government of Pakistan, in continuation of its baseless charges against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again claimed that Afghan aircraft have allegedly violated the airspace of Chitral and Quetta on 3 and 4 June 1985. It has also claimed that on the same dates the security posts located south-east of Arandu and Shahin have come under fire which has caused no damage.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating the case, considers these allegations of the militarist Government of Pakistan as void of truth and categorically rejects them. It is pointed out that the Pakistani authorities should put an immediate end to such accusations which have no result, but increase tension in the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request that this letter be circulated 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/40/371-S/17256.

DOCUMENT S/17257

Letter dated 10 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The Iraqi régime has once again proved its contempt not only for the revered rules of international humanitarian law, but also for the Iraqi people whose cause and interests it is supposed to advance. The Iraqi army of aggression bombarded on 9 June 1985 the Zivoh refugee camp in western Azerbaidjan province, which houses a group of Iraqi Kurdish refugees, killing 142 people, including 79 children, and wounding 300 others. To examine this latest evidence of Iraqi total disregard for the sanctity of human life, the United Nations team, stationed in Tehran, has been asked to visit the site. We request that you issue the necessary clearance for the team to visit the site.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again calls upon the international community and the United Nations in partic-

ular to stop the irresponsible silent posture *vis-à-vis* the atrocious crimes being committed against the innocent civilians of Iran and Iraq by the Iraqi rulers. It should be evident to all quarters, whose continuous support for the Iraqi régime has made this criminal behaviour possible, that a régime with such contempt for the lives of its own citizens neither is worthy of support nor can it be regarded as a reliable ally.

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

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

Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 23 May 1985 [S/17216] I have the honour to inform you that, in compliance with its policy of unilateral repatriation of certain groups of Iraqi prisoners of war (POWs), the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted to the Turkish Red Crescent authorities a list of 56 disabled Iraqi prisoners for their return to Iraq.

You are aware that following the practical proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the repatriation of POWs on the basis of the third Geneva Convention,¹⁶ this is the third group of Iraqi POWs being unilaterally repatriated to their homeland through the

appreciated co-operation of the Turkish Red Crescent Organization.

Another group of Iraqi POWs are being prepared for repatriation.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17260

Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a letter dated 10 June 1985 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. George Iacovou, regarding ongoing developments in Cyprus.

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

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

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1985 FROM THE MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to call your attention once again and, through you, the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the continuing illegalities in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus and, in particular, to the purported "elections" for a "president" of the illegal entity calling itself "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", held on 9 June 1985.

This new Turkish action is not only illegal but it also flagrantly violates both the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions on Cyprus and, in particular, Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984); it is indicative of the contempt of the Turkish side for these resolutions and for your initiative.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus most emphatically rejects this and all recent provocative actions of the Turkish side; they show utter disregard by Turkey for the rule of law and for the United Nations, and they eloquently reveal the true intentions of the

perpetrators of illegalities. Recent statements of the Turkish side are not less provocative than their actions.

In addition, it is observed that this action that took place in the area from which about 82 per cent of the indigenous population has been expelled by the armed forces of Turkey, in flagrant violation of international law, in an area which is still militarily occupied and where settlers from the occupying country participated and, in fact, caused an entirely different outcome whose aim has not only been to disguise the occupation, but also to consolidate it, is contrary to:

(a) Your ongoing efforts for the finding of a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem and the tacit agreement, ever since your present initiative began, to the effect that actions tending to prejudice your current efforts should be avoided;

(b) The high-level agreements of February 1977 [S/12323, para. 5] and May 1979 [S/13369, para. 51] which were recently reconfirmed and the agreed provisions during the talks between the two sides excluding separatist independence, recently confirmed.

It is believed that particularly at a time when your mission of good offices has reached a most delicate and important phase and the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side has exhibited all good will and constructive spirit, the Turkish side should put an end to this most negative attitude.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for your constant efforts to avert the continuing illegalities of the Turkish side and to express the wish that these efforts of yours, based on the above mentioned Security Council resolutions, will continue. It is recalled that the Security Council, in its resolution 550 (1984), "gravely concerned about the

further secessionist acts in the occupied part of the Republic . . . and the contemplated holding of a 'constitutional referendum' and 'elections', as well as by other actions or threats of actions aimed at further consolidating the purported independent State and the division of Cyprus", "condemns all secessionist actions", "reiterates the call upon all States not to recognize the purported

State of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' set up by secessionist acts and calls upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity".

(Signed) George IACOVOU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Cyprus

DOCUMENT S/17261

Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 June 1985]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 12 June 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Ozer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 June 1985 from Mr. Özer Koray addressed to the Secretary-General

It has come to my notice that still another letter [17241] has been sent to you on the subject of the constitutional referendum held in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 5 May 1985, this time by the so-called "Chargé d'affaires" of the Greek Cypriot administration to the United Nations. That letter contains additional allegations, backed up by false or distorted statistics, which had not been mentioned in the previous letter addressed to you on this subject on 3 May 1985 [S/17150], to which the Foreign Minister of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus had replied earlier with his letter of 17 May [S/17198].

As the above-mentioned letter of 17 May sufficiently deals with the other allegations put forward by Mr. Iacovou in this regard, I will confine myself to answering the Greek Cypriot "Chargé d'affaires" false claims that "settlers from Turkey" influenced the results of the referendum.

At the outset, it should be pointed out that the aforesaid letter of the Greek Cypriot "Chargé d'affaires" appears to be a malicious attempt on the part of the Greek Cypriot side to cast a shadow, in international circles, on a democratically conducted referendum on the new Constitution of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Through various petty and unfounded allegations contrary to what has been claimed by the Greek

Cypriot "Chargé d'affaires" in this regard, it must be categorically stated that all those who have voted in the 5 May referendum were Turkish Cypriot citizens. When referring to the alleged "settlers from Turkey", therefore, the Greek Cypriot "Chargé d'affaires" must certainly mean those Turkish Cypriots who, over the years, were forced to leave their native country because of Greek Cypriot violence, oppression and political and economic pressures, and who have now returned to their homeland after the liberation of the North by the Turkish peace operation in 1974. As regards the few thousand mainland Turkish skilled workers and seasonal labourers who have come to North Cyprus after 1974, I would like to stress that it is most unjustified for the Greek Cypriot side to exploit this subject for propaganda purposes, at a time when importation of labour is normal practice in any developing economy, and immigration is an international phenomenon respected by any democratic country.

To confirm the above-mentioned statements, it would suffice to take a glance at the world press which has reported on the subject, indicating that it was the Turkish Cypriots themselves, and not anybody else who had given overwhelming support to the new Constitution by over a 70 per cent majority. Newspapers representing different shades of opinion, much more credible than some of the sources quoted by the Greek Cypriot "Chargé d'affaires" (who incidentally, misquoted or quoted out of context the other sources), have confirmed this fact: *The Guardian* of London reported on 6 May 1985 that "Turkish Cypriots gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a new Constitution", while *The Times* of London, on the same day, published a similar article stating "Turkish Cypriots gave an overwhelming approval in a referendum yesterday to a new Constitution". On 7 May, *The Daily Telegraph*, another London newspaper reported that "an overwhelming majority of Turkish Cypriots had voted to accept a new Constitution in their sector providing for a strong presidency in a parliamentary system". These are only a few examples of the nature of the positive coverage given to the 5 May referendum by the world press.

The Greek Cypriot propaganda with regard to the democratic process which is currently under way in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus compels us to believe that the Greek Cypriot side has not actually reconciled itself to the idea of reaching a solution with the Turkish Cypriots on the basis of equality and within the framework of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic, as previously agreed. I wish to stress that this negative attitude is incompatible with good will and is not at all helpful to your mission of good offices.

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

DOCUMENT S/17263

Letter dated 12 June 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 June 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the message from Mr. Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedalé), Minister

of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola, regarding the situation prevailing in my country.

I request you to circulate this message as a document of the Security Council under the question of South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

*(Signed) Elísio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Message from the Minister of Defence of Angola

The statement of the South African Government on 17 May 1985 regarding the disengagement of the South African military units from the People's Republic of Angola led international public opinion to believe that positive steps were being made towards a long-standing solution of the Namibia issue. However, the detention and neutralization by the Angolan army of a South African special force commando group landed in Malembo bay, more than 2,000 kilometres from Pretoria, on 19 March and the apprehension of about 40 tons of various armaments, army equipment and explosive agents, parachuted from aircraft coming from South Africa and from the occupied Territory of Namibia and meant to be picked up by UNITA, more than 1,000 kilometres from the South African border, clearly demonstrate that the aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola and the attempts to destabilize our country have not stopped.

The Defence Minister, in his assessment of the current situation verifies an increased violation of Angolan national airspace, as well as a concentration of South African effective and logistic means along the border with Namibia, as reported below:

Last week, there were 22 airspace violations involving a total of 26 airplanes flying at a distance of between 140 to 300 kilometres deep inside Angolan territory.

On 31 May 1985, between 11.59 a.m. and 12.45 p.m. and again between 5 p.m. and 5.31 p.m., eight South African airplanes flew over the areas of Chitlido, Onkokwa, Naulila, Cuamato, Matala and Cahama.

On 4 June, from 2.31 a.m. to 3.41 a.m., four South African airplanes flew over the areas of Virei and Cahama.

On 9 June, from 4.52 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., five South African airplanes flew over the areas of Onkokwa, Cuamato, Xangongo and Gongiva.

South Africa maintains along the Angolan border effective and logistic means estimated at 4 motorized brigades and 15 battalions totalling about 20,000 effective ready to initiate any operation against our country and which are supported by 80 to 90 airplanes and helicopters.

From the past years' experience, we can easily surmise that the increased activity at the beginning of the dry season is a sign that a new invasion of our territory is being prepared.

The Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Angola alerts public opinion to the above-mentioned facts, which reveal the aggressive intentions of the South African Government and hinder the efforts of the Angolan Government and the international community in order to find the best ways to safeguard peace and security in the region and towards the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17267

Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[13 June 1985]*

In view of the threat to regional and international peace and security represented by the continuous acts of aggression and violence perpetuated by the racist armed forces of South Africa, resulting in the violation of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, my Government urgently requests that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to deal with the situation.

*(Signed) Elísio DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17268*

Letter dated 11 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[13 June 1985]*

Further to my letter dated 4 June 1985 [S/17238], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 7 June. On that date, four Afghan aircraft intruded 5 kilometres into Pakistan airspace in the Arandu area of Chitral. The aircraft dropped four bombs and fired a few rockets in the area approximately 2 miles south-east of Arandu, as a result of which one person was seriously injured.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as totally false the

allegation made by the Kabul authorities that, on 31 May 1985, Barikot in the Kunarha province was subjected to heavy firing from the Pakistan side resulting in the death of two persons and damage to one helicopter. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad on 11 June.

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/40/376-S/17268.

Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[13 June 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 8 June 1985, by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in support of the attitude of good will of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

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

(Signed) **LE KIM CHUNG**
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 8 June 1985 at Hanoi by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

On 6 June 1985, the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement on the Lao-Thai relations, reaffirming the consistent policy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to develop friendly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand, and proposing bilateral negotiations at the government level to solve outstanding issues between the two countries.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/378-S/17269.

This reasonable proposal demonstrates the consistent stance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to pursue a friendly and peaceful policy towards the Kingdom of Thailand. That is the correct way to improve and develop the friendship between the two countries. It meets the aspiration of the Lao and Thai peoples and corresponds with the interests of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation among the South-East Asian countries.

It is common knowledge that over the last year, the Thai ruling circles, despite world-wide condemnation by public opinion including the Thai people, have not yet withdrawn all their troops from the three hamlets in the Lao province of Sayaboury, continued to commit crimes against the local people, brazenly violated Lao territorial integrity and the 1979 Lao-Thai joint statements and refused to resume the negotiations between the two countries in Bangkok.

Realities over the past years have shown that the policy of the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles of teaming up with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and using the genocidal Polpotists against the national revival of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has led Thailand to a deep political crisis and economic and social upheavals. This policy goes counter to the interests of the Thai people themselves as well as of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the correct stance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and demands that the Thai ruling circles positively respond to the well-meaning proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to resume immediately the negotiations between Laos and Thailand to solve issues between the two countries, to help make South-East Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation.

DOCUMENT S/17270

Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

(Original: English)
[13 June 1985]

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General [S/15237 of 29 December 1983 and S/17242],

Having heard the statement by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia [2583rd meeting],

Having considered the statement by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983),

*Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 3 May 1985, [S/17151] on behalf of the Council, which, *inter alia*, declared the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void,*

*Gravely concerned at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies of the *apartheid* régime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security resulting from that régime's continued utilization of Namibia as a springboard for military attacks against and destabilization of African States in the region,*

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of

the Security Council for ensuring the implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) which contain the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia,

Noting that 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and expressing grave concern that the question of Namibia has been with the Organization since its inception and still remains unresolved,

Welcoming the emerging and intensified world-wide campaign of people from all spheres of life against racist South Africa in a concerted effort to bring about an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and of *apartheid*,

1. *Condemns* South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of racist South Africa and calls upon all States to increase their moral and material assistance to them;

3. *Further condemns* racist South Africa for its decision to install a so-called interim government in Windhoek and declares that this decision constitutes a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978);

4. *Declares* that decision to be illegal and null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representative organ established by that process;

5. *Demands* that racist South Africa immediately abrogate the aforementioned illegal and unilateral decision;

6. *Further condemns* South Africa for its obstruction of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

7. *Rejects once again* South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with resolution 435 (1978), other decisions of the Security Council and the resolutions of the General Assembly on Namibia, including General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8. *Declares once again* that the independence of Namibia cannot be held hostage to the resolution of issues that are alien to Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

9. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian

problem and demands its immediate and unconditional implementation;

10. *Affirms* that the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 532 (1983) have confirmed that all the outstanding issues relevant to resolution 435 (1978) have been resolved, except for the choice by South Africa of the electoral system;

11. *Decides* to mandate the Secretary-General to initiate contact with South Africa with a view to finalizing the choice by South Africa of the electoral system to be used for the elections, under United Nations supervision and control, for the Constituent Assembly, in terms of resolution 435 (1978), in order to pave the way for the adoption by the Security Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

12. *Demands* that racist South Africa cooperate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Strongly warns* South Africa that failure to so do would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as necessary additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions;

14. *Urges* that, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, Member States that have not done so should take voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa, including:

- (a) Severance of diplomatic relations;
- (b) The observance of an oil embargo;
- (c) Disinvestment of existing interest, prohibition of new investments and application of disincentives to this end;
- (d) The withholding of overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels;
- (e) The prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;
- (f) The strict observance of the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa;

(g) The ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution not later than the first week of September 1985;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to meet immediately upon receipt of the Secretary-General's report for the purpose of reviewing progress in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and, in the event of continued obstruction by South Africa, to invoke paragraph 13 of the present resolution.

Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[14 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by the Government of Venezuela on the establishment of an interim government in Namibia, in order that the annexed text may be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) José Francisco SUCRE FIGARELLA
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Venezuela on the establishment of an interim government in Namibia

The Government of Venezuela has learned with profound indignation and grave concern of the announcement made by the South African

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/380-S/17272.

authorities on 18 April 1985 regarding the establishment of an interim government in Namibia.

This is another step by the Pretoria régime designed to impose a unilateral internal solution in Namibia, thus once again undermining the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of the Territory, established in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

This manoeuvre is contrary to the expressed will of the international community and not only constitutes a violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia but also continues to pose a threat to the peace and security of the African continent and hence to the peace and security of the whole world.

Venezuela, which supports Security Council resolution 439 (1978), by which the Council decided that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process would be null and void, categorically condemns and rejects this South African attempt to impose in the territory of Namibia a government which would evidently respond only to the interests of the *apartheid* régime. Similarly, the Venezuelan Government reaffirms once again its support for the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence.

DOCUMENT S/17273*

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 June 1985]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 14 June 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

(Signed) İter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement by Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

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

STATEMENT ISSUED TO THE PRESS ON 13 JUNE 1985 BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

As I explained yesterday, after the negotiations held in Athens, Greek Premier Mr. Papandreou's talk about "the dreams and aspirations of Hellenism and the Greek Cypriot people" and Mr. Kyprianou's expression that they will sooner or later fulfil their "national aim" derived

from these aspirations, disclosed once again that the Greek-Greek Cypriot side is not for peace in Cyprus.

Our side, as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, has supported the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the very beginning and thus proved that we are for peace. We have, on numerous occasions, announced that we will continue to help the Secretary-General when we fulfil the inevitable requirements of our democratic life with the referendum for the new Constitution and the general elections for a new Parliament.

Despite our good will, the Greek Cypriot side has started an intensive propaganda campaign in international platforms against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, with the aim of exploiting our internal affairs which are the natural requirements of democratic life. Everyone should know that the Cyprus problem cannot be solved and peace be achieved with the mobilization of the international public opinion against the Turkish Cypriot people.

If Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou feel that there is something about Cyprus that makes them uncomfortable, they should know that this is due to the impetus given to the so-called "internationalization" of the Cyprus question by Mr. Papandreou, following his coming to power in Greece, in 1981.

It is unfortunate that both Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou continue to insist on their undesirable attitude which hampers the establishment of an atmosphere of good will and mutual trust conducive to the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou allege that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is an obstacle to the Secretary-General's efforts in the framework of his mission of good offices. I want to remind them that they are not in a position to blame the Turkish Cypriot side, since it was Mr. Kyprianou who sabotaged the New York summit which was held on 17 January after strenuous efforts, and that, for this act, he was blamed by his own community, and furthermore, it was he who was held responsible for the failure of the earlier initiatives of the Secretary-General, and, it was Mr. Papandreou, who, backing the latter's policy, said he was "serving the interests of Hellenism and its strategy" by doing so.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/912-S/17273.

