



SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTIETH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1985

UNITED NATIONS



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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 JULY-30 SEPTEMBER 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.

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Letter dated 28 June 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[1 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a 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 recent statement of the official White House spokesman in which he introduced the name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya into the incident of the hijacking of the American passenger aircraft at Athens Airport.

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

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF
THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN
ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

On 25 June 1985, the official White House spokesman made a statement in which he alleged that the Jamahiriya, Syria and Iran had assisted the hijackers of the American aircraft. The spokesman intimated that his country had decided to take military steps against the Jamahiriya, Syria and Iran. This official American statement is not the first of its kind, but has been preceded by numerous similar threats made by American officials at all levels against the Jamahiriya in an attempt to raise accusations of international terrorism against it.

I should like, on this occasion, to reaffirm at the outset the position of the Jamahiriya, which is firmly established and known to all, and which is exemplified by the condemnation of all forms of international terrorism, including that practised by the United States of America against small peoples and that arising out of the hijacking of aircraft and placing the safety of passengers and of innocent lives in danger.

Proceeding from that principle, the Jamahiriya has condemned the hijacking of the Trans World Airlines air-

craft at Athens airport. We should not be surprised to find that the aforesaid United States Administration had colluded in contriving that hijacking, in co-operation with the terrorist elements of the Amal movement, as a pretext to attack the countries that reject the subjection that the aforesaid Administration is attempting to impose on the peoples of the third world.

The statement by the White House spokesman corroborates the truth of the article published by *Newsweek* magazine in its issue dated 1 July 1985, in which the magazine states that the aforesaid Administration has identified civilian and economic targets in Iran, Lebanon and the Jamahiriya for attack.

The statement by the official White House spokesman comes within the purview of the hostile policy pursued by the United States against the people of the Jamahiriya, a policy which is exemplified by the imposition of an economic boycott and by terroristic military provocations against the coasts and territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

That policy has the aim of imposing the hegemony of the United States of America on the Arab world and on the African continent.

The Jamahiriya, in exposing these hostile practices of the aforesaid Administration against the people of the Jamahiriya, would like to stress that such practices constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations and of the Charter, particularly when they are engaged in by a State which is a permanent member of the Security Council, a body entrusted, under the terms of the Charter, with responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

In informing you of the foregoing facts, we request you to have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(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/40/422-S/17317.

DOCUMENT S/17318*

Letter dated 1 July 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 July 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 3 p.m. on 30 June 1985, and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The militarist authorities of Pakistan, in continuation of their baseless charges, have once again claimed that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have allegedly launched attacks on the city of Chaman in Baluchistan as a result of which several persons had been killed or injured.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thoroughly investigating the case, considers the claim of the militarist authorities of Pakistan as void of reality and categorically rejects it. It is further mentioned that the militarist authorities of Pakistan should refrain from levelling such groundless charges which have no result but further aggravation of 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/40/424-S/17318.

DOCUMENT S/17319*

Letter dated 28 June 1985 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 July 1985]

I have the honour kindly to request that the attached text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ignac GOLOB
Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia issued on the occasion of "establishment" of the "Interim Government" by South Africa in Namibia

The Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia views with deep concern the practices of the racist régime of South Africa in Namibia and most strongly condemns the Government of South Africa for "establishing" the "temporary or interim Government" on 17 June 1985, in the Territory that has been under its

illegal occupation for 18 years. The latest flagrant and unlawful act by South Africa is the proof of its constant endeavour to prevent, by means of internal manoeuvres, the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia and to prolong the occupation of the Territory.

This act by the Pretoria régime, carried out at the same time when the United Nations Security Council was meeting to discuss the question of Namibia and the actions to be urgently taken by the international community aimed at liberating the Territory, reaffirms the continual and blatant disregard by South Africa of numerous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

The Federal Executive Council is convinced that this attempt by South Africa will be met by the broadest and determined international boycott and condemnation. In the situation when all relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations are being flagrantly violated and when an end of the ceaselessly aggressive behaviour by South Africa is nowhere in sight, as can be seen in the recent armed attacks on Botswana and Angola, the only way to force the racist régime of South Africa to implement the United Nations plan for Namibia is for the Security Council to undertake against South Africa, without delay, all measures of boycott and pressure at its disposal under the Charter and international law, including the mandatory sanctions as provided in Chapter VII of the Charter.

Yugoslavia will continue to render resolute and full support and assistance to the people of Namibia in its struggle for final liberation, under the leadership of its sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/426-S/17319.

DOCUMENT S/17320*

Letter dated 1 July 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 July 1985]

It has been recently suggested that Israel's transfer of detainees from southern Lebanon to Israel is a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.¹ As my Government made clear in the following statement issued in the first week of June, this is not so. Article 49, paragraph 2, of the Convention specifically states:

"Nevertheless, the Occupying Power may undertake total or partial evacuation of a given area if the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand. Such evacuation may not involve the displacement of protected persons outside the bounds of the occupied territory except when for material reasons it is impossible to avoid such displacement."

Such a displacement was necessary in the case of a number of Lebanese detained in Ansar who participated in acts of violence against the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) in Lebanon. (Their original detention by IDF is

permitted under article 78 of the fourth Geneva Convention.) In the process of IDF's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the conditions prevailing there necessitated the temporary transfer of these detainees to Israel.

Since this transfer, several hundred have been released to their homes and the remaining detainees will be released as soon as the conditions in southern Lebanon will enable IDF to do so. This is also in full accordance with article 49, paragraph 2: "Persons thus evacuated shall be transferred back to their homes as soon as hostilities in the area in question have ceased".

Israel has thus acted in full accord with the fourth Geneva Convention and accepted international practice.

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/40/427-S/17320.

DOCUMENT S/17321*

Letter dated 26 June 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the 20 June 1985 statement issued by the United States Department of State concerning the Nicaraguan disruption of the Contadora Group peace negotiations.

I should be grateful if you will have the attached statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 26 June 1985 from the
United States Department of State

We deplore the actions of the Nicaraguan Government in walking away from the Contadora process.