Mr. Kyprianou, in a statement in Athens, said if there is an impression that Greece and Cyprus could possibly gradually accept the Turkish position, then it is a mistaken impression. The Turkish Cypriot position with regard to the solution of the Cyprus problem is clear and has been stated on numerous occasions up till now. By accepting the "draft agreement" submitted to the parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the end of the "proximity talks" started in August 1984, the Turkish Cypriot side has given a concrete and clear stance to its position in this regard. Mr. Kyprianou, on the other hand, has rejected the above-mentioned "draft agreement" with the obvious backing of Greece. His expression, referred to above, confirmed once again that he continues to reject the "draft agreement" and the basic concepts and principles embodied in it.

Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou allege that the elections in north Cyprus, which are the democratic manifestations of the will of the Turkish Cypriot people, are "illegal". In order to show the baselessness of their allegations, I would like to remind them of the fact that a separate electoral right for the Turkish Cypriot people was already embodied in the 1960 Constitution and that the Turkish Cypriot people have held its elections, according to democratic principles, separately ever since.

The Turkish Cypriot people exercised this undeniable separate electoral right on 9 June for Presidential elections and gave me the mandate with an overwhelming majority to represent it. I ask Mr. Kyprianou, who, in spite of this democratic manifestation is attributing to me the term of "illegality", leaving aside the illegality of his own administration, if he has got the full mandate and confidence of the Greek Cypriot people in his handling of the Cyprus problem? It is possible to find the answer to this question in the Greek Cypriot press. In "an open letter to Mr. Papandreou", published on 11 June in the Greek Cypriot daily *Alithia*, the organ of the DISI (Democratic Rally) Party, it is stated:

"No doubt you are well aware, Mr. Premier, that the President you are going to talk to is a person denounced by the overwhelming majority of the House for his attitude and policy regarding the Cyprus issue and he is called to resign because he has refused to abide by the decisions of the majority. The President you will meet with is the representative of an insignificant minority who has drawn

the Cyprus problem into the worst of deadlocks. His attitude and behaviour has already been condemned by the two main political parties which represent approximately 70 per cent of the Greek Cypriot people. . . . As you will agree, Mr. Premier, with such a Greek Cypriot President no development can be expected on the Cyprus issue and neither can hopes be entertained about future possibilities. Only one thing can be certain and that is the continuation of the present deadlock."

Again, a news item entitled "AKEL's warning to Papandreou", published in the *Alithia*, the *Haravghi*, the organ of AKEL, and the right-wing AGON newspaper, said:

"Mr. Andreas Zartides, Secretary-General of PEO and AKEL, member of the House of Representatives, has publicly warned Mr. Papandreou not to come up against the House of Representatives and the overwhelming majority of the (Greek Cypriot) people by espousing the position of Mr. Kyprianou. Zartides said Sartzetakis and Papandreou would face the opposition of the (Greek Cypriot) people in the event of their support of the views of Kyprianou."

Mr. Kyprianou, who dares to brand the fully democratic elections of the Turkish Cypriot people as "illegal", should ponder over the Greek Cypriot statements referred to above, as they clearly demonstrate the degree of his "legitimacy" and "authority" within his own community.

I would very much like to remind Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Papandreou of the fact that what hampers the solution of the Cyprus problem is not the elections by the Turkish Cypriot people of their fully authoritative leaders and organs but the crisis of authority within the Greek Cypriot community, the existence of which was persistently stated by Greek Cypriot circles following the 17 January summit and subsequently confirmed by independent foreign observers. The solution of this crisis of authority in south Cyprus must be tackled with urgent priority if hopeful developments with regard to the solution of the Cyprus problem are to be expected.

A propaganda campaign against our democratic life and a branding of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as a "pseudo-State" will neither contribute to the search for a settlement of the Cyprus problem nor will it help the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It will only hinder these efforts.

DOCUMENT S/17274

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Botswana to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[14 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached press release issued by the Office of the President of the Republic of Botswana this morning on the South African commando attack on the capital of Botswana, Gaborone.

It will be appreciated if the press release could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Legwaila J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued on 14 June 1985 by the Office of the
President of Botswana

During the raid early this morning by members of the South African Defence Force, a total of 12 persons were killed and 6 injured. The

dead included three women and a 5-year-old child who had several bullet wounds on the hip. The injured include a 10-year-old girl who was shot on the leg and a Dutch lady who suffered multiple bullet injuries. The raiders also fired indiscriminately at passing motorists and set a number of vehicles on fire. Two Botswana citizens were injured when their vehicles were fired on in separate incidents. It is feared that some people may have been kidnapped by the raiders. Four houses were completely demolished during the raid and others extensively damaged.

The raiders appear to have entered Botswana by road using a number of vehicles. The raids on the various houses seem to have been carried out simultaneously so that the operation lasted only a short time. The result was that, when the police and the Botswana Defence Force set up road blocks, the raiders had already escaped.

The Botswana Government strongly condemns this incident which is the latest and most serious in a series of incidents that have occurred since March this year. This act of brutality and violence perpetrated by the South African Government is particularly deplorable considering the repeated assurances of the Botswana Government that it does not permit its territory to be used for launching attacks against neighbouring countries. The Botswana Government sees this attack as South Africa's fulfilment of its threat in February this year to invade Botswana.

Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

(Original: Spanish)
[14 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Declaration by the Government of Nicaragua and the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front dated 13 June 1985.

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

Declaration by the Government of Nicaragua and the Sandinist National Liberation Front dated 13 June 1985

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front inform all Nicaraguans and the international community of the following.

The Government of Nicaragua has been following with concern the efforts of the United States Administration to bend the will of the two houses of the United States Congress and force them to approve budget appropriations to finance the mercenary forces which, under the direction of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, are launching terrorist attacks against the Nicaraguan people.

The fact that efforts have been made to present this financial support to the mercenary forces as "humanitarian" has been irrelevant. What has remained clear is the unacceptable, illegal and immoral interference of the United States Congress, which, yielding to the pressures of the Reagan Administration, has decided on actions which are detrimental to the sovereignty and integrity of Nicaragua.

These attitudes are contrary to the principles of international law contained in the Charter of the United Nations and the other international legal instruments to which both the United States and Nicaragua are signatories and form part of a series of other similar actions, such as the economic measures taken recently against Nicaragua.

The aggressive policy of the United States Administration has succeeded in prevailing over the voices that were raised in the United States Congress on the side of wisdom and reason.

We Nicaraguans consider that this is an unwise step on the part of the United States Congress, which strengthens the thus far unswerving determination of the Reagan Administration to bring the current escalation of aggression to its culmination with direct military intervention by United States troops against the sovereignty and people of Nicaragua.

The United States Congress should ponder that responsibility and seek a constructive course that will halt the interventionist trend and thus allow progress to be made through dialogue and negotiation towards the achievement of an honourable peace.

The resolution of the United States Congress is having a negative impact on the Latin American political scene, posing a serious threat to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and at the same time reducing the possibilities for a reasonable understanding between Nicaragua and the United States.

Since this new situation, which the President of the United States has succeeded in imposing on the Congress, constitutes an escalation of the war against Nicaragua and brings even closer the possibility of direct United States military intervention in our country, the Government of Nicaragua, together with the National Command of the Sandinist Front, has taken the following decision:

1. To suspend the measures which our Government has been applying unilaterally in the field of defence, prompted by its desire to confirm Nicaragua's readiness to implement the substantive points on that subject presented by the Contadora Group in the Act on Peace on 7 September 1984 [S/16775, annex].

This will mean that in the current circumstances of increased armed threats by the United States against our people, the Nicaraguans will be able to take steps to fulfil the material needs and obtain the necessary co-operation required by the national defence plans.

2. To inform the Governments of the countries of the Contadora Group of the urgent need for the next meeting, scheduled to be held on 18 June at Panama City, to consider the new situation which necessitates a new approach to the matters being dealt with at those meetings.

These actions are essential in order to cope with the aggressive and interventionist escalation of the United States against Nicaragua, which is daily rendering the already deteriorating regional situation more serious.

3. Nicaragua confirms its support for the Contadora Peace Process and unswervingly maintains its readiness to subscribe immediately, without any changes, to the Act on Peace presented by the Contadora Group in September 1984.

4. Nicaragua remains ready to engage in a dialogue with the United States, once the United States Government decides to resume the talks which it unilaterally abandoned in January 1985.

The Manzanillo dialogue should be resumed with a view to discussing ways of normalizing the relations between the United States and Nicaragua and halting the current war and the interventionist escalation.

5. The Government of Nicaragua and the National Command appeal to the Nicaraguans to redouble their efforts to perform their national defence tasks and thus to improve our combat capacity, to the point where we can crush the mercenary forces and strengthen all our defence arrangements, so as to be ready to repel, resist and defeat any eventual direct military intervention by the United States troops.

On this sixth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist People's Revolution, relying on the same courage, determination and heroism with which we fought and defeated the Somozan dictatorship and with it, imperialist domination, we shall know how to prepare and organize ourselves to engage victoriously in these new battles which the imperialist aggressor is imposing upon us.

Inspired by the example of Sandino, Rigoberto and Carlos Fonseca, victorious Nicaragua cannot be bought and will not surrender.

A free fatherland or death!

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter of the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to you dated 7 June 1985 [S/17247], on Lao-Thai relations, I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand on Thai-Lao relations, as follows:

"On 6 June 1985, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic issued a statement on Thai-Lao relations which contained slanderous accusations against the Government and people of the Kingdom of Thailand. The statement ended by proposing that the Kingdom of Thailand should appoint a delegation to resume talks with a delegation of the Lao Government to solve problems of mutual concern.

"In this connection, the following are the pertinent facts:

"1. On 3 December 1984, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand sent a note to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic which reaffirmed that, since 13 October 1984, there had been no Thai armed forces whatsoever in the area of the three villages.

"2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand also informed his Lao counterpart that Thailand had always firmly adhered to the policy of promoting progressive Thai-Lao relations as well as the principle of the peaceful settlement of international disputes. In this connection, Thailand, with the sincere desire and the utmost forbearance in the face of the Lao provocation and false accusations, had made every effort to create an atmosphere which is conducive to the normalization of Thai-Lao relations but had not received a positive response from the leaders of the Lao side, who still continue with ill will to attack endlessly the Thai Government and people. This shows that the Lao leaders, deep at heart, do not wish to see Thai-Lao relations return to normalcy. Moreover, they desire definitely to destroy the brotherly relations between the Thai people and the Lao people.

"3. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand went on to say that, in order for the two countries to co-operate in normalizing their relations, the Thai Government and people maintain that the response from the Lao Government must be continuously positive before all else. So long as the Lao side still does not see fit to forsake efforts to intervene in the internal affairs of Thailand through attempts to divide the Thai leaders, create division between the Thai Government and people, destroy the image of Thailand by false accusations and distortions of the various facts concerning Thai-Lao relations, as well as casting aspersions on the dignity of Thailand with allegations that there are differing circles in the Thai Government, it is

necessarily most difficult to create an atmosphere conducive to friendship between one another.

"4. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand emphatically reiterated that the Thai Government and people hoped most sincerely that various activities of the Lao side mentioned above would cease quickly and that the Lao side would again help to create an atmosphere which would lead to the normalization of the brotherly relations between the Thai and the Lao nations and peoples as well as the promotion of mutual understanding and positive co-operation in accordance with the spirit of the Thai-Lao joint communiqué of 1979.

"5. There has been no response whatsoever from the Lao side to the note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand to his Lao counterpart of more than five months ago.

"6. The incident of the three villages is no longer an issue. It had already been debated at the United Nations Security Council. Thai armed forces are stationed on Thai soil to defend Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"7. The Thai Government is determined to pursue a policy of good-neighbourly relations with the Lao Government regardless of differences in the political systems of the two countries, because it serves the interest of the Thai and Lao peoples. The Thai people always welcomes peaceful and constructive relations with the Lao people because we share a common culture, language and religion.

"8. To fulfil the desire of the Thai Government and people to live in peace and engage in constructive co-operation with the Lao Government and people, it is absolutely necessary that efforts be made in good faith by both sides. It is fundamental that the Lao side refrain from harping on non-issues and abandon attempts to divide the Thai Government and the Thai people. The Kingdom of Thailand has always been an independent and sovereign nation. The Thai people live in a free and open society; the Thai Government is democratically elected by the Thai people.

"9. The Thai Government is always prepared to respond positively to a serious proposal from the Lao Government for talks between the two sides to promote economic, social and cultural relations between the two countries. The introduction of extraneous issues into the proposed bilateral talks casts serious doubt on the sincerity and readiness of the Lao Government to engage in meaningful talks with the Thai Government. As the representative of an independent and sovereign nation, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic should not allow itself to be used to divert world attention away from the criminal acts of invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam which have been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the international community

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/382-S/17276.

in the United Nations General Assembly for six consecutive years. It is a well-known fact that this is a problem, which must first be resolved between Viet Nam, the aggressor, and Kampuchea, the victim. This is the only problem that obstructs peace and stability in South-East Asia.

"10. The Thai Government sincerely hopes that the Lao Government will be able to take the independent course of action that best serves the interest of its own people by responding positively to the note of 3 December 1984 of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand. This will certainly fulfil the real desires of the peoples of the two countries. The machinery for the promotion of Thai-Lao relations, as well as for the settlement of possible disputes between the two coun-

tries at all levels, is already at the disposal of the respective Governments. Public statements of an abusive nature, serving the interest of outside powers, which orchestrate their propaganda machines to give them further publicity, reflect the lack of a genuine desire on the part of the Lao Government to pursue traditional friendly Thai-Lao relations."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17277

Letter dated 15 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[17 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter of Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group in connection with the most recent events on the frontier with Costa Rica.

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

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 June 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group

I have the honour to write to you in order to express the strong interest of my Government in acquainting the member countries of the Contadora Group more completely with the position of the Government of Nicaragua concerning the critical situation that has arisen in the area

of the frontier with Costa Rica as a direct consequence of the presence of irregular forces that have, as a part of the warlike and interventionist policy of the United States, deliberately provoked regrettable events, in connection with which a totally unjustified and irresponsible attempt is being made to place the blame upon Nicaragua.

To that end, the Government of Nicaragua, acting through me, invites the distinguished Governments of the member countries of the Contadora Group to appoint a special delegation to conduct an on-site inspection in the San Juan River sector as soon as possible. The Government of Nicaragua believes that such a visit will enable the nations involved in this negotiating effort to understand on the scene my Government's efforts to normalize the situation in the area of the frontier with Costa Rica.

It is also of interest to my country to demonstrate once again that the tensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are not consistent with my Government's desire for peace. These conflict situations are the consequence and the direct result of the use of Costa Rican territory by mercenary forces determined to spoil the relations between the two countries by provoking fictitious incidents which, attributed without foundation to Nicaragua, are used to justify the war of aggression being waged by the United States Government against the Nicaraguan people.

The Government of Nicaragua firmly and sincerely desires a final resolution of these artificial tensions. To that end, we have proposed establishing a demilitarized zone between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, under international supervision, with the support of the Contadora Group and the collaboration of France. We are sure that the presence of a Contadora delegation in the area of the San Juan River would constitute an important step in the search for peace and harmony between the sister nations of Central America.

DOCUMENT S/17278

Letter dated 14 June 1985 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Mr. Witness Magunda Mangwende, on the occasion of the raid on Botswana by the forces of the racist South African régime on 14 June 1985.

I request you to circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDZSCA
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 June 1985 by the Minister
for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe

It is with a profound sense of horror and deep shock that the Government of Zimbabwe learned this morning of the unprovoked and unwarranted attack perpetrated by elements of the racist South African régime's military forces against the peace-loving, defenceless citizens of our sister nation, the Republic of Botswana.

The Government and people of Zimbabwe are outraged by, and condemn in the strongest possible terms, this latest example of Boer savagery waged in the increasingly bloody name of *apartheid* and in arrogant defiance of the international laws which demand respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent State.

This aggression against Botswana—a State which has sought nothing more than to live in peace with all its neighbours, including the wretched Pretoria régime—follows closely upon the abortive South African commando raid into the Cabinda province of the People's Republic of Angola and provides clear evidence that Pretoria is once again set to intensify its campaign of military aggression against, and the general destabilization of, the entire southern African subregion.

Although it is the racist régime itself which perpetrates these barbaric acts, Pretoria does not stand alone in its culpability: for years now we, along with the vast majority of the international community have condemned the open co-operation and collaboration which has flourished, and which indeed continues to flourish, between various leading Western nations and the racist régime. We have viewed this unhealthy and, to us, indefensible relationship as inherently dangerous to the interests of peace and stability in the southern African subregion and detrimental in the extreme to the overall international effort towards the

elimination of *apartheid*, the liberation of the South African majority and the freeing of Namibia from racist, colonial exploitation.

The attack against Gaborone and the killing of innocent, unarmed civilians, provides yet further proof of the continuing validity of our warnings and indeed of the undeniable culpability which must be shared by all those who continue to support Pretoria and who believe in its "good will".

As internal unrest spreads across South Africa itself, and as external opposition to *apartheid* grows across the globe, so Pretoria will respond by becoming more and more violent, more and more aggressive in defence of its discredited, totally immoral racial doctrine.

Continued support for that régime and the abhorrent, racist system it espouses and so viciously defends, is surely impossible to contemplate, let alone condone.

South Africa must be stopped before it is able to unleash any further aggression against its neighbours, and the international community as a whole, but those Western nations to which I have referred in particular, have an increased and unavoidable responsibility to see to it that Pretoria is stopped.

To those in Gaborone who have suffered as a result of Pretoria's aggression, or who have lost loved ones, the Government and people of Zimbabwe offer their deepest sympathies. We feel their losses as our own and we are at one with them in their grief today.

To all those who continue to struggle against the Pretoria régime and all the evil that it embodies, we pledge our steadfast and unflinching solidarity, secure in the knowledge that no matter the barbarism of the forces brought to bear against us and no matter the savagery of the Boer, the spirit and flame of freedom will continue to burn more and more fiercely within each and everyone of us until that evil spectre of *apartheid* is totally and finally destroyed.

A luta continua.

DOCUMENT S/17279

Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Botswana
to the President of the Security Council

(Original: English)
{17 June 1985}

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the serious situation arising as a result of South Africa's military attack on the capital of my country, Gaborone, on 14 June 1985.