For more than two years, the Central American and the Contadora Group nations have worked to bring peace to Central America. A great deal of progress has been made towards reaching an agreement that serves everybody's interest in the cause of peace. The meeting that began on 18 June 1985 in Panama and that was suspended yesterday was to have considered a Contadora Group proposal for agreement on key security issues.

Faced with the prospect of serious negotiations, Nicaragua refused even to consider the Contadora Group proposal. Repeated efforts by the four sponsors to get the Nicaraguans to reconsider their position made clear that the Nicaraguan delegation was acting on firm instructions from Managua.

The United States reiterates our own strong support for a verifiable and comprehensive regional accord. A Contadora Group communiqué issued yesterday notes that Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras reaffirmed their commitment to reaching a regional agreement. Peace in Central America is everybody's responsibility and Nicaragua has just walked off the job. We urge the Government of Nicaragua to rejoin the peace process on the agenda already set by the countries members of the Contadora Group.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/926-S/17321.

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

[Original: English]
[3 July 1985]

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

According to some reliable sources, including *Africa Confidential* of 10 April 1985, the Iraqi régime has recently purchased 100 G-5 155-mm howitzers (heavy artillery) from the racist Pretoria régime. The shipment was destined for the Jordanian port of Aqaba, from where the G-5 howitzers were taken by land to Iraq.

These heavy artillery G-5 howitzers were developed in the 1970s by Armscor, the South African state-owned armaments company and the American Space Research Corporation. G-5 was specifically designed to be used against the front-line States in southern Africa. The 155-mm howitzer was originally an American cannon, developed for the Second World War.

There is no doubt that the United States military co-operation with South Africa to develop the arsenal capability of the aggressive *apartheid* régime is in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 421 (1977), concerning the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Iraqi arms purchase from the South African régime is also in blatant contravention of the unanimously adopted Security Council resolution 558 (1984) concerning the strict refrainment of all Member States from "importing arms, ammunitions of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa".

Africa Confidential reports that the Iraqi deal which amounts to 1 billion rands is "a bonanza for the financially hard-pressed South African Government". The aforementioned source further adds that the payment will be made at least partly in crude oil deliveries, which undermines the effectiveness of the world-wide accepted mandatory oil embargo placed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, reaffirmed in 1977, 1978 and 1979, against the *apartheid* régime.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which in compliance with its anti-*apartheid* policy severed all relations with South Africa after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, condemns this illegitimate transaction between Iraq and South Africa and considers it as an attempt to undermine the just struggle of the black majority in South Africa and Namibia.

It is not surprising that the policies of the racist régime in Pretoria against the Islamic Republic of Iran, as exemplified in this most recent deal, are in line with those of its American hegemonic masters and Zionist allies. Nor is it astonishing to witness the co-ordination of the policies of Washington and Pretoria in support of the criminal régime of Iraq in its war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. But surprising and indeed regrettable is the indifference of the international community in the face of this, yet another disregard for international agreements by the Iraqi régime. The Islamic Republic of Iran calls upon the international community, the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take due position in the face of this illegal arms purchase which is directed at enhancing the arms production capability of the aggressive war machine of Pretoria and to end their indifference in conformity with their moral duties and commitments.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran urges the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that no Member State may, with impunity, scoff at the commitments of the international community regarding the crime of *apartheid*. We further call upon the Security Council to condemn the Iraqi purchase of arms from South Africa as a gross violation of its relevant resolutions, including the most recently adopted resolution 566 (1985), regarding the adoption of additional pressure against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

It is obvious that the international instruments concerning the imposition of the sanctions against the *apartheid* régime would appear to be null and void if the international community is not prepared to take concerted practical measures to safeguard and uphold their authority, validity and relevance.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 in connection with its discussion of the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories".

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

* Incorporating document S/17322/Corr.1 of 12 July 1985.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/40/455-S/17322 and Corr.1.

Letter dated 3 July 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[3 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you 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 directives issued by the President of the United States and published by *Newsweek* magazine in its issue dated 8 July 1985, regarding the civilian targets that the United States intends to attack in a number of countries, including the Jamahiriya.

We draw your attention to these facts and should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and of its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 3 JULY 1985 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like first of all to recall the comments made in the note which we addressed to you on 28 June 1985 [S/17317] concerning the statement made on 25 June 1985 by the official White House spokesman, in which he mentioned the name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in connection with the hijacking at Athens airport of an American civilian aircraft belonging to Trans World Airlines and threatened military action against a group of countries including the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I wish to reaffirm that the false accusations made by the official White House spokesman and the threats which he made openly against the Jamahiriya clearly show that the United States Government is persisting in its acts of aggression against the people of the Jamahiriya, as is clearly confirmed by the directives of United States President Reagan, published by *Newsweek* magazine in

its issue dated 8 July 1985, referring to a list of over 100 civilian targets located in a number of countries, including the Jamahiriya, which the Central Intelligence Agency and the military strategists of the United States were endeavouring to draw up in order to prepare attacks against those objectives. Similarly, on 1 July, the United States National Security Advisor stated that the Government of his country had chosen targets in the Middle East against which it intended to launch attacks.

The statements made by the United States President and by the leaders of his Government reveal the aggressive designs of that Government against small peoples, including the Libyan people, reflecting the military strategic plans drawn up by it in order to achieve its hostile intentions against those peoples which have refused to accept American domination and the unjust policy pursued by the United States in many regions of the world and in particular in the Arab and African regions, where the Government supports the racist régimes established in occupied Palestine and in southern Africa.

The positions of the United States Government expressed in the statements by its leaders, and first and foremost in those of President Reagan, are in fact merely the continuation of the aggressive policy pursued by the United States Government against the people of the Jamahiriya, which takes the form of the economic blockade imposed on the Jamahiriya, of misleading information campaigns and of military provocations consisting of repeated violations of the airspace and territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In the light of the foregoing, we draw your attention to the fact that the aggressive policy waged by the United States violates the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law and creates a serious threat to peace and security in the world and in the Arab and African regions.

In reaffirming our respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter, we forcefully condemn international terrorism in all its forms and categorically reject the United States allegations accusing the Jamahiriya of international terrorism.

(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/40/456-S/17323.

Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus on the decision of the Pretoria régime to establish an "interim government" in Namibia.

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

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 3 July 1985 by the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of Cyprus

The unilateral decision of the Pretoria régime to establish an "interim government" in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the South African

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/461-S/17324.

troops, constitutes another act of flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and an affront to the universal demand for genuine Namibian independence. This is a manoeuvre in total disregard of the legitimate demand of the people of Namibia for self-determination and violates Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), declaring null and void any unilateral measures taken by the South African régime in this direction.

Cyprus strongly condemns and rejects this unacceptable unilateral action as null and void and declares that any future measures taken in pursuance thereof will be without effect and calls upon the international community to reject this illegality and resolutely to refrain from accord- ing any recognition to it.

Cyprus consistently supports the taking of all appropriate practical measures to pave the way for Namibia's genuine independence and calls upon the South African régime to rescind the action taken by it and to comply with and implement unconditionally the relevant United Nations resolutions.

On this occasion Cyprus reaffirms once more that the United Nations has primary and direct responsibility over Namibia and that the South West Africa People's Organization is the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

DOCUMENT S/17325* **

Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[5 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note addressed to you by the Lebanese Government concerning the announcement by the United States of America of its decision to take legal and practical measures to isolate Beirut International Airport, with the request that you have the note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, it being understood that the Lebanese Government reserves the right, if necessary, to call for a meeting of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Note by the Government of Lebanon addressed to
the Secretary-General

On 2 July 1985, the Government of the United States of America announced that it intended to take legal and practical measures to isolate

Beirut International Airport, to call upon foreign airlines to suspend their flights to Beirut, to prevent Lebanese aircraft from using American airports and to urge other States to take similar measures. The American Government justified this position on the grounds that it represented a response to the hijacking of the American aircraft that took place recently.

The Lebanese Government regrets this course of action and considers that it constitutes a step that will have negative consequences for both Lebanon and the United States of America, to say nothing of the fact that it may further complicate matters rather than provide the elements required for a solution. The Lebanese Government considers that the following matters should be taken into consideration:

1. That the hijacking of the aircraft was only another manifestation of ongoing conflicts in Lebanese territory, and that all should regard it from that viewpoint and place it within the context of those conflicts. For more than 10 years, the Lebanese have been subjected to all kinds of suffering and hardship which, in their ferocity and impact, go far beyond the seizure of an aircraft or the kidnapping of a number of passengers.

2. As it has previously announced, the Lebanese Government condemns and censures interference with civil aircraft and the kidnapping of innocent people. It nevertheless considers that the recent occurrence in this domain has political roots and political underpinnings and is not merely a criminal or terrorist act, as depicted by certain of the mass media. In fact, the demands of the hijackers stem from political positions that some may share or reject but which are nevertheless a part of Lebanese and Middle Eastern political reality. This is to say nothing of the fact that the demand for the release of the Lebanese civilians detained by Israel without legal cause is a legitimate demand, as the United States has itself asserted.

* Incorporating document S/17325/Corr.1 of 11 July 1985.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/40/462-S/17325 and Corr.1.

3. The American Government's ignoring of this political aspect and its considering the hijacking merely as a terrorist act represent a regrettable blindness to the roots of actions of this kind and to the political positions that give rise to them. In fact, many Lebanese consider that the United States has persistently and obstinately chosen to turn a blind eye to Israeli practices in Lebanon, regardless of the degree of violence or arrogance that such practices attain. The United States has used its right of veto in the Security Council even where Lebanon's request was restricted to a call for the application of international law in order to prevent Israel from killing and driving out the civilian inhabitants of southern Lebanon. It has also adopted the Israeli position in an absolute and inflexible manner in the international forums and in its bilateral contacts, even when it was a matter of the self-evident rights of the Lebanese. It has decided to reallocate the assistance earmarked for the financing of the reconstruction programmes in Lebanon to other countries in spite of the fact that it is acquainted with Lebanon's economic situation and its pressing need for such assistance. It has taken no active initiative to ensure the release of those detained in Israel in spite of its acknowledgement that their seizure and removal to Israel constitute a clear violation of international law. It is not surprising that the accumulation of such positions and their persistence should lead to the creation of a feeling of bitterness among many groups of the Lebanese people, motivating some of them to undertake desperate and violent acts with regard to which the position of the Lebanese State has, at the time in question, been clear and unequivocal. It has clearly affirmed its rejection and condemnation of practices of this kind, in spite of its understanding of their roots and causes.

4. It must be clear that the foregoing does not constitute a justification of such acts, but is rather an attempt to understand their roots and to find the best way to handle them and to eliminate them. The Lebanese Government condemns such acts but considers that the most successful way of confronting them lies in understanding their political roots and dealing with them on that basis. Undoubtedly, the adoption of a policy characterized by a greater degree of justice, fairness and balance would constitute a major input in this field, particularly if such a policy took into consideration the interests of all the peoples of the region without exception and, in particular, the interests of the Lebanese people whose territory has been violated by successive wars. The han-

dling of the hijacking must not be characterized by vengeance, pressure or irate reaction, but should consist of a rational examination of the policies to which the hijacking may be considered to have been a protest and a resolution of the political problem that it really reflects.

5. Isolating Lebanon and preventing its two national airlines from operating normally cannot have a positive and useful result since such measures amount to a reaction that is out of proportion, in terms of its impact and its magnitude, to the harm caused by the hijacking. Such a response is also tantamount to punishing a Government that has condemned and censured the hijacking, a people that took no part in it and companies that were in no way involved in it. The American response is not proportionate to the damage caused and does not punish the true perpetrators; rather it burdens an entire people with responsibility for a mode of action which it does not adopt and for acts in which it has no part. These considerations place the American response in total contradiction to the most elementary norms of international law. The kidnapping and the introduction of weapons into the aircraft did not take place at Beirut International Airport. Furthermore, the aircraft landed at Beirut, after having landed at other airports, in spite of the opposition of the Lebanese authorities. In fact, the only impression that the adoption by the United States of such a response will create is that the American Government has chosen to punish innocent groups and innocent institutions in order to avoid facing a reality that it will sooner or later have to address, and that is the fact that Israel's policy in Lebanon has given rise to deep resentments in the hearts of certain groups among the peoples of the region and that some of this feeling, for obvious reasons, extends to the United States of America.

6. The Lebanese Government is making efforts to control the security situation at Beirut International Airport and is prepared to take part in any international initiative aimed at combating acts of whatever kind contrary to international law. It also considers that the violation of international law by States is more serious than such violation by irregular groups. It further considers that the sovereignty of Lebanon is complete and indivisible and requests the international community to bolster that sovereignty and not to be drawn into supporting decisions adverse to that sovereignty.

7. In the context of the foregoing, Lebanon reserves the right, if necessary, to call for a meeting of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17326*

Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 July 1985]

Pursuant to my letter of 3 July 1985 [S/17322], I have the honour to request that this letter and the attached article from the magazine *Africa Confidential* of 10 April, reporting the military transaction between Iraq and South Africa, be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 in connection with its discussion of the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories".

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

ANNEX

Article from the magazine *Africa Confidential*
of 10 April 1985

South Africa: Guns for sale

We understand that the State-owned armaments company, Armscor, has sold 100 G-5 155-mm howitzers to the Iraqi Government. The shipment, possibly in more than one vessel, reportedly left South Africa three weeks ago. The Iraqi port of Basra in the Gulf, Iraq's only port, would be a high-risk destination for the shipment since Basra is within range of Iranian fighter-bombers. Transshipment from Turkey is a possibility, but more likely is delivery to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, from where the G-5s would be taken by land to Iraq: an arduous route but perhaps less risky than Basra.

The G-5 was developed in the 1970s in South Africa by Armscor and the American Space Research Corporation, which acted contrary to the arms embargo on South Africa. Though the South African Defence Force appreciated the development of a heavy artillery piece which conceivably could be used in southern Africa, the G-5 and its mounted self-propelled 95-kilometre-per-hour version—the G-6—were primarily aimed at the foreign market, or, as South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in 1982, "to the arsenals of friendly countries". Both guns are fully compatible with most variations of 155-mm munitions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But, since the G-5 was commissioned in 1979, the only conflict suitable for its use has been the Iran-Iraq war.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/464-S/17326.

Armcor has had to retrench a lot of its staff for lack of work. The Iraqi deal, which appears to be worth about a million rand, is a bonanza

for the financially hard-pressed South African Government. Presumably the payment will be made at least partly in crude oil deliveries.

DOCUMENT S/17327*

Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note of protest dated 3 July 1985 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

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

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

ANNEX

Note dated 3 July 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 in reference to the serious events described below:

Through various news media, the Government of Nicaragua has learned of the capture in Costa Rica of the mercenaries Robert Thomson and Steve Carr, of United States nationality, Peter Glibbery and John Davis, of British nationality, and Claude Chaffard, of French nationality, who were captured on 25 April 1985 in Costa Rican territory, where they were collaborating actively with the mercenary military organizations in the service of the Government of the United States.

According to the statements disseminated by the international news agencies, the mercenaries confirmed that the authorities of the civil guard of Costa Rica gave them "precise information, with maps and

sketches, on the location of the guard posts, the routes followed by the Nicaraguan patrols and the roads to be taken in order to avoid them and achieve a surprise effect". Similarly, the mercenaries stressed "the tacit and sometimes active collaboration of the security forces".

In their statements, the mercenaries affirmed that they received active collaboration from the Costa Rican civil guard in order to carry out the attack on the La Penca Nicaraguan frontier post. According to these same reports, a colonel in the civil guard showed them on a map the access and retreat roads and provided them with small trucks for transportation. The mercenary Steve Carr said that one of the civil guards was used as a guide for the attack.

The mercenary Claude Chaffard, who was training military groups at camps set up in Costa Rica, a few kilometres from the frontier with Nicaragua, states that on his return to Costa Rican territory the customs authorities "did not react when they saw that the luggage contained military clothing and objects". This same mercenary states that, during the journey which they made to counter-revolutionary camps located in the north of Costa Rica, they were accompanied by a major from the civil guard and adds that "for almost two months, they received friendly visits almost every day from members of the civil guard in the region, who promised them their protection".

The Government of Nicaragua lodges its most formal and strong protest at the serious facts reported in the statements of the captured mercenaries, which not only belie the Costa Rican proclamation of neutrality but also constitute a flagrant violation of the norms and principles freely accepted by the Government of Costa Rica in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States and in other international instruments.

In view of these statements demonstrating the Costa Rican authorities' activities of open support for the irregular forces attacking Nicaraguan territory, the Government of Nicaragua once again urges the distinguished Government of Costa Rica to enact strict measures of control over its territory in order to prevent the commission of deeds such as those described by the captured mercenaries. In addition, Nicaragua urges reflection upon the Government of Costa Rica so that efforts may be made, with the assistance of the countries of the Contadora Group and of the Government of France, to find ways of achieving lasting solutions to the frontier tensions prompted by interests alien to the legitimate desire for peace that has historically been shared by the peoples of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/927-S/17327.

DOCUMENT S/17328*

Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note of protest dated 4 July 1985 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/928-S/17328.

ANNEX

Note dated 4 July 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 in reference, once again, to the serious and repeated attacks described below.

As a consequence of the attacks originating in Costa Rican territory, which I have reported in various notes in recent weeks, I must inform you that the name of David Antonio Guzmán should be added to those of the Nicaragua patriots who have fallen victim to the acts of aggression committed from Costa Rican soil.

In addition, I must inform you that at 12.45 p.m. today, a group of approximately 200 mercenaries spread over almost 2 kilometres in Costa Rican territory, opposite the Nicaraguan sector of La Penca, proceeded to attack with mortar, gun and recoilless-rifle fire the troops of the Sandinist People's Army billeted in the sector. As a result of this criminal aggression, Normán and José, both surnamed Aguilar Martínez, Carlos Abalos and a fourth Nicaraguan soldier whose name is not at present available were wounded.

In view of these daily attacks against Nicaraguan territory, which have produced new victims, the Government of Nicaragua lodges its most formal and strong protest and once again urges the Government of Costa Rica to exercise with due stringency a strict control over its territory in order to prevent the continuation of these criminal acts.