(Signed) Legwaila J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17280*

Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
{19 June 1985}

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit below the text of a statement dated 18 June 1985 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombo, regarding recent developments in Cyprus.

"Sri Lanka has learned with considerable distress of so-called 'presidential elections' held on 9 June 1985 in the occupied northern part of the Republic of Cyprus.

"This unilateral action is in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The action is one of a series of secessionist measures which can only aggravate the situation in Cyprus and is therefore strongly condemned by the Government of Sri Lanka.

"Sri Lanka reiterates its full support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, a Member of the United Nations and a fellow member of the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/915-S/17280.

"Sir Lanka has persistently called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Republic of Cyprus and the settlement of the question of Cyprus in accordance with Security Council resolutions 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983) and 550 (1984). We support the Secretary-General's initiatives for their implementation."

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

(Signed) Nissanka WUEWARDANE
Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17281*

Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[17 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement dated 14 June 1985 issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the decision of the South African authorities to establish a so-called "interim government" in Namibia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this declaration 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 dated 14 June 1985 issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to express its indignation at South Africa's decision to set up a so-called "interim government" which is to be officially installed in Namibia on 17 June 1985. This fraudulent measure is aimed at perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia.

This is yet another serious challenge hurled at the international community. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea vigorously condemns and regards as null and void this action of Pretoria, which is in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia, particularly, Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully endorses the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 3 May [S/17151] and takes this opportunity to reaffirm its strong support for and its fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, until the complete independence of Namibia is attained.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/386-S/17281.

DOCUMENT S/17282

Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 June 1985]

I have the honour to enclose for your information the text of a statement dated 14 June 1985 by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, on the events that took place in Gaborone, Botswana, on 13/14 June 1985.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kurt von SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 14 June 1985 by the Minister of
Foreign Affairs of South Africa

Asked to comment on the events at Gaborone on 13/14 June 1985 the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha said that the Botswana

Government had repeatedly been warned by the South African Government and other South African authorities to curtail the activities of ANC inside Botswana and in particular the planning and execution of terrorist activities in South Africa from Botswana. The Botswana Government has, moreover, on a number of occasions had its attention drawn to the infiltration of ANC terrorists into South Africa from third countries through Botswana territory and the Botswana Government has been requested to take appropriate measures to prevent this infiltration.

In a discussion on 21 April 1983 at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, Minister Botha and the previous Minister for Foreign Affairs of Botswana, Mr. Archie Mogwe, the Botswana Government was provided with a list of names of ANC terrorists in Botswana together with an indication of their active participation in the planning and intended execution of violence in South Africa and was urged to take appropriate action to curtail their activities. This request was repeated to Mr. Mogwe at a meeting at Cape Town on 28 February 1984.

On 22 March 1984, the South African Government proposed and on 26 March, the Botswana Government accepted that the security forces of the two countries should design measures to prevent the planning and execution of acts of violence, sabotage and terrorism against each other.

During a further meeting at ministerial level in Pretoria on 24 May, consensus was reached that neither Botswana nor South Africa would harbour elements which planned or executed terrorism.

In a public statement on 12 September, in response to certain remarks attributed to President Masire of Botswana, Minister Botha said that the Botswana Government was not able to reach an acceptable understanding with the South African Government on the combating of acts of terror against South Africa from Botswana territory. Mr. Botha therefore warned that South Africa reserved the right to take steps to prevent acts of terror and sabotage from being planned and executed from neighbouring States.

The security forces of Botswana and South Africa held a further meeting at Gaborone on 30 October 1984 which ended inconclusively because the Botswana security authorities had no mandate from their Government to agree on practical arrangements to prevent Botswana from being used as a launching pad for terrorism against South Africa.

In the circumstances, Minister Botha wrote a letter to the Botswana Foreign Minister, Mrs. G. K. T. Chiepe, on 14 December 1984 inviting her for further ministerial discussions.

During discussions between the South African police and the Botswana police at Gaborone on 24 January 1985, Botswana was warned that there was conclusive evidence that ANC was increasingly using Botswana as a launching pad for acts of terror in South Africa.

In a telex of 29 January to the Botswana Foreign Minister, Minister Botha once again stressed the need for effective arrangements between the two relevant branches of the security forces to combat organized subversion. He indicated that, since his letter of 14 December 1984, terror against South Africa and its neighbour, the Republic of Bophuthatswana, had increased.

Minister Botha once more pointed out that peace and stability in southern Africa could not be maintained if terrorists and their supporters, intent on the overthrow by force of a sovereign Government, were harboured in the territory of a neighbouring sovereign State, be it with or without that later State's knowledge or consent. In short, the Minister said this situation could not continue, adding that it had always been the South African Government's belief that the problems of the southern African region should be solved by the leaders of the region. It was for this reason, Minister Botha stressed, that he once again made an earnest appeal to the Botswana Government to give urgent attention to this problem with a view to reaching an understanding on some effective and practical arrangements between the security forces of the two countries, to ensure that the territory of neither was used for the planning or execution of acts of sabotage or terrorism against the other.

During a subsequent meeting between the Botswana and South African Foreign Ministers at Pretoria on 22 February 1985, Minister Botha

commented the discussion by stating that the main purpose of the meeting was to come to an arrangement on the serious issue of the infiltration into South Africa of terrorists from Botswana. The Botswana Foreign Minister was told that South Africa knew for a fact that ANC had chosen Botswana as an important infiltration route to South Africa.

It was agreed during that meeting that the security forces of the two countries would once again attempt to come to an understanding on practical arrangements on how to combat this growing danger.

However, at a meeting between the security forces of the two countries which followed the ministerial meeting, the Botswana security forces again indicated that they had no mandate to accept the proposed arrangements although they themselves displayed a willingness to do so because of a realization on their part of the destabilizing effect of the growing ANC presence in Botswana.

Since August 1984, ANC has been responsible for 36 acts of terror and violence which were planned and executed from Botswana. During this period, six persons were murdered and extensive damage was caused to a power station near Rustenburg and the properties of individual South African citizens.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has for some time played an important role in the training of ANC terrorists and the cowardly hand-grenade attack on Deputy Minister-Designate Landers and Mr. Fred Peters, National Secretary of the Labour Party followed a typical PLO pattern.

The South African security forces had no alternative but to protect South Africa and its people from the increasing number of terrorist attacks emanating from Botswana. Botswana has repeatedly been warned to curtail these activities in its territory.

It is an established principle of international law that a State may not permit on its territory activities for the purpose of carrying out acts of violence on the territory of another State. It is equally well established that a State has a right to take appropriate steps to protect its own security and territorial integrity against such acts. South Africa will not tolerate such activities. Although it is committed to resolve its differences with its neighbours by peaceful means, South Africa will not hesitate to take whatever action may be appropriate for the defence of its own people and for the elimination of terrorist elements who are intent on sowing death and destruction in our country and in our region. We will not allow ourselves to be attacked with impunity. We shall take whatever steps are appropriate to defend ourselves. South Africa is nevertheless convinced that the problems of our region cannot and will not be solved by violence.

DOCUMENT S/17283

Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council

(Original: French)
[18 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement dated 17 June 1985 issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the act of aggression committed on 14 June by South Africa against the Republic of Botswana.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the statement as an official document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Statement dated 17 June 1985 issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

It is with profound indignation that the international community learned of the aggression committed during the very early morning hours of 14 June 1985 by the racist régime of South Africa against the Republic of Botswana, causing tragic losses of human life and substantial material destruction in the capital city of Gaborone itself.

This is yet another premeditated crime perpetrated by South Africa in violation of Botswana's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This act of aggression also endangers the peace and security of southern Africa, whose situation is already explosive because of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African apartheid régime.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemn with the utmost vigour this act of premeditated aggression and demand that South Africa should put an end to its policy of aggression, sabotage, destabilization and intimidation against neighbouring African countries.

DOCUMENT S/17284

Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[18 June 1985]

[Same text as the draft resolution contained in document S/17270, with the exception of the last paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, which read:]

Welcoming the emerging and intensified world-wide campaign of people from all spheres of life against the racist régime of South Africa in a concerted effort to bring about an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and of *apartheid*,

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon all States to increase their moral and material assistance to them;

3. *Further condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Windhoek and declares that this action, taken even while the Council has been in session, constitutes a direct affront to it and a clear defiance of its resolutions, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978);

4. *Declares* that action to be illegal and null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to it or to any representative or organ established in pursuance thereof;

5. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral action;

11. *Decides* to mandate the Secretary-General to resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to finalizing the choice by South Africa of the electoral system to be used for the election, under United Nations supervision and control, for the Constituent Assembly, in terms of resolution 435 (1978), in order to pave the way for the adoption by the Security Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

12. *Demands* that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Strongly warns* South Africa that failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to impose, as a first step, mandatory economic sanctions against it under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as necessary additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions;

14. *Urges* that, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, Member States that have not done so should take appropriate voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa, which could include the following:

(a) Severance of diplomatic relations;

(b) The observance of an oil embargo;

(c) Disinvestment of existing interests, prohibition of new investments and application of disincentives to this end;

(d) The withholding of overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels;

(e) The prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(f) The strict observance of the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa;

(g) The ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution not later than the end of July 1985.

DOCUMENT S/17284/REV.1

Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago: revised draft resolution

[Original: English]
[19 June 1985]

[Same text as the draft resolution contained in document S/17284, with the exception of operative paragraphs 10, 11 and 15, which read:]

10. *Affirms* that the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 532 (1983) have confirmed that all the outstanding issues

relevant to resolution 435 (1978) have been resolved, except for the choice of the electoral system;

11. *Decides* to mandate the Secretary-General to resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to obtaining its choice of the electoral system to be used for the election, under United Nations supervision and control, for the Constituent Assembly, in terms of resolution 435 (1978), in order to pave the way for the adoption by the Security Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution not later than the first week of September 1985.

DOCUMENT S/17285*

Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[19 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 13 May 1985 [S/17185], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand committed by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, as follows:

1. On 7 June 1985, at 2100 hours, a number of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory and attacked a Thai paramilitary unit in the area of Ban Tatum, Sangkha district, Surin province, about 8 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border, seriously wounding two Thai soldiers. The Vietnamese incursion was aimed at forcing about 30,000 Kampuchean displaced persons in Green Hill camp (located in Ban Tatum) back to Kampuchea. As a consequence, Thai and international relief officials had to move those Kampuchean displaced persons and the Thai villagers in the area to a safer place inside Thailand.

2. Thai troops were dispatched to the area and clashed with the Vietnamese troops on 10 June 1985. At present, the border situation in the area remains tense as approximately 2,000 to 3,000 Vietnamese troops are still positioned very close to the border.

3. The Royal Thai Government wishes to draw your attention to this recurrence of premeditated and unprovoked Vietnamese violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The latest incursion of the Vietnamese forces into Thailand has further renewed the hardship and misery not only of the Kampuchean displaced persons who had fled earlier Vietnamese attacks to seek temporary refuge in Thailand but also of the innocent Thai villagers along the border. This Vietnamese act of aggression is another blatant violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and of fundamental human rights.

4. The Royal Thai Government demands that Viet Nam immediately cease its illegal and hostile acts against Thailand, and reaffirms the right to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the lives and properties of the Thai people by every means. The Royal Thai Government will not tolerate Viet Nam's acts of aggression for the consequences of which the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility.

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/40/391-S/17285.

DOCUMENT S/17287*

Letter dated 19 June 1985 from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[20 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement dated 17 June 1985 issued by the Government

of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the decision of the racist South African Government to install an "interim government" in Namibia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the text of the statement circulated as an official docu-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/394-S/17287.

ment of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Muhammad Ali FOMU
Permanent Representative of the
United Republic of Tanzania
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement issued on 17 June 1985 by the Government of the
United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania condemns unreservedly the installation today of an "interim government" in Namibia by the racist South African Government. This action is yet another in the series of acts of arrogant defiance of the will of the international community. Furthermore, it brazenly flouts the decisions of the United Nations and the Security Council.

Security Council resolution 435 (1978) has set out the plan for the peaceful evolution of Namibia to independence, through free elections under United Nations supervision and control. This is the only viable negotiated path to a recognized and internationally acceptable independence. But South Africa, through various pretexts and deceptions, has obstructed the implementation of this plan for the last eight years.

The "interim government" is yet another ploy to further delay implementation of resolution 435 (1978). It constitutes an attempt to impose a government on the people of Namibia, and to create a bantustan out of its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia. The so-called government is no more than a coalition of Namibian puppets of the South African Government and should be universally denied any manner of recognition.

This latest act of the South African Government in Namibia underscores the urgency with which the international community must now act. It must step up its efforts to isolate and ostracize South Africa politically, diplomatically, economically and culturally. In particular, the United Nations should now institute measures against the racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter so as to force it to end its occupation of Namibia.

DOCUMENT S/17288*

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General

*(Original: Spanish)
[20 June 1985]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a communiqué issued on 19 June 1985, by the Office of Diplomatic Information of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the events now taking place in southern Africa:

"The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been following with the closest attention the events taking place in southern Africa, in the hope that the dynamics of dialogue and negotiation which led in the past to the signing of the Lusaka agreement and the Nkomati agreement [S/16451 of 30 March 1984, annex I] may prevail and create a new atmosphere in the relations of the Republic of South Africa with the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and all neighbouring countries.

"Guided by its desire to co-operate to the maximum possible extent in the search for peace in one of the regions of the world most beset by insecurity and war, and aware of the difficulties inherent in a long and complex process, Spain has carried out an action marked by discretion and continuity, inviting all parties concerned to follow the path of understanding, which, despite various vicissitudes, seemed already to be bringing some results.

"Unfortunately, a series of events which have taken place in the past few days makes it necessary for the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"1. To declare its unequivocal and emphatic condemnation of the so-called Cabinda incident, in which

a covert South African military mission was captured at the oil installations of that Angolan province, in flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola;

"2. To reject and condemn categorically the South African military incursion into Gaborone, which took place on 14 June and caused many casualties, as constituting an unprovoked and unjustifiable act of aggression, and, at the same time, to express to the Government of the Republic of Botswana its most profound solidarity and condolences;

"3. To regard as null and void the unilateral installation of a government in Namibia in total disregard and open defiance of the international community and of the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

"4. To urge the Government of the Republic of South Africa to renounce violence, comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and adopt at once whatever measures are required for restoring the peaceful settlement of disputes as the sole means, through negotiation, of contributing to their resolution."

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

*(Signed) Jaime DE PINIÉS
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/395-S/17288.

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[20 June 1985]

Following the South African incursion into Botswana and the transfer of powers to the transitional government in Namibia, Italy, in its capacity as current President of the European Community, has issued on 19 June 1985 a declaration on the situation in southern Africa, which I have the honour to enclose herewith.

I would be very grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Maurizio BUCCI
Permanent Representative of Italy
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/396-S/17289.

ANNEX

Declaration of the 10 States members of the European Community on the situation in southern Africa

The 10 States members of the European Community strongly condemn the South African incursion into Botswana, which has seriously violated that country's sovereignty and has resulted in many casualties among the population. They consider that this unacceptable action runs counter to the continuation of a dialogue aimed at seeking peaceful solutions to the problems of the region and South Africa itself, as strongly desired by the Ten.

The Ten also consider that the bringing into force at the present time of decisions concerning the transfer of powers in Namibia will delay the implementation without pre-conditions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only acceptable basis for a final settlement of the question of Namibia.

The Ten consider the establishment on 17 June 1985 of an interim government in Namibia to be null and void.

DOCUMENT S/17290

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Liberia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 June 1985]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit a letter from Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa, and to request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the Council's debate which takes place on 21 June 1985 on racist South Africa's aggression against the Republic of Botswana.

(Signed) Marcus KOFI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Liberia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the President of the African National Congress of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council

The African National Congress of South Africa urges the Security Council to consider taking appropriate action in response to the grave situation arising from the act of aggression by the South African régime against the Republic of Botswana on 14 June 1985. This naked use of force, without a cloak of justification, resulted in the deaths of 12 people, young and old, including South African refugees, Botswana and foreign nationals.

Under the pretext of dealing with so-called terrorism, the régime's raiders violated the territorial integrity of an innocent neighbouring State which neither threatens the régime nor disturbs the peace and

security of the region. All that Botswana was guilty of was providing refuge to people in accordance with the demands of international law and morality.

This act of unprovoked violence is the latest in the régime's long and destructive attempt to destabilize its neighbours. A common feature of the naked use of the instruments of death and destruction is the massacre of innocent men, women and children. The world has long recognized the criminal nature of the régime. The *apartheid* policy of South Africa has been rightly castigated as a crime against humanity. The Security Council has, on many occasions, condemned the policy of *apartheid*, acts of aggression against neighbouring States and demanded reparations. The Council has recognized the legitimacy of the struggle against *apartheid*.

Yet, despite these strong condemnations and a series of condemnations which strike at the heart of the illegitimacy of the régime, the Security Council has not shown the resolve to punish the aggressors and to assist the victims. The African National Congress of South Africa recognizes that the majority of members of the Council have, on a number of occasions, shown their determination to act against this monstrous régime. But the Council has been powerless because of the high margin of tolerance shown towards the régime by some permanent members of the Council, who have, on a number of occasions, frustrated the clear desires of the international community to take concrete and effective action against this international terrorist.

The event on 14 June, occurring while the Security Council was in session to deal with the situation in Namibia, was the clearest expression of contempt towards the international community by the régime, which practises State terrorism against its own people and international terrorism against its neighbours.

The African National Congress of South Africa considers that the Security Council can no longer prevaricate in this situation which constitutes a challenge to the international community. The need for effective measures is now clear, urgent and pressing. The world can no longer tolerate these outrages against the people of South Africa and their neighbouring States.

The African National Congress of South Africa urges the Security Council to invoke the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

The Security Council cannot remain indifferent to these developments. The event of 14 June provides the Council with the unparalleled opportunity to take the kind of action which will assist the South African liberation forces in their historic task of destroying *apartheid*.