DOCUMENT S/17329*

Letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 July 1985]

ANNEX

Note dated 4 July 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note of protest dated 4 July 1985 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

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

It is with alarm and concern that I refer to the reports broadcast today by the Honduran radio station HRN, stating that at about 6 a.m. the Sandinist People's Army launched an artillery attack with bombs and mortar fire against Matapalos, 34 kilometres north-west of Ocotal, continuing the attacks against San Antonio, El Jícaro and Alauca, 35 kilometres north-west of Ocotal. According to the reports broadcast by the radio station HRN, the Honduran authorities requested reinforcements from the sixth battalion and the 110th brigade to strengthen the sector concerned.

The Government of Nicaragua categorically and forcefully rejects these accusations and alerts international public opinion and the people and Government of Honduras to the falsity of these allegations. The events described would seem rather to indicate that the perpetrators of the attacks were the mercenary forces in the service of the United States Government, which have been equipped by that Government with heavy weapons and artillery. In addition, this type of allegation fits into the strategy devised by the United States Government in order to create favourable conditions enabling it to accelerate the plans of aggression against Nicaragua and to unleash a large-scale direct intervention against our country. Nicaragua once again reaffirms its peaceful intentions and its decisive rejection of war, whose tragic consequences would bring only more sorrow and destruction to the Central American peoples.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/929-S/17329.

DOCUMENT S/17330*

Letter dated 8 July 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 July 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 5 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on the proposal made on 3 July 1985 by the Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I should be 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) LE KIM CHUNG
Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/466-S/17330.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 5 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

On 3 July 1985, Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, back from his recent visit to Beijing, put forth a proposal for an indirect negotiation between the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam.

This customary trick of the Thai ruling circles is based on the fact that they are bent on slinging mud at the Kampuchean situation and slanderously charging Viet Nam with invading Kampuchea. However, over the past six years, these allegations have fooled nobody. It is known to everyone that Vietnamese army volunteers have gone to Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot régime and save the Kampuchean nation from genocide. With their assistance, the Kampuchean people have built a new life in the country. Over the past six years, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has grown ever stronger. The Administration headed by President Heng Samrin has enjoyed support from the entire Kampuchean people and effectively controlled the whole Kampuchean territory. As sheer criminals, the Pol Pot clique has had no place in the Kampuchean land and owes its existence to the dole from outside reactionary forces.

Thailand's proposal is put forth at a time when the whole world is vehemently demanding an elimination of the Pol Pot gang and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and national revival, and welcoming the five-point proposal of 18 January 1985* of the three Indo-Chinese countries as well as the efforts of Indonesia and Malaysia aimed at accelerating the trend of dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue, and for peace and stability in South-East Asia. It is obvious that the Thai authorities are deliberately going against the common trend, trying to cling to the genocidal Polpotists in the hope of bringing them back to Kampuchea—a thing that they have not been able to do militarily over the past six years: sabotaging the trend of dialogue and the peace efforts of the parties concerned, maintaining and prolonging tension in South-East Asia.

Reality over the past six years has proved that the foregoing is the way leading to an impasse beneficial for outside reactionary forces and detrimental to South-East Asian countries, including Thailand itself.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms the stance of the three Indo-Chinese countries as elaborated in the five-point proposal and welcomes all efforts aimed at accelerating dialogue in order to find as early as possible a political solution to issues relating to Kampuchea and South-East Asia as a whole and building South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation.

DOCUMENT S/17331*

Letter dated 8 July 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[8 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note dated 4 July 1985, which the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, addressed to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mrs. Nora Astorga. That text constitutes acknowledgement of receipt of the note which the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister addressed on 4 July to the Honduran Ministry of Foreign Affairs [S/17329, annex], taking the unusual step of lodging an official protest with the Government of Honduras on account of news heard on a Honduran private broadcasting station.

In spite of the inadmissibility of the substance of the above-mentioned note of protest with regard to intergovernmental relations, its circulation was surprisingly requested as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In the circumstances, we find ourselves obliged to request you to circulate also this letter and its annex, whose contents have already been reported to the Organi-

zation of American States, as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto Herrera CACERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 4 July 1985 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I acknowledge receipt of your note dated 4 July 1985 [S/17329, annex], whereby, on behalf of the Government of Nicaragua, you categorically and vehemently rejected the information disseminated today by the Honduran broadcasting station HRN to the effect that, at approximately 6 a.m., the Sandinist People's Army launched an artillery attack against the Honduran frontier communities of Matapalos, San Antonio, El Jicaro and Alauco, all in the El Paraíso department.

I must confess that your above-mentioned note continues to amaze me, especially since this Ministry, following its traditional policy of seriousness and prudence, has not formulated and will not formulate any accusation against the Government of Nicaragua, until it has the official information to prove the veracity of the reported facts. Should the facts be confirmed, please be assured that the Government of Honduras will act accordingly, rejecting the state argument that it is a question of attacks perpetrated by mercenary forces in the service of the Government of the United States.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/930-S/17331.

Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
{10 July 1985}

I am sending you the most recent information sent by Mr. Tahir Kan'an, Minister for Occupied Territory Affairs, on Israel's settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the period from January to May 1985. This activity includes the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements and violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907³ and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.¹

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

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

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Israeli settlement activity during the period from
January to May 1985

During the period from January to May 1985, the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip established nine settlements, namely:

1. *Tsoref*. Established on 15 January on land belonging to the village of Surif in the Hebron district.
2. *Na'mah*. Established on 8 March in the Jordan Valley, it comprises 20 residential units and its inhabitants depend on agriculture.
3. *Kudim*. Established on 8 March north of the Nablus hills, it is an agricultural settlement and comprises 15 residential units.
4. *Atsmanah*. Established on 8 March on the Gaza shore, it comprises 30 residential units and is dependent on agriculture.
5. *Battir*. Established clandestinely on 10 May, with the assistance of the Israeli Army, by settlement nuclei made up of 7 families and 10 individuals belonging to the Herut movement, it is built on land belonging to Battir, Bethlehem district.
6. *Ne'ot Adumim*. Established on 13 May in the village of Abu Dis, Jerusalem district.
7. *Pallas*. Established on 13 May in the north of the Jordan Valley area.

8. *Ishahhar*. Established on 13 May south of Mount Hebron.
9. *Migdalim*. Established on 1st May to the south of the city of Nablus.

With regard to the land confiscated by the Israeli occupation authorities during this period, the breakdown is as follows:

1. Three thousand dunums of the land of the village of Abu Dis, confiscated on 16 January.
2. Three thousand dunums of land of the Sheikh Ajjalin area, to the south of Gaza City, confiscated on 20 January.
3. Two thousand dunums of the land of the town of Samu', Hebron district, confiscated on 24 January.
4. Five thousand dunums of the land located near the Wadi Gaza bridge, confiscated on 14 February.
5. One thousand dunums of the lowlands in the vicinity of the city of Nablus, confiscated on 21 February.
6. Twenty dunums of the land lying to the south-east of the hotel area on the Gaza coast, confiscated on 11 March.
7. Five hundred dunums of the land of the village of Kafr al-Dik, which is situated 35 kilometres south-west of Nablus, confiscated on 16 May.
8. Five thousand dunums of the land of the village of Burin, which is located on Mount Grizim, which overlooks the city of Nablus, for annexation to the settlement of Brakhah, confiscated on 22 May.
9. Eight hundred dunums of the land of Wadi al-Biyar, belonging to the village of Khadr, Bethlehem district, confiscated on 25 May.

Settlement news reported during the period includes the following:

1. On 27 February, the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* stated that the budget of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency would amount to \$30 million; this includes \$7 million for settlement in the West Bank, \$7.25 million for settlement in the Syrian Golan Heights, \$7.1 million for settlement in the Jordan Valley and \$4.9 million for settlement in the Gaza Strip and Mount Hebron.
2. On 12 February, the newspaper *Al-Quds* stated that information published on 10 February by the West Bank Data Project, a research organization headed by Mr. Meron Benvenisti, indicated that the number of settlers in the West Bank had, by the end of 1984, reached 42,600, distributed over 114 settlements. It showed that 52 per cent of West Bank land was presently under Israeli control; 41 per cent of it, an area of 2.5 million dunums out of a total of 5.5 million dunums, had been placed under the control of the Israeli authorities by direct means, such as declaring it to be State land, preventing its exploitation, and seizure; and the remaining 11 per cent, an area of 570,000 dunums, was indirectly controlled by Israel by such means as prohibiting construction and cultivation and declaring the land to be subject to the Nature Reserves Authority. The report also stated that, up to 1973, the area of land registered as State land according to the Jordanian land registers had been 700,000 dunums, an area that had increased since the Likud had come to power by another 700,000 dunums and which was expected to reach 1 million dunums by the end of this year; that the area of land on which settlements were located at present was 140,000 dunums, expected to increase to 800,000 dunums in order to absorb 1 million settlers in the future; and that construction was prohibited on areas amounting to 300,000 dunums of land adjacent to the settlements.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/470-S/17332.

Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 July 1985]

Further to my letter dated 25 June 1985 (S/17305), I have the honour to report to you a serious incident of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 2 July. On that date, at 1630 hours Pakistan standard time, four rounds of artillery were fired from the Afghanistan side that landed in Pakistan territory approximately 1 kilometre south-west of Kharlachi in the Kurram Agency, causing the death of one Afghan refugee girl. The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

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/40/472-S/17333.

DOCUMENT S/17335

Letter dated 10 July 1985 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic/English]
[11 July 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

On 20 June 1985, the Iranian navy intercepted the commercial vessel *Al-Muharraq* in international waters south of the Strait of Hormuz. The vessel, flying the Kuwaiti flag, was *en route* from Europe to several ports in the Arabian Gulf. Subsequently, the Iranian navy boarded the vessel and ordered a diversion of its course towards the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, where it remained impounded. The text of the communiqué issued on the incident by the United Arab Shipping Company, owner of the vessel in question, is enclosed herewith.

The Gulf Co-operation Council studied the matter at its latest ministerial meeting, held on 9 July at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. In a resolution adopted on the issue, the Council decided that the Iranian action constituted a flagrant violation of international law concerning navigation on the high seas as well as freedom of navigation in international waterways. The Council affirmed that the safeguarding of navigation in international waterways was not the sole responsibility of its members but was also that of all States and the entire international community. It decided to take all legal measures for the protection of the interests of the member States.

This action by the Iranian authorities represents a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 552 (1984).

I would appreciate that this letter and the text of the communiqué be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Board of Directors of the
United Arab Shipping Company

Subsequent to the communiqué issued by the United Arab Shipping Company concerning the impounding of the vessel *Al-Muharraq* by the Iranian authorities, which has been dealt with by the local and the international press since the impounding on 20 June 1985 up to the time of the preparation of this communiqué; subsequent also to the communications with official and quasi-official authorities carried out by the Company from the beginning up to the present date; and in view of the failure of the Iranian authorities to date to release the vessel and its crew and cargo, the Board of Directors of the United Arab Shipping Company has decided to issue the following communiqué to the official authorities and international associations and bodies:

"The general cargo vessel *Al-Muharraq*, which flies the flag of the State of Kuwait and belongs to the United Arab Shipping Company, was proceeding on regular commercial voyage No. 54 from European

ports to a number of Arabian Gulf ports and was carrying 10,500 tons of miscellaneous general cargo, as follows:

- "1. Abu Dhabi port: 903 tons of construction materials, tyres, metal cables and a boat;
- "2. Dubai port: 1,458 tons of copper and iron cables and general goods;
- "3. Doha port: 606 tons of iron girders, tyres and construction materials;
- "4. Dammam port: 1,427 tons of construction materials, iron and pumps;
- "5. Kuwait port: 3,049 tons made up of a fork-lift, barrels of machine oil, cables;
- "6. Kuwait port: 2,856 tons (transit cargo) of railway rails and fittings.

"While the vessel *Al-Muharraq* was sailing in international waters south of the Strait of Hormuz on the afternoon of Thursday, 20 June 1985, the Iranian navy began to follow it and contacted it asking its name, nationality, cargo and route.