The present situation in which these forces have taken the battle into the citadels of *apartheid*, in keeping with the wishes and prescriptions of the United Nations itself, makes it urgent that the Security Council act decisively and act now.

DOCUMENT S/17292*

Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 June 1985]

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/114, in which the Assembly condemned nazism and fascism, I would like to bring to your attention a message made public by Yasser Arafat on 25 April 1985 at Bandung, Indonesia. Arafat praised Hajji Amin Al-Husseini and Ahmed Shukeiry as "two Palestinian leaders" whom he "took immense pride in recalling". He said that the "PLO is continuing the path that they have set".

Forty years after the defeat of nazism, my delegation finds it reprehensible that some of the most notorious Nazi collaborators are being extolled and their activities presented as models for emulation.

Husseini's collaboration with Hitler is well known. His "Buro des Grossmufti" in Berlin organized military units in Axis-occupied countries for the slaughter of thousands

of Jews. He prevented the emigration of thousands of other Jews, thereby sealing their fate in the crematoria of the S.S. Ahmed Shukeiry, a fervent follower of Husseini, called for the extermination of the Jews of Israel. His undisguised call "to throw the Jews into the sea" distilled his often expressed desire to complete the task which the Nazis had begun.

If further evidence is needed of the nature of the PLO, Arafat's praise of these "two Palestinian leaders" and the "path that they have set" once again indicates the true intent of that terrorist organization.

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/40/398-S/17292.

DOCUMENT S/17293*

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 June 1985]

What distinguishes terrorists is that they systematically and deliberately attack innocent civilians. The indiscriminate murder of civilians is what has made the PLO the quintessential terrorist group of our time. Here for your information are recent PLO statements of the activities of its constituent groups:

31 March 1985—The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said that its units had killed a Jewish civilian in the village of Al-Bireh;

9 April—The PLO said that it had used incendiary bombs to attack a "Zionist bus in Jenin";

22 April—The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces said that it had launched forces "to carry out suicide operations in the heart of Tel Aviv";

28 April—The Baghdad Voice of the PLO said that "it used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist vehicle on the Beersheba-Jerusalem road";

12 May—The Palestine Revolution Forces General Command said that it had detonated three bombs in Israel, including one near the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem;

27 May—The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command said that it had detonated a bomb in the city of Haifa;

30 May—The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command said that it had set off a bomb in the city of Afula;

14 June—The Baghdad Voice of the PLO said that the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces had fired Katyusha missiles on villages in Upper Galilee;

15 June—The Lebanese News Agency reported that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that in early June it had planted bombs in Gaza and Tulkarm, lobbed grenades in Nablus, and raked civilians' cars with automatic fire on the Gaza road;

17 June—The PLO said that it had planted bombs and launched hand-grenades in the refugee settlements of Dehaiysha, Al-Doar and Al-Maazzi, and set off bombs in the Jerusalem suburbs of Ramot and French Hill, as well as in Tel Aviv;

19 June—The Baghdad Voice of the PLO said that the PLO had detonated a bomb in the city of Ashkelon; and the Voice of Palestine from Saana said that the PLO had detonated a bomb in the city of Qiryat Gat.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/399-S/17293.

That most of these attacks either failed or were never launched is irrelevant. What is significant is that the PLO boasts of murdering, bombing and rocketing innocents on buses, in cars, hospitals, villages and cities. When it comes to terrorists, the general rule is: look at what they do, not what they say. In the case of the PLO, however, a slight amendment is in order: what they say, in the Middle East at least, is an excellent guide to what, given half the chance, they would do and to what they really are.

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

DOCUMENT S/17294

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the texts of telegrams exchanged between Mr. Olavo Egydio Setúbal, the Minister of State for External Relations of Brazil, and Mr. Afonso van Dunen, the Minister for External Relations of Angola, on the subject of the South African commando activities in Angola.

It is requested that this exchange of messages be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) George A. MACIEL
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Telegram dated 6 June 1985 from the Minister of State for External Relations of Brazil addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Angola

Upon learning of the recent incursion of South African commandos into the national territory of Angola, I wish to reiterate to you Brazil's repudiation of the unjustifiable action which violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. I also wish to express the solidarity of the people and Government of Brazil with your friendly nation.

ANNEX II

Telegram dated 8 June 1985 from the Minister for External Relations of Angola addressed to the Minister of State for External Relations of Brazil

I am gratified to acknowledge receipt of your message in which, in unequivocal manner, the sentiments of esteem and solidarity on the part of the people and Government of Brazil are expressed to the people and Government of Angola, as well as the repudiation of the unjustifiable action which violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

DOCUMENT S/17295*

Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[21 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the letter dated 18 June 1985 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the member countries of the Contadora Group. The letter tells of the results of the meeting held at the town of Liberia, Costa Rica, by Mr. José León Talavera, Deputy Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, with the representatives of the countries members of the Contadora Group and with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, who make up the Fact-finding Commission which is currently in that country.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex 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

Letter dated 18 June 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group

I have the honour to transmit to you the formal written statement of the position taken by the Government of Nicaragua at the meeting held

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/916-S/17295

yesterday, 17 June 1985, at the town of Liberia, between the representatives of the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the delegation of Nicaragua, headed by Mr. José León Talavera, Deputy Minister for External Relations.

During his statement, Deputy Minister Talavera expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to put before the Commission designated by the Permanent Council of OAS the views of the Government of Nicaragua concerning the critical situation that exists in the common frontier area, in order to demonstrate categorically and convincingly that Nicaragua's armed forces have not participated in any way in the regrettable events that culminated in the death of Costa Rican civil guards.

Nicaragua emphasized in particular its firm desire for peace and dialogue with Costa Rica, displayed through many initiatives, among which Nicaragua mentioned the recent proposal to set up a demilitarized zone under international supervision, which would definitively guarantee the elimination of conflict in the frontier area.

Nicaragua also stressed that the tensions with Costa Rica arose directly from the presence of mercenary forces in Costa Rican territory and from their use of that territory to launch military actions against the Nicaraguan people and create friction and artificial incidents that would spoil the relations between the two States, providing new pretexts in the war of aggression waged against Nicaragua by the United States Government.

In that connection, Nicaragua again extended its invitation to the member countries of the Contadora Group to verify in Nicaraguan territory the truth of those assertions.

Nicaragua emphasized in that context its serious concern at the recent approval by the Congress of the United States of additional millions for those mercenary forces, which would undoubtedly introduce greater elements of tension into the relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in view of the mercenary groups' use of Costa Rican territory.

Subsequently Nicaragua's Comandante Roberto Calderón, Chief of the Fifth Military Region, read out a document relating to the use of Costa Rican territory for plans of aggression against Nicaragua; copies of the document were distributed to the members of the Commission. That document contains a detailed account of the principal activities, camps, landing strips and safe houses of the mercenaries, as well as the names of Costa Rican officials, both civilian and military, who are collaborating with the counter-revolution.

A video cassette containing statements made by the mercenary Edén Pastora, as well as views of camps and interviews with Costa Rican officials, was formally handed over. That video cassette demonstrates beyond doubt how the mercenary forces are operating from Costa Rican territory.

Furthermore, Comandante Calderón, using maps of the area, gave a detailed description of the objectives of Operation "Soberanía" ("Sovereignty"), currently being carried out by the Sandinist People's Army in the San Juan River area. Special attention was drawn to the confrontations between our army and mercenary forces which have attacked from the south bank of the San Juan River. The description included the following chronological account of the military activities and the acts of aggression originating in Costa Rica:

1. On 25 May 1985, Operation "Soberanía" was launched, for the purpose of normalizing the situation in the San Juan River area, a result which will redound to the benefit of Costa Rica and Nicaragua by re-establishing freedom of navigation.

2. On 26 May, the counter-revolutionary camp situated in the Miguelito gorge sector was occupied. At approximately 11.30 a.m., recoilless-rifle fire was directed against the Sandinist People's Army from the Las Tiricias sector in Costa Rican territory.

3. On 27 May, at 5.50 p.m., there was recoilless-rifle fire aimed at Nicaraguan territory from positions situated opposite Agua Fresca Island, in Costa Rican territory.

4. On 28 May, at 4 p.m., the first contingents of the Sandinist People's Army occupied the Machuca camp. The next day, about noon, that position was completely taken over.

5. On 30 May, while our troops were deployed between Rápido and Raudal Campaña, about 8 a.m., a column of some 60 men wearing camouflage uniforms went from south to north, from the Infiernito River sector, and occupied two high points on the Costa Rican bank of the San Juan, as well as two houses situated in that area. Subsequently, seven of those mercenaries went down to the river with the intention of crossing it into Nicaragua; they encountered a reconnaissance patrol of the Sandinist People's Army which was travelling from north to south, towards positions occupied by our troops. The counter-revolutionaries opened fire on the patrol, which returned the fire, annihilating seven mercenaries who were travelling in boats of the type known as *cayuco*. Subsequently there was an encounter between the hours of about 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. The counter-revolutionaries, withdrawing, opened fire on one of the aforementioned houses with what was presumably a Law rocket launcher, causing a series of explosions within the house.

6. On 31 May, at 7 a.m., a group of more than 60 counter-revolutionaries approached the houses from the same direction, firing into Nicaraguan territory and starting a battle which lasted about 15 minutes. In the course of that battle a rocket from a launcher fired by our troops hit the other house, similarly producing explosions inside the house.

7. On the same day, at 4 p.m., an operation carried out by our troops situated at the mouth of the Sarnoso River led to the capture of a counter-revolutionary named Lucio Barrera Urbina; another, who, according to the prisoner, was known by the pseudonym of "María", escaped. At the same time, there was detected opposite our positions a group of 60 or 70 counter-revolutionaries who began firing into our territory, starting another battle, which lasted about 20 minutes; the counter-revolutionaries withdrew in the direction from which they had come, some 20 minutes after there had been heavy firing deep in Costa Rican territory, in which the Sandinist People's Army took no part.

8. On 1 June, about noon, there appeared in Costa Rican territory a group of civilians carrying the Costa Rican flag; they picked up several bodies which had been left on the neighbouring heights, and they then went down to the location where the houses stood.

9. On 3 June, between 9.30 and 10 a.m., a barge carrying five counter-revolutionaries was ambushed on the San Juan River by the troops of our army who were in the Machuca sector. On 5 June the operation was continued, after about 12 artillery rounds had landed in Nicaraguan territory at 4 p.m. The shots had been fired from the Las Cruces sector in Costa Rican territory.

10. On 8, 9, 10 and 11 June, artillery and mortar rounds fired from Costa Rican territory landed in the La Penca-Caño Machado area. It should be pointed out that on 11 June, at 4 p.m., artillery fire was directed from Costa Rican soil against an MI-8 helicopter of our army which was proceeding to land in the La Penca sector.

11. On 14 June, at about 3.30 p.m., a barge carrying five counter-revolutionaries was sunk at the mouth of the Caño Machado.

In conclusion, Comandante Calderón categorically reaffirmed that Nicaraguan army troops had at no time crossed the San Juan River to operate in Costa Rican territory.

The Government of Nicaragua, acting through me, expresses its confidence that this reliable information will be properly appraised and incorporated into the final report to be prepared by the Commission. Nicaragua declares once again that artificial conflicts of this type, which are absolutely alien to the Government of Nicaragua, are the result and consequence precisely of the presence of irregular forces in Costa Rican territory. The actions of the mercenary groups, acting in the context of the warlike policy of the United States Administration, are intended to create a climate of tension and conflict which will make the path of war easier for the United States Government, to the detriment of the noble peace efforts being carried on under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[21 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 17 June 1985 by the Information and Press Department of the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua on 17 June concerning the recent decision by the United States House of Representatives to approve additional funds for the mercenary forces organized, armed and trained by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, whose aim is the overthrow of our Government.

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

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 17 June 1985 by the Information and Press Department of the Office of the President of Nicaragua

The recent decision by the United States Congress to approve an appropriation of \$27 million for the mercenary forces organized, trained, armed and directed by the United States Government is a step which seriously aggravates the regional crisis and increases the risk of direct military intervention by the United States in Nicaragua.

The decision of the United States Congress to support the militaristic and interventionist policy advocated by President Ronald Reagan is a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States and of other international obligations of the United States.

This new appropriation for the mercenary forces is an expression of the decision to escalate further the aggression against Nicaragua and to cause the failure of all efforts to promote a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis, in particular the effort being made by the countries which are members of the Contadora Group.

This escalation of the war of aggression obliges Nicaragua to suspend the measures taken unilaterally by the Nicaraguan Government as a gesture of its good faith and complete willingness to comply with any agreements which may be reached as part of the Contadora negotiating process.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/917-S/17296.

As such a gesture, Nicaragua had declared a unilateral moratorium on the acquisition of new defensive weapons and had arranged for the withdrawal of a large proportion of the foreign advisers who had been co-operating with Nicaragua.

The decision of the United States Congress marks the beginning of a new chapter in the illegal and immoral war fomented by the United States Government against Nicaragua. This move is coupled with the acts of provocation by the United States Central Intelligence Agency aimed at stirring up artificial conflicts with neighbouring countries, such as recent events involving Costa Rica.

The continuation of United States military manoeuvres in Honduras means the continued occupation of that country and also reflects the United States' intention to increase tensions in the region with a view to invading Nicaragua with its troops.

The Reagan Administration's intention to cause the failure of the Contadora negotiating process is clearly reflected in a document of the United States National Security Council dated 20 October 1984, which clearly states the determination of the United States to prevent the signing of any agreement which does not completely serve the so-called "interests" of the United States.

This new situation, which endangers the peace and security of the countries of the region, makes it necessary for the Contadora Group to turn its attention now more than ever before to containing the military escalation which the United States Government is promoting against Nicaragua.

In the face of the long succession of threats and actions, including the very real possibility of a direct military invasion of Nicaragua by United States troops, no peace-making process can hope to make progress.

It is therefore necessary for the Contadora Group to take definite action to deal with and solve specific problems in order to avoid a generalized military conflict in Central America and the failure of its peace-making effort. Among the urgent action required is the revision of the agenda and the working procedures of the plenipotentiary meetings which have been taking place in Panama so as to focus attention on the specific problems which are aggravating the crisis in the region.

In keeping with its policy of full support for the Contadora Group, the Government of Nicaragua has decided to send a high-level delegation, headed by the Vice-President, Mr. Sergio Ramírez Mercado, to Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, for the purpose of discussing with the authorities of those fraternal countries the escalation of aggression by the United States and peace formulas and measures which could be promoted by the Contadora Group. In addition, the Contadora Group has been invited to send a delegation to visit the San Juan River sector so that it can see at first hand the evidence of the acts of aggression and provocation which have been committed against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua reaffirms its previously stated willingness to sign the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984 [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex], which should not be amended as to its substance.

DOCUMENT S/17297*

Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[21 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter of 19 June 1985 sent by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of

Nicaragua, to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, concerning the deportation from Costa Rica of one Roberto Chamorro, a mercenary of Nicaraguan origin and member of the ARDE forces and who is the deputy of Edén Pastora.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/5 8-S/17297.

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

(Signed) JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 June 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica

I am writing to you in order to refer to the following matter.

Today, 19 June 1985, we learned of the deportation from Costa Rica of the mercenary Roberto "Tito" Chamorro, a member of the counter-revolutionary organization ARDE. According to reports, the mercenary Chamorro was captured, together with two mercenaries named José Antonio and Félix, on the twelfth of this month, on a farm situated in Puerto Viejo, in Sarapiquí sector, while riding in a dark green jeep bearing license plate No. 18091, which was transporting a team of soldiers.

The Government of Nicaragua expresses its surprise and concern at the release of the mercenary Chamorro, since the criminal acts he has committed in Costa Rican territory should have led the authorities of that country to prosecute him.

I must draw to your attention the fact that, following his capture, the mercenary Chamorro stated to the newspaper *Notiseis* that he was entitled to enter Costa Rican territory since his papers were in order. This situation is proof that the mercenary Chamorro has been using Costa

Rican territory for his criminal activities, despite the prohibitions which may exist on his entering Costa Rica or the occasions on which he has been deported. Furthermore, I would draw to your attention the following facts:

(a) In April 1984, Roberto Chamorro was living in Curridabat, 50 metres west of the Banco Nacional de Desarrollo. He was also staying in Esczu, near the graveyard, at the San Pedro base, which is ARDE headquarters.

(b) During the month of May 1985, Chamorro travelled frequently from the border area to San José, to a communications base situated 300 metres south of the Hotel Los Portales, where his telephone numbers were 280647 and 282930.

The Nicaraguan Government notes that the Costa Rican authorities deported Chamorro even though serious evidence existed linking him to recent events which had resulted in the death of Costa Rican civil guards, including accusations by citizens of that country. This action, taken at a time when a fact-finding commission appointed by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States is in Costa Rica, seems to indicate that the capture of the mercenary Chamorro was instead a public relations stunt aimed at refurbishing the image of Costa Rican neutrality, which has been damaged by the counter-revolutionary activities which have been carried out both within and from that country.

The Government of Nicaragua lodges a most formal and forceful protest against the lax attitude of the Government of Costa Rica, which, in effect, suspends the application of Costa Rican law in the case of criminal acts committed in Costa Rican territory whenever they are perpetrated by members of mercenary organizations. My Government calls upon the distinguished Government of Costa Rica to take all necessary steps to ensure that members of mercenary organizations are prevented in future from taking advantage of such an attitude to enter and leave Costa Rican territory in complete freedom, without having to stand trial in Costa Rican courts of law for their criminal activities, which are, moreover, common knowledge.

DOCUMENT S/17298

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 June 1985]

On 18 June 1985, the Minister of State for External Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil issued the following press communiqué on the subject of the situation in Namibia:

"The Brazilian Government is deeply concerned at the news that yesterday, 17 June 1985, the Government of South Africa proclaimed Namibia to be self-governing and set up an interim government in that territory.