"The captain of the vessel replied to all the questions, but the Iranian navy continued to follow the vessel and ordered it to divert its course eastwards and to come to a halt. However, the captain of the vessel refused to change its course and halted the vessel. That occurred at the maritime location 26°09' north latitude and 56°51' east longitude, at a distance of 22 nautical miles (equivalent to approximately 40 kilometres) south of the Strait of Hormuz in international waters.

DOCUMENT S/17336*

Letter dated 10 July 1985 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[11 July 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that on 6 July 1985 the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mr. Joe Clark, issued a major policy statement on Canada's relations with the Republic of South Africa. I am pleased to provide you with a copy of that statement.

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

(Signed) Stephen LEWIS
Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 6 July 1985 at Baie Comeau by the
Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mr. Joe Clark

Mr. Joe Clark, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, made on 6 July 1985, at Baie Comeau, the following statement on Canada's relations with South Africa:

"Canadian policy on human rights in South Africa follows a tradition of special involvement and concern which dates back to the early 1960s. When John Diefenbaker returned from the meeting in London which resulted in South Africa's departure from the Commonwealth, in 1961, he told the House:

"I took the position that if we were to accept South Africa's request unconditionally our action would be taken as approval, or at least condonation, of racial policies which are repugnant to and unequivocally abhorred and condemned by Canadians as a whole."

"Canadians are aware that no country's record is without blemish on questions of race and colour. Our own approach cannot be a vindictive or self-righteous one: we must lament all instances of prejudice.

"The captain of the vessel contacted the Company's Director of Operations at the Company's headquarters in Kuwait and notified him that members of the Iranian navy were about to come aboard the vessel.

"Contact with the vessel was broken off at precisely 0024 hours on the morning of Friday, 21 June 1985.

"The vessel *Al-Muharraq* was led to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, its crew consisting of 13 naval officers, as follows: 9 British nationals, 2 Jordanian nationals, 1 Iraqi national, 1 Pakistani national, and 22 seamen from Bangladesh.

"The vessel *Al-Muharraq*, which remains impounded with its crew and cargo by the Iranian authorities, is one of the vessels of the fleet of the United Arab Shipping Company, which serves international trade to the region by facilitating legitimate commercial voyages in accordance with international laws and custom. The Company does not participate in the transportation of any materials or goods bearing any relation to the current war between Iraq and Iran. The vessel *Al-Muharraq* on the voyage in question was not carrying any goods bearing any relation to the war, in accordance with the Company's policy in this regard.

"The Board of Directors of the Company considers that there is no justification or reason for the impounding of the vessel and, in condemning this incident, which is regarded as in violation of international laws and customs, places this matter before all international bodies and organizations and appeals to them to take effective steps and adopt effective positions that will ensure the freedom and safety of international navigation in the region."

"There are flagrant violations of human rights in countries other than South Africa—and Canada has protested against them in clear and forceful terms. But surely we cannot ignore a situation, in a country once close to us, where the principles of equality and justice are so grossly denied. South Africa stands alone in continuing to pursue an official and avowed policy of separation and discrimination based on race and colour.

"The fundamental changes in South Africa we had hoped for—during the past quarter century—have not come about. One tragic incident follows another—almost 400 South Africans have lost their lives in the past year, reflecting growing frustration at exclusion and rejection. In these circumstances, the persistence—the enormity—of institutionalized racism can only cause a widening gulf between our two countries.

"We regret that. But the time has come for basic change—for the repudiation of *apartheid* as a concept and a policy.

"Let me address a brief word, in this context, to the Government of South Africa and its supporters. We believe a change of direction is possible within South Africa and in South Africa's relations with other countries. Though it may seem frightening to some, it is surely better to abandon conflict and to enter into partnership with all South Africans than to persist in the present course. If the Government of South Africa continues to put down non-violent opposition, even the most moderate may reach the end of their patience, and be driven to violence. Far better to admit all South Africans to full participation in the affairs of their country now. Far better to rebuild ties with other countries. That is the future we hope to see.

"In view of the continuing violence imposed by *apartheid* within South Africa and the repeated attacks on neighbouring States, we must, however, make our position clear. Canada cannot tolerate a course which means continued repression within South Africa, and lawless raids outside, on countries which are our friends and our partners in the Commonwealth. There is a rising tide of revulsion in Canada and elsewhere at the injustices of *apartheid*. We cannot accept that the majority of South Africans should remain on the outside, deprived of dignity and basic human rights, harassed by police, arbitrarily held in detention, denied citizenship, some separated from their families, all deprived of a true voice in their own country's affairs.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/475-S/17336.

"It has been too long. Much too long when *apartheid* needs to be defended outside the country's border by gross violations of other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity and the suffering too great. It must not continue.

"That is the view that has been forcefully conveyed to me by many Canadians. That is the sense drawn from many Canadians who have written to express their views and from the consultations we have held with interested Canadians from all walks of life. There is a widespread desire for Canada to take a strong stand and to play a constructive part, even if it involves some costs for us.

"I am announcing today some further measures as an immediate response to the situation which confronts us. They are, however, only part of a larger process. I hope that Canadians will participate in a broader review of Canada's relations with South Africa through the hearings of the Special Joint Committee on Canada's International Relations. They can thus participate in making the choices, including what burdens we should bear.

"The additional measures we are introducing, like those which preceded them, do entail some costs for all Canadians, whether as taxpayers, exporters, investors or sports people. In the circumstances, the burden is not heavy and it is widely distributed. The new measures are as follows:

"1. The Government has decided to strengthen the voluntary Code of Conduct concerning the employment practices of Canadian companies operating in South Africa in three ways:

"(a) I shall shortly appoint an independent and impartial administrator for the Code, and companies will be expected to submit to him copies of their annual public reports. He will work with the companies and other interested parties, monitor compliance with the code, and submit an annual report to me which I will table in parliament;

"(b) A standard reporting format has been devised for the preparation of reports and will be made available to companies operating in South Africa;

"(c) Because some uncertainty has arisen, I also want to make it clear that all Canadian companies operating in South Africa, including those with minority holdings, are asked to issue annual reports pertaining to their involvement there.