"Brazil supports the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which established the procedure for Namibia's attaining its independence by means of free elections under the supervision of the

United Nations. The Brazilian Government considers any unilateral measures for the creation of constitutional bodies or for the transfer of power within Namibia outside the framework of resolution 435 (1978) to be unacceptable, null and without effect, only contributing to aggravate the situation in southern Africa."

It will be greatly appreciated if the text quoted above can be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) GEORGE A. MACIEL
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17299

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to paragraphs 83 to 92 of the report of your

Mission concerning the condition of prisoners of war [S/16962 of 19 February 1985], I have the honour to draw

your attention to a document dated 13 June 1985 of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which reads in part:

"ICRC delegates visited the displaced Khuzistani population (Arabic-speaking Iranians) who are held in camps at Meisan. This population, consisting of approximately 18,000 persons, was forced to leave their homes in Iran when fighting took place along the border between Iran and Iraq in 1982, and they have since been moved from the region of Basra to Meisan in mid-1983. In addition to the three camps visited in January 1985, eight new villages were seen for the first time by ICRC delegates in May."

You are aware that the Iraqi authorities acknowledge that about 75,000 civilian Iranians whom they unjustifiably consider as "refugees" are presently being held in Iraq.

Paragraph 85 of the report of your Mission reads in part: "ICRC, for its part, pointed out in its memorandum

of 7 May 1983 that 'tens of thousands of Iranian civilians from the Khuzistan and Kurdistan border regions, residing in areas under Iraqi Army control, had been deported in grave breach of the fourth Geneva Convention'".

Bearing the foregoing in mind, you are hereby called upon to guard against such a "grave breach of the fourth Geneva Convention" by the Iraqi régime, and thereby to put an end to the long years of detention and captivity of civilian Iranians in Iraqi camps and arrange, through the appropriate channels, for their voluntary repatriation to Iran.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17300*

Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[24 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 20 June 1985 by the Information and Press Department of the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua concerning the criminal attack on our diplomatic premises in Washington, and the rash and very serious statements made by President Reagan and some of his advisers in an attempt to implicate us in the recent events in El Salvador.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex 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

Communiqué issued on 20 June 1985 by the Information and Press Department of the Office of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua

The Information and Press Department of the Office of the President of the Republic hereby brings to the attention of the people of Nicaragua and the international community the following grave developments:

1. At 4.25 a.m. today, 20 June 1985, our diplomatic mission in Washington was the target of a criminal attack, which caused a fire in a part of the premises. This attack is the direct result of the warlike and aggressive rhetoric directed against Nicaragua, rhetoric which has created a climate of violence conducive to terrorist acts such as the one referred to.

2. The Government of Nicaragua is concerned at the very serious statements made by President Ronald Reagan, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, and Robert McFarlane, the National Security

Adviser, which seek to implicate the Government of Nicaragua in the recent events in San Salvador. The United States Government is thus trying to justify further aggressive action against Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua rejects these lies which the United States Government is uttering in order to condition world opinion and the American public itself and justify the execution of warlike plans aimed at increasing the level of United States interference in Central America and unleashing acts of direct intervention against Nicaragua.

3. This situation parallels the events which preceded the invasion of Grenada on 25 October 1983. On that occasion, the United States Government used the death of American marines in Lebanon as a pretext for retaliatory action, which culminated in the invasion of Grenada. The United States Government is today trying to repeat history starting from the aforementioned recent events. The statements by the National Security Adviser, to the effect that the objective which interested the United States was Central America, not Lebanon, afford proof that those plans exist.

In addition to those statements, the United States Government has deployed warships in a move similar to that made in October 1983, when United States vessels headed towards the island of Grenada.

4. The Government of Nicaragua, in alerting the international community to those interventionist plans, again reiterates its strict adherence to the international legal order, the indispensable basis for the maintenance of international peace and security. Accordingly, the Government of Nicaragua hopes that the United States Administration will cease its escalation of aggression against the Nicaraguan people, which has already caused over 8,000 casualties, including women and children, young people and old people, as well as substantial material damage.

In addition, Nicaragua, which is the victim of terrorism sponsored by the Reagan Administration, hopes that the situation in Lebanon can be resolved satisfactorily, without loss of human life.

5. Nicaragua again calls on the United States Government to think carefully and realize that another step in the escalation of intervention in the area not only would fail to resolve the Central American problem, but would aggravate it. Nicaragua calls for the immediate cessation of acts of aggression by the United States. In its opinion, only through a bilateral dialogue with the United States at Manzanillo for the purpose of considering ways of normalizing relations between our two countries and only on the basis of genuine support for the revised Contadora Act of 7 September 1984 [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex] will it be possible to attain the peace which the people of Central America so rightly demand.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/919-S/17300.

Letter dated 20 June 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the information bulletin dated 15 June 1985 issued by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group at the conclusion of the meeting held at Panama City on 18 and 19 June.

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

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

ANNEX

Information bulletin issued on 19 June 1985 by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group at the conclusion of the meeting held at Panama City on 18 and 19 June

On 10 June 1985, the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, which comprise the Contadora Group, called a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives of the Group and of the Central American countries, to be held at Panama City on 18 and 19 June.

The convocation notice stated that, in accordance with the agreements reached at the meeting of plenipotentiaries held on 14, 15 and 16 May 1985 [see S/17208], the Contadora Group had transmitted to the Central American representatives a proposal concerning the commitments in the various areas which have been under consideration in the context of the negotiations, as well as the items relating to the final provisions and additional protocols awaiting consensus.

Similarly, the aforementioned notice stated that under the agenda participants would take up consideration of the basic criteria for the definitive adoption of the commitments in respect of security.

At the first meeting, the Nicaraguan delegation, in its general statement, said that it was necessary for the Contadora Group to take concrete action to deal with and solve specific problems, in order to prevent a widespread warlike conflict in Central America and the failure of the Contadora peace mission. This urgent action includes the

revision of the agenda and methods of work of the meetings of plenipotentiaries, which have so far been held at Panama City, with a view to channelling those efforts towards the concrete problems that are aggravating the regional crisis. Subsequently, the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the following text to the representatives of the Contadora Group:

"In recent weeks there has been a dangerous escalation of United States aggression against Nicaragua.

"This intensification of aggression is reflected primarily in the approval by the United States Congress of a further million-dollar appropriation for the war against Nicaragua. This development deals a bad blow to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, leading to deeper mistrust among Central Americans and between Nicaragua and the United States, and forcing Nicaragua to devote more energy to the search for military resources for its defence.

"Given these circumstances, which are aggravating the situation and diminishing the prospects for peace, there is an urgent need for the Contadora Group to concentrate first and foremost on containing the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua and against peace in the region.

"In that spirit, reiterating Nicaragua's unconditional support for the Contadora Group and its support for the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984 [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex], we propose that the meeting of plenipotentiaries should begin to grapple with and solve those specific problems that affect peace, as a means of creating the conditions that would enable us all to concentrate on the discussion of formulas for future understanding and peace in the region."

Intense consultations were held individually and collectively with the representative of Nicaragua and the representatives of the other Central American Governments. The plenipotentiary representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras expressed their desire and willingness to participate in the meeting under the terms of the convocation notice and reaffirmed their support for the process of diplomatic negotiation as launched by the Contadora Group.

In the light of this situation, it was felt that the expected objectives were unlikely to be achieved, and the representatives of the Contadora Group decided to bring the position of the Nicaraguan Government to the attention of their respective Governments for their consideration.

The Contadora Group reiterates its unshakable determination to persevere in the search for formulas for reconciliation that would open the door of understanding, with a view to tackling the crisis in Central America and continuing the dialogue and communication which are indispensable for the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America and for the restoration of the climate of détente and security to which the countries of the region aspire.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/401-S/17301.

DOCUMENT S/17302*

Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the press release issued on 21 June 1985 by the Government of the Republic of Honduras, concerning what happened at the third meeting of plenipotentiaries, sponsored by the Contadora Group and held on 18 and 19 June 1985 at Panama City.

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

(Signed) Hernán Antonio BERMÚDEZ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/920-S/17302.

ANNEX

Press release issued on 21 June 1985 by the Government of the Republic of Honduras

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras wishes to inform national and international opinion of the following:

1. In response to the notice of convocation, circulated by the Ministry of External Relations of Panama on behalf of the Contadora Group, the Government of Honduras assigned a delegation to attend the third meeting of plenipotentiaries, scheduled for 18 and 19 June 1985, which was to consider the basic criteria for final adoption of the commitments in respect of security.

2. In spite of the fact that the objectives of the meeting were clearly set forth in the notice of convocation and in the agenda presented for that purpose by the Contadora Group, the delegation of Nicaragua, at the very outset of the opening meeting, proceeded to reject the agenda and to demand, in its characteristic manner, that the meeting should be devoted to considering what it capriciously described as the basic problems of Central America. These problems, in the view of Nicaragua, are none other than the recent financial assistance approved by the United States Congress for the Nicaraguan insurgents and the recent series of incidents between the Sandinist Government and the Government of Costa Rica.

3. Obviously none of these problems can be dealt with successfully in the forum of Contadora. The delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras expressed that view, pointing out, moreover, that Nicaragua ought to have stated its opposition when it received the notice of convocation instead of waiting until the meeting began in an effort to paralyse it.

4. This obstructionist attitude on the part of Nicaragua, which is by no means new, achieved on this occasion the purposes which it had set itself from the outset, because it managed to demolish the progress so painstakingly made in two and a half years of arduous negotiations. The appeals for reflection made by the Contadora and other Central American countries were to no avail. Nicaragua refused to discuss even the commitments on disarmament, verification and control and the establishment of internal dialogues aimed at national reconciliation which are necessary for restoring peace and security to the region.

5. The Government of Honduras wishes to state for the record that, from the very beginning, it has actively participated in the negotiations of the Contadora Group which it considers to be the appropriate forum for attaining the noble aims that it has set itself. Honduras also regrets the breakdown caused by the negative attitude of the Government of Nicaragua, and expresses its determination to continue using all legal ways and means of ensuring that peace, liberty and democracy will prevail in our Central America, convulsed as it is by totalitarianism and the frenetic expansionism and warmongering of the Government of Nicaragua.

DOCUMENT S/17303*

Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 June 1985]

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 at 1.30 p.m. on 22 June 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The militarist Government of Pakistan, in continuation of its baseless charges against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again claimed that Afghan aircraft have allegedly violated the airspace south-east of Arandu and northern Waziristan on 7 and 9 June 1985. It has also claimed that on 9 and 10 June the security posts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fired on the Pakistani

frontier posts in Spinboldak, which resulted in no damages.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating the case, considers these allegations of the militarist Government of Pakistan as void of truth and categorically rejects them. It is pointed out that the Pakistani authorities should put an immediate end to such accusations which have no result but increasing tension in the frontier areas."

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 Secretary-General.

(Signed) Ali Ahmad JOUSHAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/403-S/17303.

DOCUMENT S/17304*

Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 June 1985]

It is with deep concern that I draw your attention and that of the membership of the General Assembly and the Security Council to yet another illegality in the part of

the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkey, i.e., the holding of the purported "parliamentary elections" on 23 June 1985 aiming at consolidating further the illegalities created by the use of force contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, international law and every notion of morality.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/921-S/17304.

These illegal "elections" took place in the presence of the military forces of Turkey; they were held in an area from which about 200,000 Greek Cypriots, representing about 82 per cent of the indigenous population of that area, were forcibly expelled and in which settlers from Turkey, totally alien to Cyprus, were implanted. Such conduct not only constitutes a grave breach of article 85, paragraph 4, of the Additional Protocol I of 8 June 1977¹⁴ to the Geneva Conventions, but is also regarded in article 85, paragraph 5, as a "war crime". These settlers constitute more than one third of the "electorate" and their "party" obtained about 9 per cent of the "votes".

This new Turkish divisive action, along with the purported "referendum" and "presidential elections" held recently in the occupied areas to which your attention was drawn in documents S/17150, S/17241 and S/17260, not only takes place at a most delicate phase of the Cyprus problem, but moreover flagrantly violates the numerous resolutions on the question of Cyprus adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. In particular, the Security Council, in its resolution 541 (1983), called for the withdrawal of the illegal declaration of the purported secession, which it considered legally invalid, and also called for the avoidance of actions which might aggravate the situation.

It is also recalled that the Security Council, in its resolution 550 (1984), "gravely concerned about the further secessionist acts in the occupied part of the Republic . . . and the contemplated holding of a 'constitutional referendum' and 'elections', as well as by other actions or threats of actions aimed at further consolidating the purported independent State and the division of Cyprus . . .", "condemns all secessionist actions",

reiterated the "call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' set up by secessionist acts" and called upon them "not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity".

As it is observed in the letter of 3 May 1985 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. G. Iacovou [S/17150, annex], at a time when your mission of good offices has reached a most delicate and important phase and the Greek Cypriot side has exhibited all good will and constructive spirit, the Turkish side continues with a most negative attitude against the need for conciliation.

As you are aware, the Government of Cyprus has always co-operated fully with you and will continue to do so with regard to your initiative in order to promote a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem, a stance which was described in your recent report to the Security Council [S/17227] as being both positive and affirmative. Unfortunately, the Turkish side continues to follow the same partitionist policy and delaying tactics, thus undermining your efforts.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus categorically rejects this and all other provocative actions of the Turkish side which reveal the true intentions of the perpetrators of such illegalities.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17305*

Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[25 June 1985]*

Further to my letter dated 11 June 1985 [S/17268], 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 22 June. On that date, at 1500 hours, Pakistan Standard Time, 20 rounds of artillery fired from across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border landed in the city of Chamman, in the Pakistani province of Baluchistan, killing three civilians, including a woman and a child, and injuring four persons. The shelling and the resulting fires caused damage to property.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack mentioned above. He was informed that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

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/40/412-S/17305.

Letter dated 23 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention to the following horrifying news reported by the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) from Damascus on 23 June 1985:

"Repatriated Iraqi POWs being executed"

"Damascus, 23 June, IRNA—Repatriated Iraqi prisoners of war (POWs) who refuse to say false things about the Islamic Republic are liable to be executed by the Iraqi régime, an Iraqi national who recently arrived here said. He said that some released Iraqi POWs had been already executed for their refusal to make false statements about Iran.

"Some of the Iraqi disabled POWs recently unilaterally released by the Islamic Republic have not been handed over to their families."

The news of the Iraqi régime's execution of repatriated prisoners of war has terribly disturbed my Government.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in compliance with its policy of unilateral repatriation of disabled Iraqi POWs, has, so far, repatriated a large

number of them on the assumption that their lives would not be in jeopardy in their home country. However, in view of this alarming piece of news regarding the Iraqi gross violation of humanitarian law, and a criminal act in itself, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests you to take every measure at your disposal to investigate the matter seriously and immediately in order to protect the lives of the repatriated Iraqi POWs and to assure the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that the lives, safety and dignity of the Iraqi POWs, who are scheduled to be unilaterally repatriated to Iraq, will be respected, or else the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran should feel guilty for such repatriation which would cost the Iraqi POWs their lives.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17307

Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a message from Hojjat-ul-Islam Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Speaker for the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the representative of Imam Khomeini in and the spokesman for the Supreme Defence Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Message of Hojjat-ul-Islam Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Speaker for the Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran and representative of Imam Khomeini in and spokesman for the Supreme Defence Council, to the diplomatic representatives at Tehran

The massive and unique participation of the Iranian people in the Friday, 14 June 1985 demonstrations, day of Al-Quds, despite the serious threat by the enemy and the missile attacks against some cities in the early hours of that morning, as well as the misinformation campaign of the foreign broadcasts and the domestic fifth column, is conclusive

evidence of the resolute support of the overwhelming majority of the Iranian people for the policies of the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran in continuing our defensive struggle in the imposed war.

In the past 56 months of the imposed war, accompanied by the great difficulties caused by it and associated with it, accompanied by the martyrdom, wounding and capture of tens of thousands and displacement of millions of people, and accompanied by the misinformation campaign of news, imperialism has not only been unable to break the resistance of our people in the face of aggression or to undermine their loyalty to the revolution but it has given them more strength and determination to struggle in order to reach the goals of the Islamic Revolution.

We deplore the war and bloodshed, and are ready to co-operate in any effort to safeguard the observance of the accepted norms of international law, and implement justice and punish the aggressor in order to fulfil the just conditions for the establishment of a lasting peace.

In order to end the imposed war and to ensure a lasting peace in the region and remove the threat to international peace and security, there is no alternative but to implement justice, punish the aggressor and compensate the victim.

We are certain that the Governments are cognizant that Iraq started the imposed war. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, when the Iranian armed forces were in dismay and lacked the necessary preparedness to defend the country, Iraq invaded and occupied several Iranian provinces, destroying many cities, more than 1,000 villages and thousands of industrial, economic, administrative, agricultural and military centres. Iraq unilaterally abrogated the Algiers agreement and the Iraqi régime has, repeatedly, violated norms of international law regulating the conduct of hostilities by using chemical weapons, polluting the marine environment, attacking merchant vessels, threatening international civil aviation, attacking civilian populations and purely civilian centres, transferring thousands of Iranian civilians to Iraq and holding them as prisoners of war, resorting to torture of Iranian POWs and

disregarding all rules and conventions. Furthermore, according to available documents, the Iraqi régime invade the Islamic Republic of Iran with the manifest intentions of annexing parts of the Islamic Republic and forging a country called Arabistan in the Iranian Province of Khuzistan.

Despite the claims of withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries, Iraq is still occupying parts of the territories of the Islamic Republic, including Naft-Shahr and some important strategic locations in the western and southern parts of Iran.

Although after the liberation of Khorramshahr the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran had the capability to capture Iraqi cities as well as important economic centres inside Iraq, we have refrained from doing so and restricted our operations to limited strikes in the border area and to limited retaliatory actions in the face of Iraqi violations of international law so as to deter further violations, hoping that international public opinion would force the Baathist régime in Iraq to accept justice and thus prevent the injury to the civilian population.

The only way to lasting peace and stability in the region is the acceptance and announcement of the above-mentioned facts by the peace-loving nations of the world, as well as by the international forums. They should seek the implementation of justice and the observance of international law and should confess to their lack of responsible action in the past publicly, as most of them are doing in private, and thus gain the trust of our victimized people.

If these conditions are met, the establishment of an international tribunal to determine the punishment of the aggressor and the compensation for the victims would become possible and so would the paving of the way for ending the war. It is evident that this tribunal will only have the task of determining the type of punishment for the Iraqi Baathist régime since the aggressor is already known to all international observers. We believe that the least punishment for all these crimes is the removal of the Iraqi Baath Party.

If the misinformation campaign of the hegemonic news media and the irresponsible silence of Governments and international forums persist,

our people will have no choice but to continue their defensive struggle until their just conditions are met. It is evident that the supporters of and those who encourage the aggressor, as well as those people who are maintaining an irresponsible silence, will be held accountable by God Almighty, history and future generations.

The illusion that the acceptance and implementation of justice and punishment of Iraqi aggressors will spread the war and instability into the neighbouring countries is totally baseless. Rather, we assure the international community that the implementation of justice will bring about stability, trust, friendship and co-operation between countries in the region. The Islamic Republic of Iran has even refrained from endangering small countries in the region during the time of the war despite their support for the Iraqi war machine.

The strategy of imposing a cease-fire without due attention to the structural issues in the conflict will create an unstable cancerous border between Iran and Iraq—such as or even worse than the borders of occupied Palestine—and will provide an opportunity for hegemonic Powers to blackmail and spread their influence. This, by no means, is an approach towards the establishment of peace and security.

Once again, the international community should ponder about the epic event of 14 June, and remain certain that a nation which toppled, unarmed, the powerful Pahlavi dynasty has the capability to win its rights with force. The international community can prevent bloodshed and the use of force by taking a righteous and humanitarian stand *vis-à-vis* the imposed war. It is evident that clemency with regard to a régime which has bombarded the refugee camp housing its own population is very far from a peace-loving position.

We deplore attacks against civilian targets, the use of chemical weapons and threats against international civil aviation. However, if the enemy resorts to such acts, we have no choice but to retaliate in kind. We expect the Governments and international bodies to exert pressure in order to prevent such criminal behaviour on the part of Iraqi rulers and stop encouraging the villain by their irresponsible silence and undue praises.

DOCUMENT S/17308*

Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[26 June 1985]

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communication dated 24 June 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, on behalf of and representing the constitutional Government of the Republic presided over by Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, addressed to the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group, extending to them a formal invitation to send observers to witness the Honduran electoral process, which will culminate in the elections of 24 November 1985 and will lead to the consolidation of the pluralistic and representative democratic system in our country.

I should be very grateful if you would have the communication, the text of which has already been transmitted to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Hernán Antonio BERMÚDEZ**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

In all international forums and, in particular, during the peace initiatives sponsored by the Contadora Group, the Government of the Republic of Honduras, under its President, Mr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, has maintained that democracy is a specific pre-condition for the attainment of peace in Central America. The Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex] adopted by consensus within the framework of the Contadora process provides that States shall take "measures conducive to the establishment and, where appropriate, improvement of democratic, representative and pluralistic systems that will guarantee effective popular participation in the decision-making process and ensure that the various currents of opinion have free access to fair and regular elections based on the full observance of citizens' rights".

The process of consolidating democratic institutions is in full swing in Honduras. First, the Honduran people, in April 1980, elected a Constituent National Assembly, which promulgated the Constitution that is now in force. Subsequently, in genuinely free elections held in November 1981 with the participation of over 80 per cent of the electorate, the Honduran people elected their President, the National Congress and the municipal corporations. Now, in that ongoing process, general elections are to be held on 24 November 1985 to choose the President and the members of the National Congress who will serve during the period 1986-1990. In addition, the members of the municipal corporations for the period 1986-1988 will be elected.

With a view to demonstrating, at the national and international levels, its firm commitment to conduct the elections with impartiality, permitting free access by all citizens and by all the political tendencies

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/922-S/17308.

represented, the Government of Honduras has decided to extend to the Contadora Group, of which your Government is such a worthy member, a most cordial invitation to send observers to witness the electoral process which will culminate in the elections of 24 November. The relevant details will be sent at a later stage so as to enable your Government to designate its observers.

My Government is convinced that the self-determination of peoples is contingent on their right and on their genuine and effective freedom to have the Government of their choice, on the basis of the expression of the will of the people through their ballot-box. Accordingly, my Government is confident that the invitation will be accepted by your distinguished Government.

DOCUMENT S/17309*

Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[26 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter dated 25 June 1985 from the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, addressed to the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), extending a formal invitation to the OAS Commission investigating the regrettable incident of 31 May last to carry out an on-site inspection on the Nicaraguan side of the border with Costa Rica in the area where the incident occurred.

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 June 1985 from the President of Nicaragua addressed to the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States

Deeply concerned over the present situation in the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border region, the Government of Nicaragua hopes that the Commission of the Organization of American States established by the decision of the Permanent Council of 7 June 1985 will obtain full information on the situation in that border area as a means of identifying the real causes of the tension and, accordingly, producing an effective solution to the problem. To that end, the Government of Nicaragua formally invites the OAS Commission to carry out an on-site inspection of the Nicaraguan side of the border area where the regrettable incident of 31 May 1985 occurred, so that it might establish that the root cause of the tension between the two countries is the use of Costa Rican territory by mercenary forces.

On the basis of the documents already submitted and others to be added, Nicaragua will formally request the Commission to pay another visit to Costa Rica in order to investigate the presence in Costa Rican territory of mercenary forces and groups, which, from that territory, constantly carry out attacks and criminal activities against the people and territory of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua believes that the visit will yield the material necessary for the Commission to produce an objective report that would contribute to regional peace.

In view of the extremely delicate situation in which the Central American region now finds itself, the Commission must have all the necessary elements to avoid producing a biased report, or it will be favouring the forces that advocate a generalization of the regional conflict and foreign military intervention.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/923-S/17309.

DOCUMENT S/17310*

Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the Sudan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[27 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith an official statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan issued in Khartoum on 21 June 1985 regarding the aggression of racist South Africa on 14 June against the capital of the Republic of Botswana.

I should be grateful if the above-mentioned text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Omer Y. BIRIDO
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 June 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Once again, the racist régime of Pretoria is committing acts of aggression aimed at upsetting the stability of the neighbouring African States and violating the integrity of their territories, their airspace and their independence and national sovereignty. Yesterday morning, the news agencies brought reports of the iniquitous aggression carried out by the forces of the *apartheid* régime against fraternal Botswana on the pretext of wiping out the bases of the African National Congress of South Africa there. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, deeply concerned about the aggression against Botswana, strongly condemns South Africa's violation of the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Botswana. The undeclared war of aggression being waged by the racist régime in South Africa against

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/418-S/17310.

the African front-line States constitutes blatant threats to all African States and a serious threat to international peace and security. In the face of these developments, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan expresses its full support for the call of the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the Security Council to meet immediately. The United Nations, as represented in the Security Council, is called upon to assume its responsibilities fully and to take deterrent measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against the racist régime. The Government of South Africa's continuation of its policies of aggression confronts the United Nations with one of the most dangerous crises in its history. It constitutes a blatant challenge to its credibility, its effectiveness and its ability to discharge its responsibilities in the context of the maintenance of international peace and security. What South Africa has done confirms beyond any doubt the

racist régime's rejection of any solutions and also its adherence to the use of force as a means of subjugating the struggling peoples of the African continent and perpetuating the racist régime. The Security Council must act without delay to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to uphold the lofty principles contained in the Charter. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in condemning the iniquitous military operation against the fraternal Republic of Botswana, declares its solidarity with the people of Botswana and confirms once again its absolute support and backing for the political armed struggle being waged by the people of Namibia and South Africa, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa, for freedom, independence and an end to colonial domination and racist oppression.

DOCUMENT S/17311*

Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 June 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that we completely reject as sheer fabrication the contentions made by the representative of Thailand in his letter dated 18 June 1985 [S/17285].

It is obvious that oft-repeated anti-Viet Nam slanders by Thailand are aimed at covering up its collusion with the Beijing expansionists in opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and at diverting public opinion from its serious violations of the airspace, waters and territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, especially in recent months.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have always respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. If it were Thailand's desire to have peace at the Thai-Kampuchea border, why did it reject the initiatives by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, especially the proposal for the establishment of the safe zone along the Thai-Kampuchea border?

I would highly appreciate it if the text of this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LE KIM CHUNG
Deputy Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/419-S/17311.

DOCUMENT S/17312*

Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[28 June 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note sent by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, on 26 June 1985, concerning the proposal made by President Ortega to President Monge regarding the creation of a demilitarized zone on the border of both countries in order to avoid incidents and to prevent their being used as a pretext for a direct aggression against Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex 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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/924-S/17312.

ANNEX

Note dated 26 June 1985 sent by the President of Nicaragua to the President of Costa Rica

I am writing to you with reference to the deplorable situation which has arisen in the common border zone, with a view to finding joint formulae which would make it possible to overcome once and for all and in a manner that would be beneficial to both countries a situation which is not only having a negative impact on our bilateral relations but is also being used as a pretext for encouraging a further escalation of aggression against Nicaragua by the United States Government.

Nicaragua has repeatedly pointed out that the direct cause of the tension between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is the presence of mercenary forces in Costa Rican territory, principally in the San Juan River area. The presence of these forces is being used by the United States Government to create artificial friction and incidents which are alien to the desire for peace of our peoples and Governments, with a view to dividing the two nations which have historically been brothers in spirit.

In a further effort to find a real and lasting solution to this problem, on 3 June 1985 the Nicaraguan Government said that it was prepared to see a demilitarized or neutralized zone established between our countries under international supervision.

As you know, last year delegations from Costa Rica and Nicaragua met in Paris, under the auspices of the French Government, to work towards the definition and organization of such a zone. Nicaragua considers that it would be timely and necessary for both Governments to again tackle this task which will benefit regional peace, provide security to our countries and make it possible to restore understanding and calm between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The establishment of such a demilitarized or neutralized zone would also make it possible to normalize the border sectors affected by mercenary activities so that the inhabitants of those sectors could return to their peaceful and productive work. It would also make it possible to restore normalcy on the San Juan River where navigation has been seriously affected by the activities of the mercenaries.

Co-ordinated action carried out by Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the context of co-operation, understanding and mutual assistance, resulting in the eradication of the presence of mercenary forces and gangs, would be a worthy step forward in the efforts that are being made to strengthen the process towards a peaceful solution of the Central American crisis within the context of international law.

The Government of Nicaragua is firmly convinced that this type of joint action will have an immediate positive impact on relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua by eliminating the cause of tension between the two States. In the same spirit of seeking peaceful and appropriate solutions to the conflicts in the region, Nicaragua offers all necessary collaboration and co-ordination for the purpose of reducing and disarming the mercenary forces which are in the common border zone.

Nicaragua confirms that it is fully prepared to reach a final solution on the border situation and that it will spare no effort in the search for a framework of coexistence that is appropriate and satisfactory for both parties and that will make it possible to restore the peace and confidence that must exist between Central American nations.

In that spirit, should this proposal regarding a neutralized zone be considered not viable by Costa Rica, I should like to announce that my Government has decided to establish unilaterally a neutralized zone under international supervision in Nicaraguan territory all along the border with Costa Rica so as to prevent situations being provoked that might be used to justify aggressive action against Nicaragua or artificial tensions between the two States.

DOCUMENT S/17313

Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[28 June 1985]

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

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

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

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, on 14 June 1985, International Al-Quds Day, massive demonstrations took place in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as in many cities around the globe with Muslim inhabitants. I am certain that you are well aware of the importance and sanctity of this date for the Muslim people of the world. The massive participation, all over the world, in these demonstrations leaves no doubt as to the attitude of Muslims towards it.

You are also aware that the Iraqi régime specifically announced and increased its savage attacks against the civilian quarters of our country. Most missiles and air attacks were directed against the gathering places and the demonstrations in process. The lowest estimate of the casualties of these heinous crimes has been 600, as reported to the United Nations by its team stationed at Tehran.

The number of the casualties of that day does not have any unique quality in comparison with civilian casualties in the imposed war. However, what make this episode of Iraqi war crimes very unique are the following two factual considerations:

(a) The attacks were aimed at demonstrations conducted for the cause of the liberation of Palestine. Thus,

the Iraqi régime not only murdered large numbers of civilians just as it has been doing in the past 57 months but it also attempted to suppress the cause of the demonstrations with its threats and actual operations:

(b) The Iraqi régime announced, right after these heinous crimes, that it intended to stop its blind attacks against civilian quarters for two weeks.

Considering the fact that, during this time, there has been no change in the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to Iraqi attacks against civilian quarters, it is evident that the Iraqi régime had decided earlier to increase the severity of its attacks and then suddenly announce a cease-fire for a limited period and thus a time for their resumption, thus ridiculing international law and humanitarian principles.

I am confident that since the end of the Second World War, the rules of international law and the competent organs for their enforcement have not been so severely disregarded and mocked as a means for advancing the policies of a criminal régime.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, since the very beginning of the imposed war, has directed the attention of the international community to the importance of an all-out international effort to prevent Iraqi violations of the rules regulating the conduct of hostilities. Regrettably, the lack of due attention to this task on the part of the international community has caused the repetition of such heinous crimes, which is practically leading world public opinion to challenge the *raison d'être* of international rules and conventions.

Nevertheless, the unprecedented participation by the Iranian people in great numbers in the Al-Quds Day demonstrations has illustrated beyond any doubt that the determination of the Iranian people to struggle until their just demands are met and justice established cannot be broken by such violations of international law.

I assure you that the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite Iraqi criminal behavior in the past and in spite of the

ability of its armed forces, will not initiate any attacks on civilian quarters. However, we have always reserved for ourselves the right to retaliate in kind. What should be noted, however, is that, after witnessing all the atrocious

crimes of the Iraqi régime in the past 57 months since the beginning of this war of aggression, it is not expected of a responsible and well-informed international authority to accept the Iraqi régime's propaganda at face value.

DOCUMENT S/17314

Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 June 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that on 20 June 1985, the Minister of State for External Relations of Brazil, Mr. Olavo Egydio Setúbal, sent the following message to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Botswana:

"Having been informed of the recent incursion of South African Commandos in Botswana's territory, I wish to reaffirm the repudiation by Brazil of this unjustifiable act of violation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Botswana. I also take this opportunity to present the solidarity of the Government and the people of the Federative Republic of Brazil to this friendly nation. High consideration."

It would be greatly appreciated if the text of this message could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Henrique R. VALLE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Brazil
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17315*

Letter dated 27 June 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[28 June 1985]

I have the honour to request that this communication concerning the constant stream of statements, notes and official and press communiqués from the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

With the utmost respect for the distinguished representation of that sister country, the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica makes the following statement.

1. In the view of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica, the mechanism of notes to the Secretary-General for circulation to all other missions should be utilized with some restraint and should be confined to events of real political or diplomatic importance; they should not be used for every biased opinion, editorial or communiqué of a propagandistic nature produced by organs serving the public opinion apparatus of a particular Government, irrespective of its ideological line.

2. So far as the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica is concerned, that is the line of conduct we will follow and we will therefore refrain from following the example of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua and from referring

to each and every of its many endless notes and communications, save when they refer to events of bilateral or multilateral importance in the context of the negotiations which are being carried out in the Central American region with the assistance of the Contadora Group or international organs lawfully recognized by the parties.

3. In that regard and in response to the latest communications from the Mission of Nicaragua, the Mission of Costa Rica points out that:

(a) On 7 June, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), convened at the request of Costa Rica, decided to charge Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, with the assistance of the Secretary-General of OAS, with investigating the events that occurred on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua on 31 May and that resulted in the death of two Costa Rican gendarmes;

(b) The report of this investigation will be submitted to the Permanent Council of OAS;

(c) To that end, representatives of the distinguished Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela and Secretary-General Baena Soares of OAS, assisted by appropriate advisers, travelled through the border zone between Costa Rica and Nicaragua for

* Circulated under the symbol A/39/925.

several days, gathering evidence and hearing testimony and the versions of both the Nicaraguan and the Costa Rican authorities, particularly in the Las Crucitas zone and at the San Juan River;

(d) Strict secrecy has characterized the development of the first phase of the investigation, which concluded on Friday, 21 June. The final report will be drafted in the next few days in Washington, D.C., headquarters of OAS. It is believed that the report will not be presented to the Permanent Council of OAS until some time in the first half of July.

4. These are the objective facts. As a matter of politeness and out of elementary respect for the official representatives of the distinguished Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela and for the Secretary-General of OAS, it is the view of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica that we should await their conclusions and the findings of their report. Neither the

Government nor the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua have anything to gain by constantly resorting to the mechanism of notes to the Secretary-General to circulate, to all missions accredited in New York, communications, statements and biased views regarding the events which occurred in the border zone and value judgements regarding Costa Rica and its official authorities. As the President of Costa Rica pointed out in a recently published statement, elementary diplomatic procedure would call for us to wait and trust that the distinguished Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, with the assistance of the Secretary-General of OAS, will produce a fair report for the Permanent Council of OAS.

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

DOCUMENT S/17316*

Letter dated 21 June 1985 from the representative of Papua New Guinea to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[28 June 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that a meet of Foreign Ministers for Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and the External Affairs Spokesman for FLNKS [*Front de libération nationale kanak et socialiste*] was held in Vila, Vanuatu, on 3 June 1985, primarily to get first-hand information from FLNKS on developments in New Caledonia since the Territorial Assembly Elections of November 1984.

The meeting was a success and was viewed by FLNKS as an important development in the Kanaks' call for independence. In this connection, I am pleased to enclose herewith certain positions adopted by the above-mentioned countries and FLNKS.

I would highly appreciate if the attached resolution could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Renagi R. LOHIA
Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

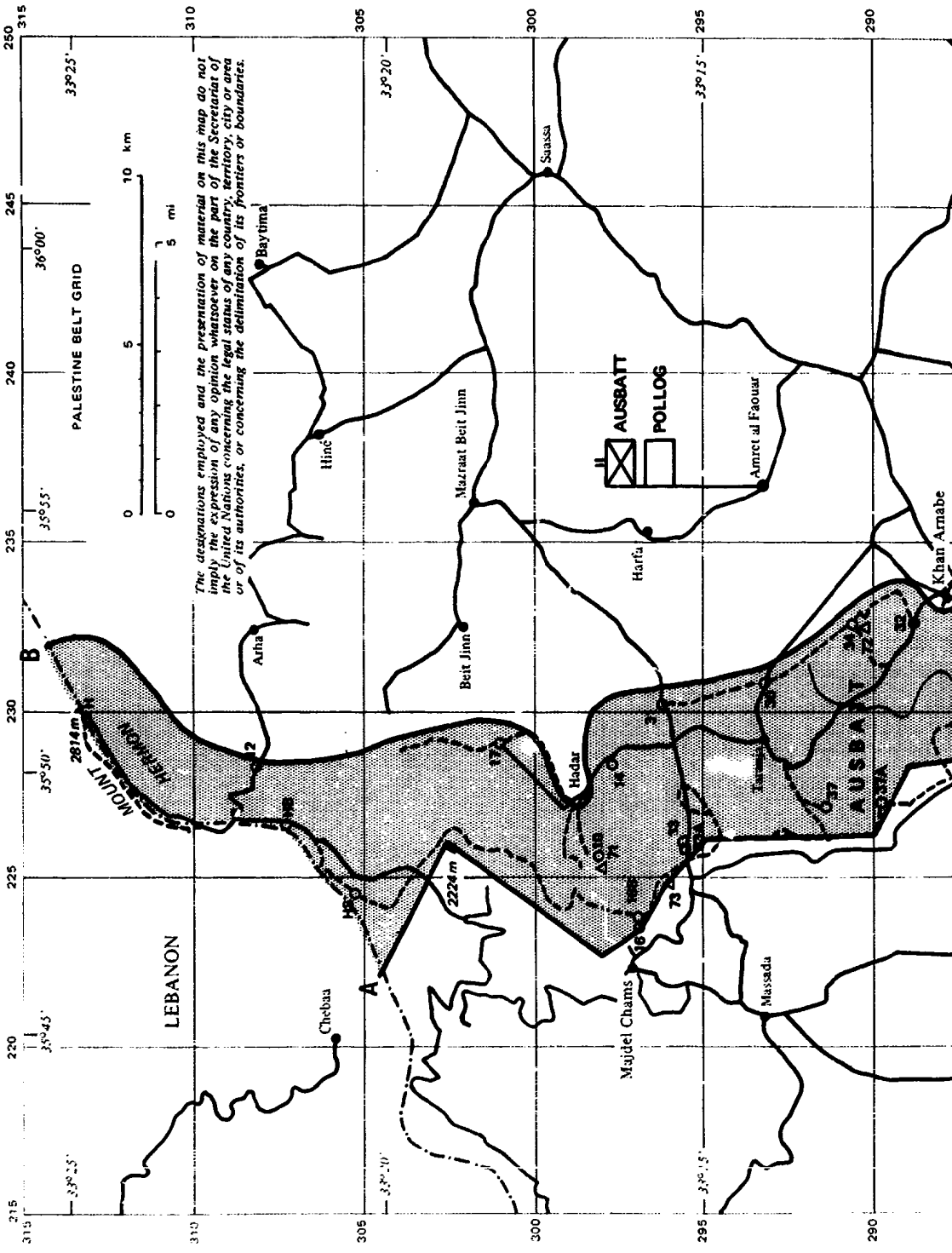
Resolution adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs

1. *Re-affirmed* the legitimate right of the Kanak people to independence;
2. *Questioned and refused* the credibility and genuineness of the French Government's effort to bring independence for New Caledonia;
3. *Declared that* there is no need for any referendum on the question of independence for New Caledonia without electoral reforms which would guarantee Kanak independence;
4. *Expressed* a strong desire to see the forthcoming Forum in the Cook Islands address the issue of New Caledonia's independence in a more positive and concrete manner;
5. *Condemned* the French military build-up in New Caledonia; and
6. *Agreed to re-inscribe* New Caledonia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

* Incorporating document S/17316/Corr.1 of 2 July 1985.

NOTES

1. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
2. A/40/207.
3. Treaty concerning the State Frontier and Neighbourly Relations between Iran and Iraq (to be published in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1017, under No. 14903).
4. A/C.1/35/5 of 13 October 1980.
5. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.
6. *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.
7. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511, p. 215.
8. A/40/309, circulated also as Security Council document S/17509.
9. A/39/630.
10. General Assembly resolution 22(I).
11. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.
12. To be published in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1210, under No. 19497.
13. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 21, No. 324, p. 77.
14. International Committee of the Red Cross, *Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949*, Geneva, 1977, p. 3.
15. General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
16. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.
17. A/40/351.
18. A/39/630.
19. See A/39/539.
20. See *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)*, *Advisory Opinion*, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.
21. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778, p. 87.
22. *Ibid.*, vol. 634, No. 9068, pp. 360 and 364.
23. See *Official Reports of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 17th meeting.
24. A/40/351.



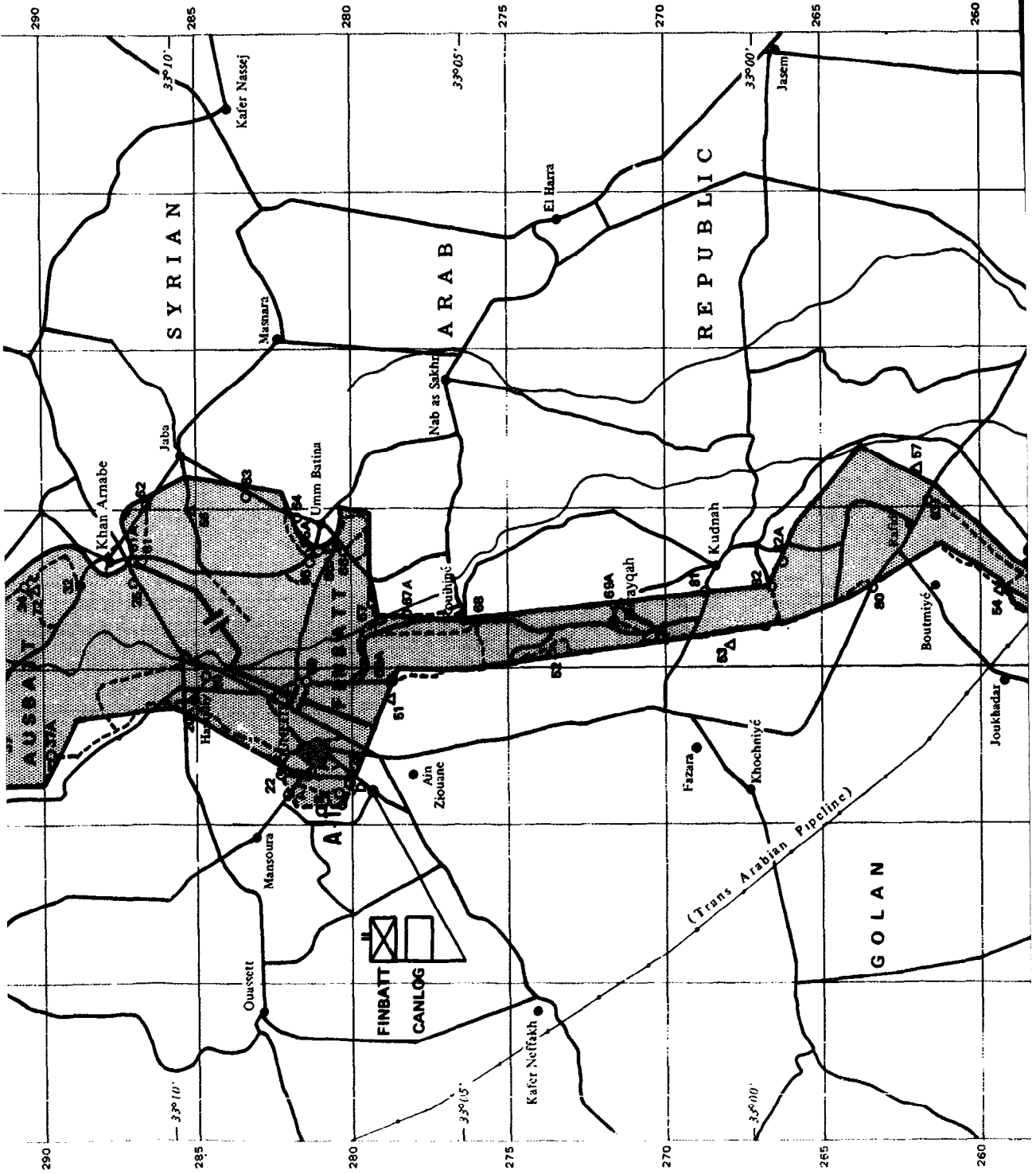
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

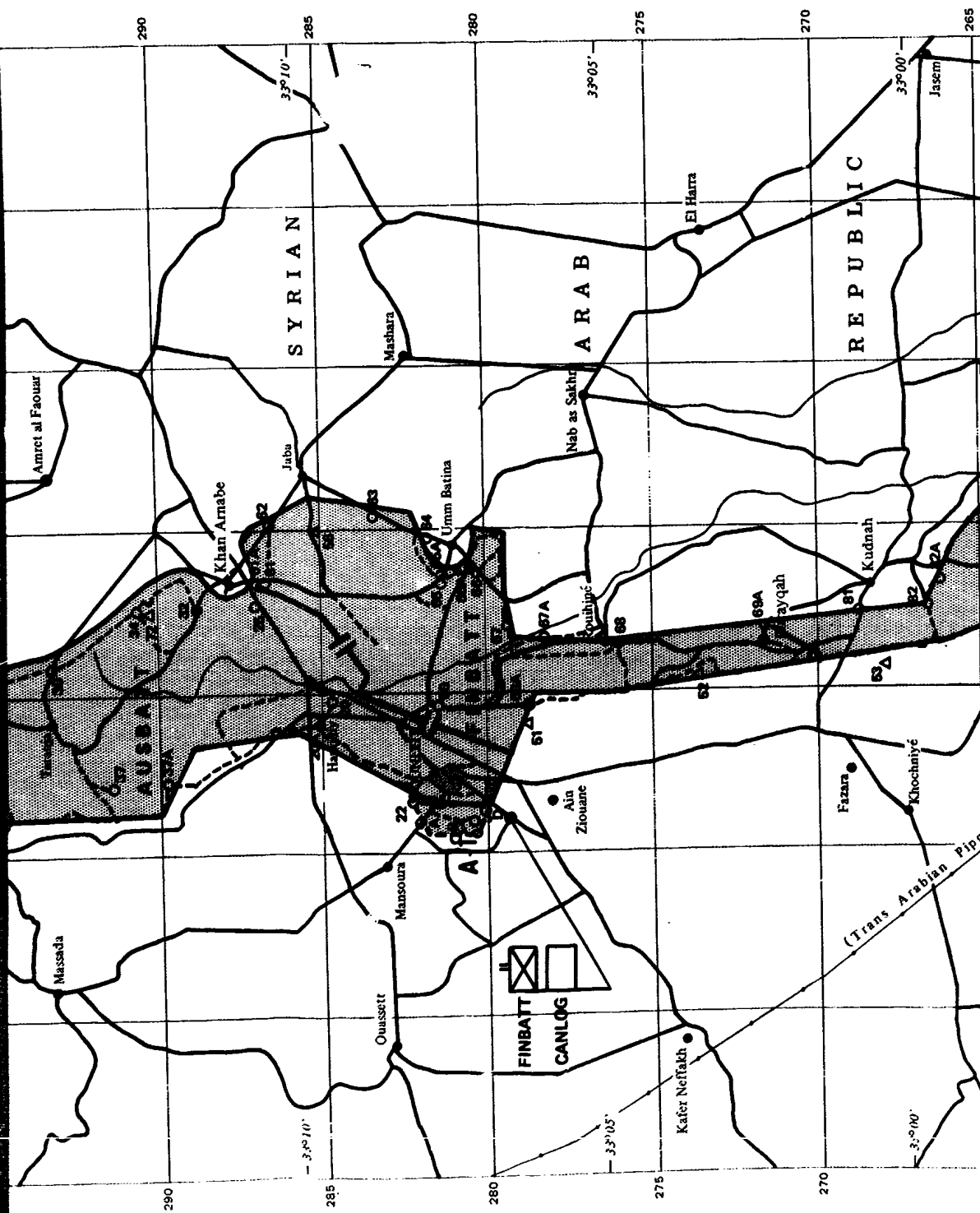
PALESTINE BELT GRID

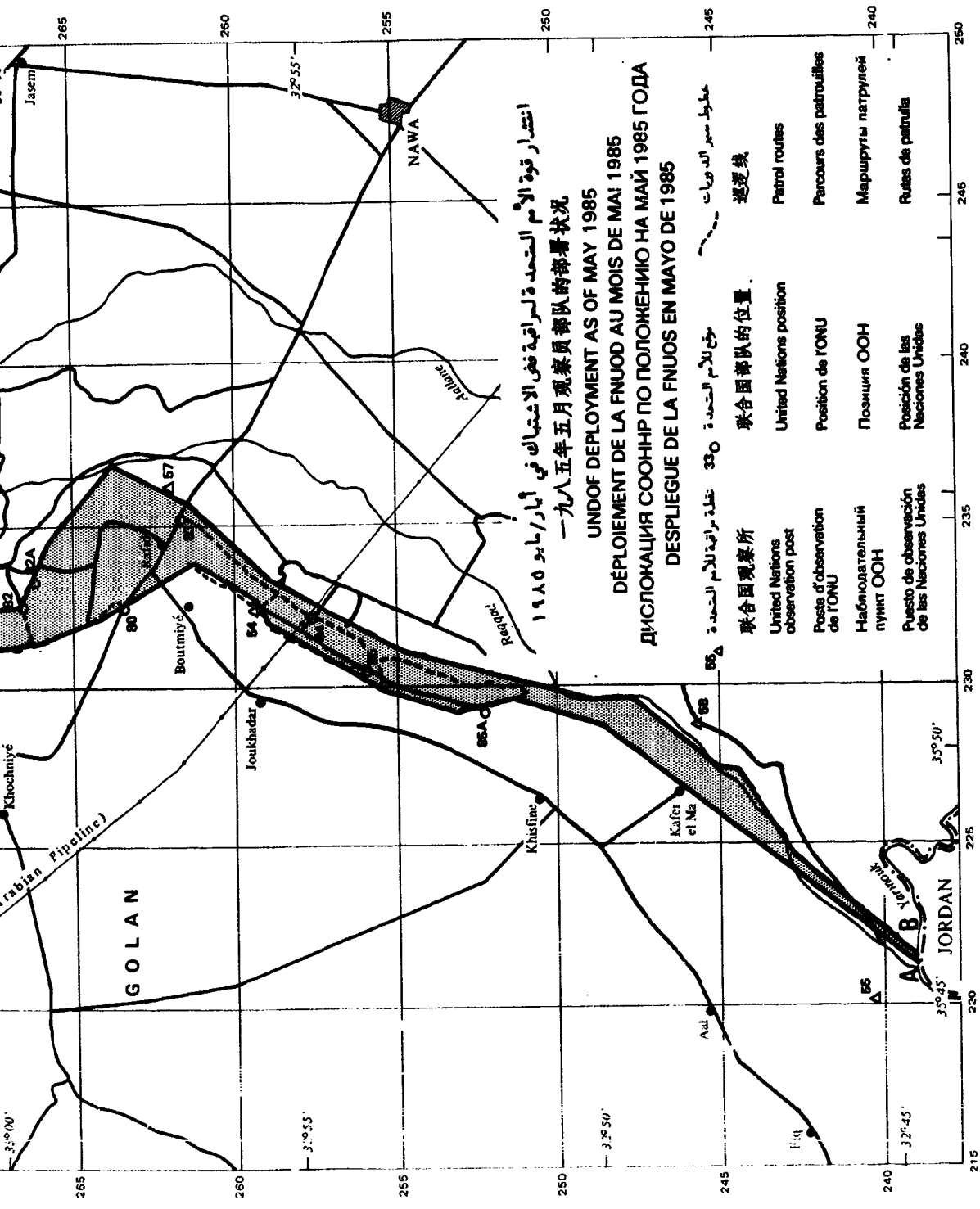
LEBANON

MOUNT HERMON
2814m

AUBSATT
POLLOG







انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في أيار/مايو 1985
 一九八五年五月观察员部队的部署状况

UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1985
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE MAI 1985
 Дислокация СООИПР по положению на май 1985 года
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN MAYO DE 1985

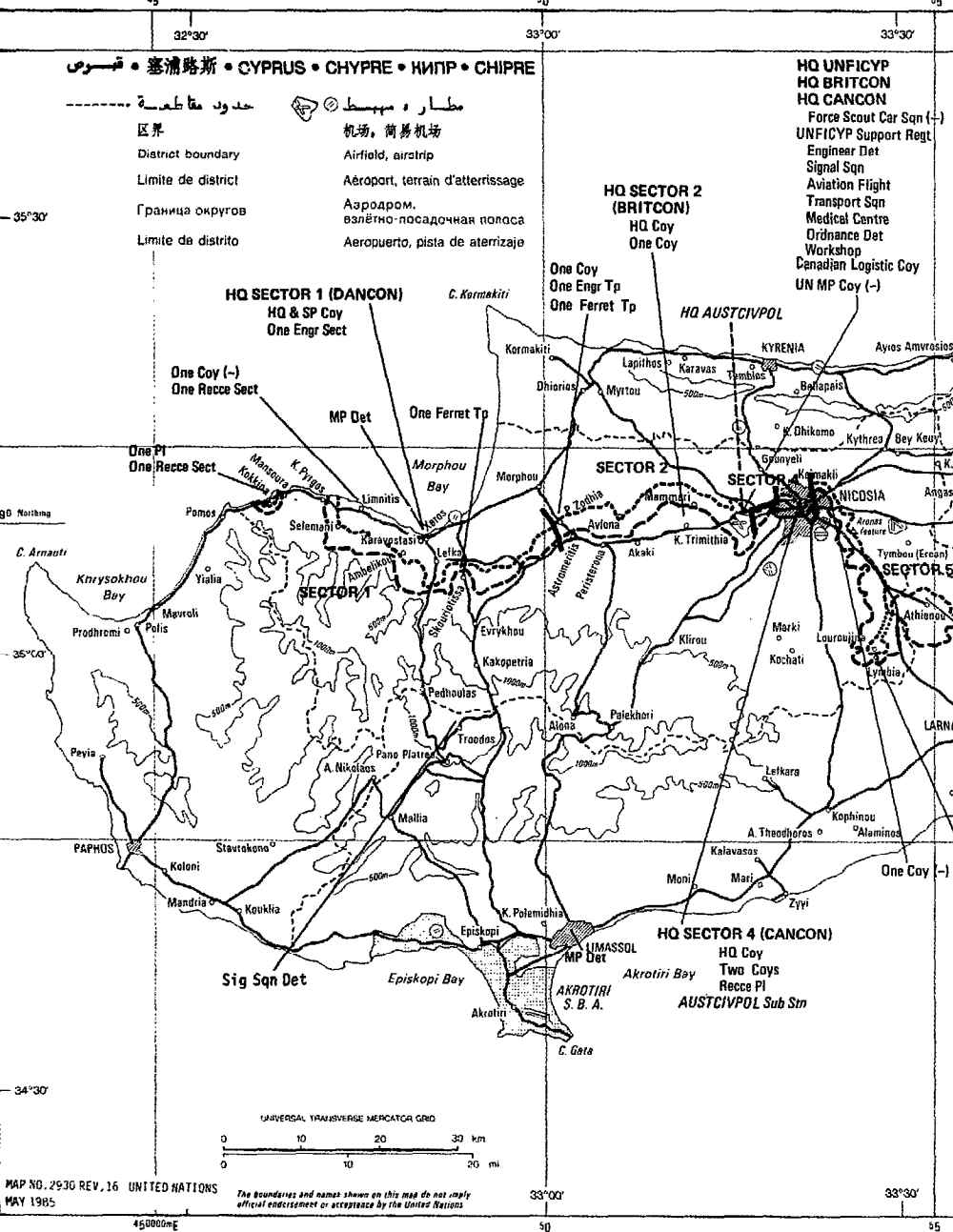
| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| خط سير الدوريات | 巡逻线 | 联合国观察所 | United Nations observation post | موقع للأمم المتحدة 330 | 联合国部队的位置 | United Nations position | Poste de l'ONU | موقع للأمم المتحدة 330 |
| Parcours des patrouilles | Patrol routes | 联合国观察所 | United Nations observation post | موقع للأمم المتحدة 330 | 联合国部队的位置 | United Nations position | Poste de l'ONU | موقع للأمم المتحدة 330 |
| Маршруты патрулей | Routes de patrouilles | Наблюдательный пункт ООН | Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas | موقع للأمم المتحدة 330 | Позиция ООН | Posición de las Naciones Unidas | Позиция ООН | موقع للأمم المتحدة 330 |

45 50 55
 32°30' 33°00' 33°30'

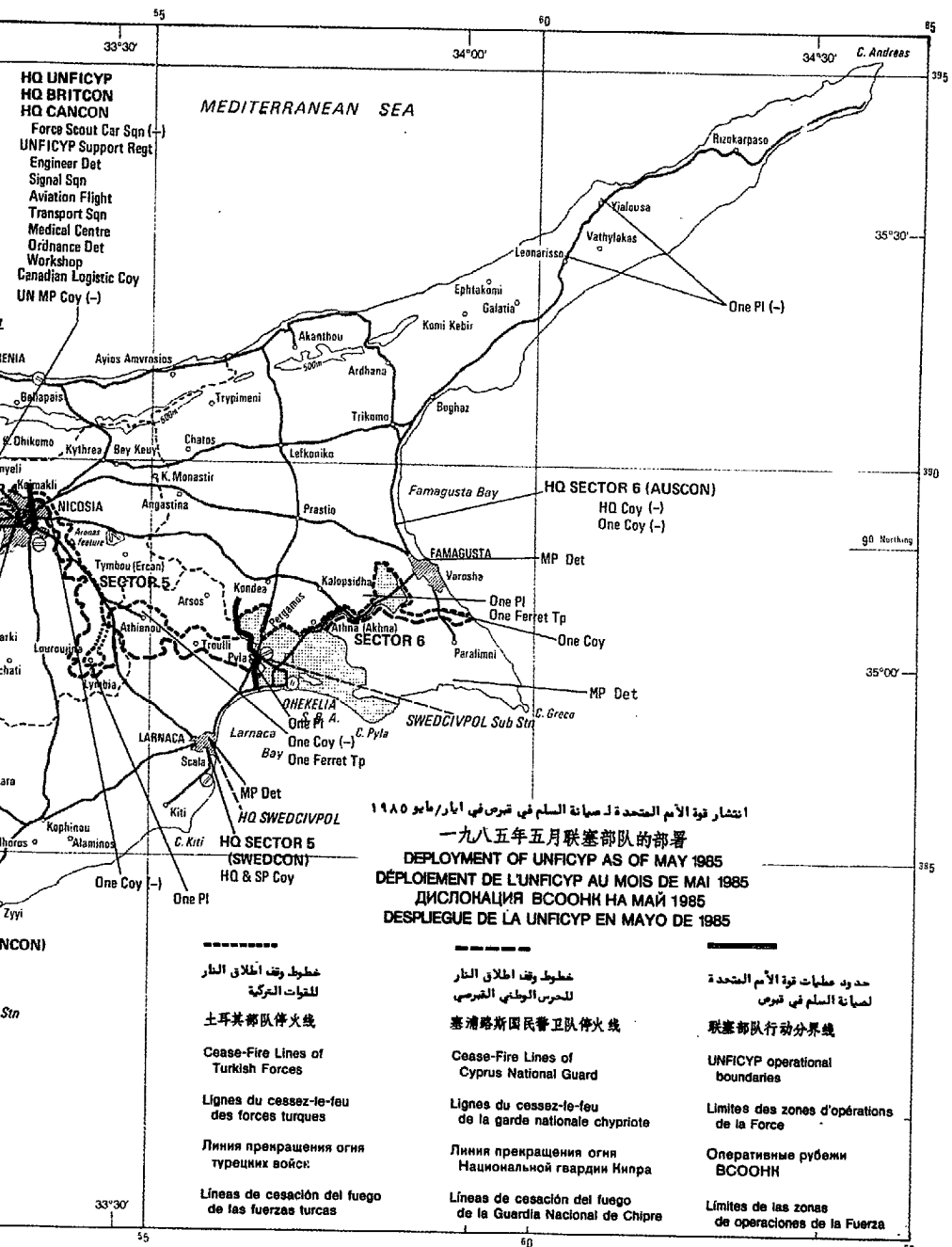
قبرس • 塞浦路斯 • CYPUS • CHYPRE • НИПР • ШИПРЕ

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ----- حدود مقاطعة | ✈️ مطار |
| 区界 | 机场, 简易机场 |
| Limite de district | Airfield, airstrip |
| Limite de district | Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage |
| Граница округов | Аэродром, взлётно-посадочная полоса |
| Limite da 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 (-)



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



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 (-)

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)
 HQ Coy (-)
 One Coy (-)

SECTOR 5
 HQ SWEDCIVPOL
 HQ & SP Coy

SECTOR 6
 One PI
 One Ferret Tp
 One Coy

HQ SECTOR 5 (SWEDCON)
 HQ & SP Coy

انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في قبرص في ايار/مايو 1985
 一九八五年五月联塞部队的部署
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF MAY 1985
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1985
ДИСПОЗИЦИЯ ВСОООН НА МАЙ 1985
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1985

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
 للقوات التركية
 土耳其部队停火线

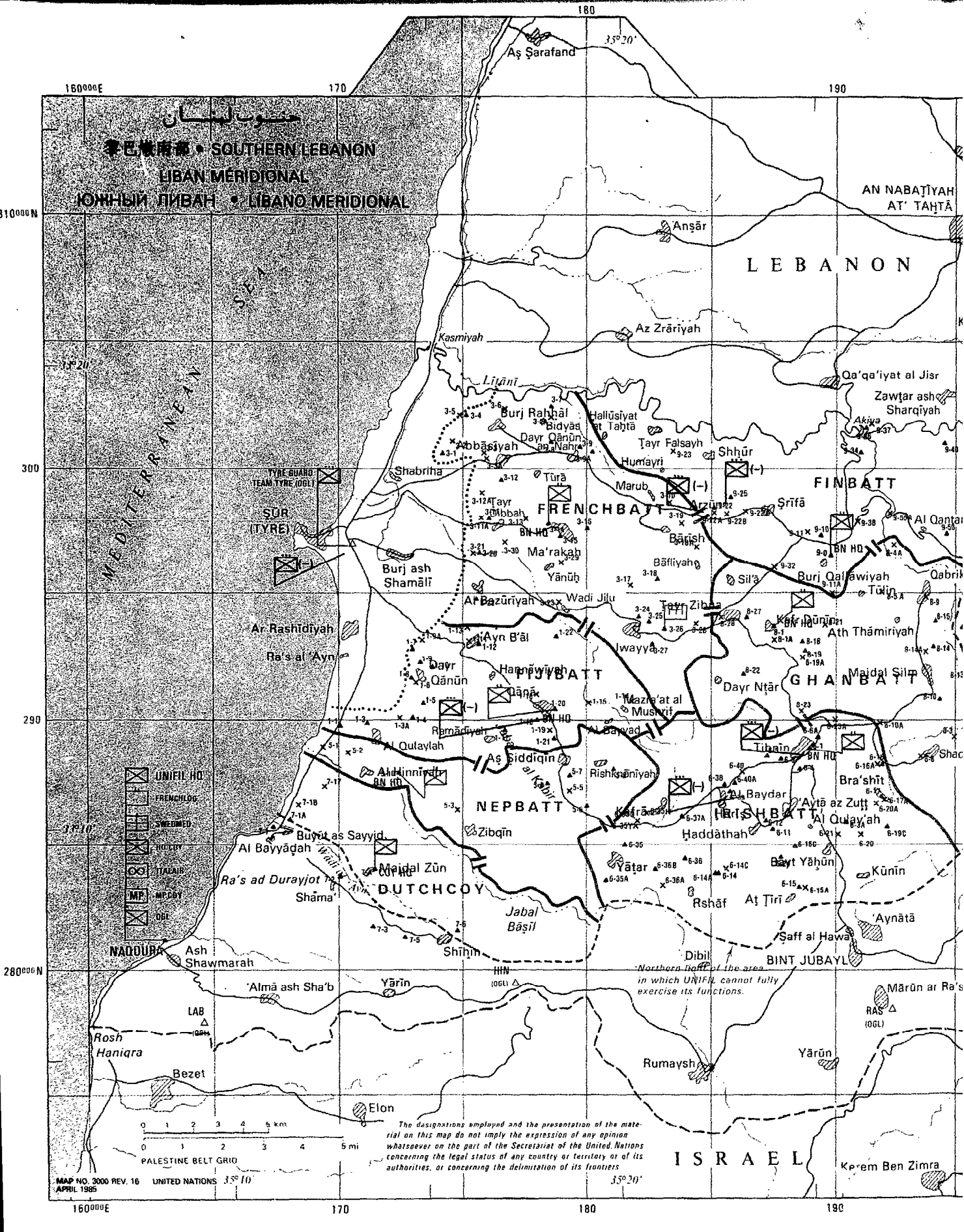
خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
 للحرس الوطني القبرصي
 塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线

حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة
 لصيانة السلم في قبرص
 联塞部队行动分界线

Cease-Fire Lines of
 Turkish Forces
 Lignes du cessez-le-feu
 des forces turques
 Линия прекращения огня
 турецких войск
 Líneas de cesación del fuego
 de las fuerzas turcas

Cease-Fire Lines of
 Cyprus National Guard
 Lignes de cessez-le-feu
 de la garde nationale chypriote
 Линия прекращения огня
 Национальной гвардии Кипра
 Líneas de cesación del fuego
 de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre

UNFICYP operational
 boundaries
 Limites des zones d'opérations
 de la Force
 Оперативные рубежи
 ВСООНН
 Límites de las zonas
 de operaciones de la Fuerza



160000E

170

180

190

جنوب لبنان
 黎巴嫩南部 • SOUTHERN LEBANON
 LIBAN MERIDIONAL
 ЮЖНЫЙ ЛИБАН • LIBANO MERIDIONAL

AN NABA'JIYAH
 AT' TAHTA

LEBANON

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

TYRE GUARD
 TEAM TYRE (OGL)

SUR
 (TYRE)

FRENCH BATT

FINBATT

JIBATT

GHANBATT

NEPBATT

HARISHBATT

DUTCHCOY

NADOUBA

BINT JUBAYL

Northern half of the area in which UNIFIL cannot fully exercise its functions.

Rosh Haniqra

LAB

Bezet

0 1 2 3 4 5 km
 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi
 PALESTINE BELT GRID

The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers

ISRAEL

MAP NO. 3000 REV. 16
 APRIL 1985

UNITED NATIONS

33° 10'

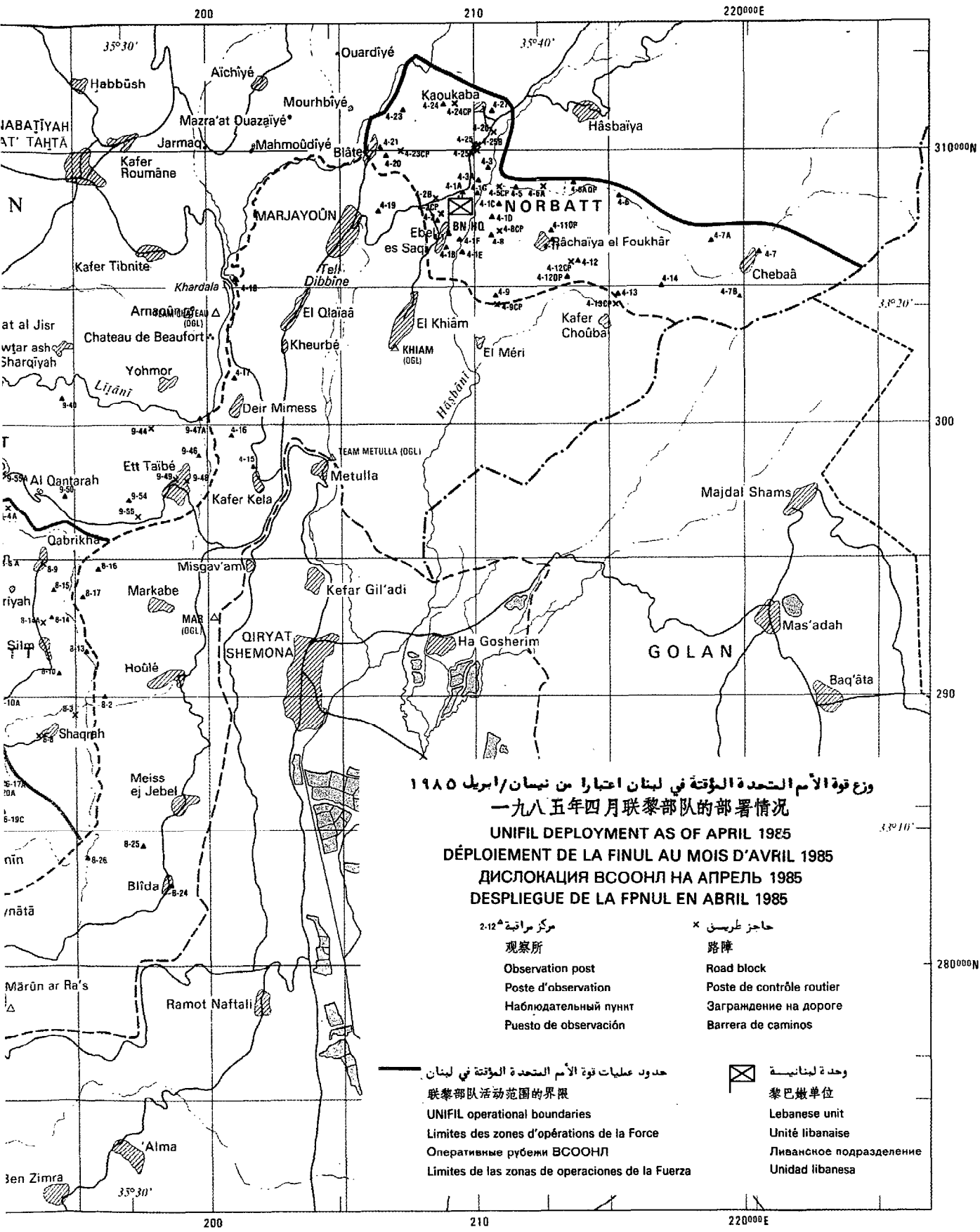
33° 30'

160000E

170

180

190



وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان اعتباراً من نيسان/أبريل ١٩٨٥
 一九八五年四月联黎部队的部署情况
 UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF APRIL 1985
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS D'AVRIL 1985
 ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА АПРЕЛЬ 1985
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN ABRIL 1985

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2-12 [▲] مركز مراقبة | × حاجز طريق |
| 观察所 | 路障 |
| Observation post | Road block |
| Poste d'observation | Poste de contrôle routier |
| Наблюдательный пункт | Заграждение на дороге |
| Puesto de observación | Barrera de caminos |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| — حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان | ☒ وحدة لبنانية |
| 联黎部队活动范围的界限 | 黎巴嫩单位 |
| UNIFIL operational boundaries | Lebanese unit |
| Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force | Unité libanaise |
| Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ | Ливанское подразделение |
| Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza | Unidad libanesa |