"2. The Government will tighten its application of the United Nations arms embargo by restricting exports of sensitive equipment such as computers to the police, the armed forces, the other South African departments and agencies involved in the enforcement of *apartheid*.

"3. The Government has accepted the voluntary United Nations embargo on the *importation* of arms manufactured in South Africa. This measure was recommended by the United Nations Security Council last year [*resolution 538 (1984)*]. It will now be enforced in Canada.

We are, by several steps, terminating a number of official measures which lend support to trade with and investment in South Africa.

"4. The Canada-South Africa double taxation agreements will be abrogated. That is the fourth measure.

"5. The Programme for Export Development will no longer be available to Canadian exporters for market development in South Africa.

"6. We are also terminating the applicability to South Africa of global insurance policies issued by the Export Development Corporation under Section 24 of its Act.

"7. Canada has been a faithful adherent of the sports boycott first agreed at the Commonwealth meeting in 1977. We are now reaffirming our backing of the boycott on sporting contacts between nationally-representative Canadian and South African athletes. For greater clarity and certainty in its application, the Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sports and I have agreed to specific guidelines. They are being issued today in the form of a press release and will be made widely available to sporting organizations. They cover contacts in Canada, South Africa and third countries.

"8. The next measure relates specifically to Namibia. As a further voluntary measure, under Security Council resolution 283

(1970), which recommended to States that they ensure that commercial enterprises under Government control cease all commercial dealings related to Namibia, the Government has decided to terminate all toll-processing of Namibian uranium imported from South Africa. Such processing has been carried out under contracts between Eldorado Nuclear, a Crown Corporation, and parties in third countries. Existing processing of Namibian uranium imported from South Africa will be entered into. Should South Africa set a date for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, we shall consider rescinding this measure.

"9. The Security Council recently recommended [*resolution 566 (1985)*] that Governments should prohibit the sale of kruggerands in their jurisdiction. Because that may involve problems with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, we have decided to discourage their sale by drawing that resolution to the attention of all Canadians and by conveying it to the financial institutions which deal in gold coins. I would emphasize that the Security Council's resolution is not binding. There is therefore no coercion in this matter but our consultations make us confident that the recommendation will be respected.

"10. Because co-operation between Government departments and agencies may directly lend support to the enforcement of *apartheid*, the Government has decided to monitor more closely contacts between federal departments and agencies of the South African Government, particularly in sensitive areas. The measures I have cited reinforce Canada's opposition to *apartheid*. We are also introducing several measures specifically designed to help facilitate peaceful change.

"11. We intend to appoint an officer to our embassy in South Africa charged with responsibility for labour affairs. The mandate of that officer will be to follow the rapidly evolving labour scene in South Africa, the development of non-racial trade unions, and to facilitate co-operation in the labour area. We shall, of course, be consulting with the Canadian Labour Congress on this matter.

"12. Finally, we plan to increase very substantially the funding available to support the education and training of blacks in South Africa and Canada. Some \$5,000,000 has been set aside to support an expanded programme. The World University Service of Canada and the South African Institute for Race Relations have played a key role in our current project and I wish to pay tribute to them. We shall be examining how best to proceed with an expanded programme.

"Those are the measures I am announcing today. As I mentioned earlier, they are part of an on-going process.

"First, we shall continue our review of policy towards South Africa in consultation with the Parliamentary Committee and interested Canadians who come forward to address it. We invite them to do so.

"Secondly, we are going to discuss these questions and the choices open to us with our close friends and allies. That will not be done on one occasion, but through continuing talks and exchanges. The meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in October will, however, be a particularly important occasion for examining how our goal of peaceful progress towards a free and equal society in South Africa, living at peace with its neighbours, can best be realized. Some conclusions may be drawn at that time.

"Thirdly, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, after its hearings are concluded, will provide a further basis for determining the course to pursue and the progress being made in dismantling *apartheid*. That is the process we are pursuing.

"Let us look to a brighter and better day—when such measures may be abandoned. When tolerance and understanding may grow out of the sad ashes of conquest, colonialism and racial separation; when the people of South Africa may join in a common effort and build a common society.

"Mr. Diefenbaker said there would always be a light in the window for South Africa. That remains true today. We look to the resumption of old ties and the creation of new ones—when all South Africans are treated on the same basis under their law and constitution—the steps I have announced are signs of Canada's commitment to that goal."

DOCUMENT S/17337*

Letter dated 11 July 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note of protest dated 10 July 1985 addressed by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

This note is related to that of 8 July [S/17331] and sets forth the result of the official investigations confirming the occurrence of new acts of aggression against the territorial sovereignty of Honduras.

I should be grateful if you would have the aforementioned text, 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) Roberto HERRERA CÁCERES
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/932-S/17337.

ANNEX

Note dated 10 July 1985 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I wish to inform you that, following careful investigation, it has been proved that, on 4 July 1985, at 7 a.m., the Sandinist People's Army did, in fact, launch an artillery attack against the sector of Alauca, El Paraiso department.

My Government protests vehemently at this new violation of Honduran territory and regrets in advance the hackneyed argument that it was a question of mercenary forces in the service of the Government of the United States, since the direction from which the projectiles came and their characteristics leave no doubt that the attack was launched by the Sandinist People's Army.

On this occasion, the bombardment in question fortunately caused no personal injury. Nevertheless, I appeal to the good sense of the Nicaraguan rulers in order that an end may be put to these unjustified acts of aggression, which, at any moment, might cause Honduras to exercise the inherent right of self-defence, enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/17338*

Letter dated 12 July 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note of protest dated 11 July 1985 which Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

I should be grateful if you would have the above-mentioned text, the contents of which have already been reported 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/39/933-S/17338.

ANNEX

Note dated 11 July 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I am writing to inform you of the following facts.

On 10 July 1985, between 7 and 8 a.m., the Sandinist People's Army bombarded the sector of La Lodosa, El Paraiso department, with 122-mm BM-21 mortars, with between 120 and 130 shells falling on the community of Guambuco and on the hills of Calentura, El Horno, El Jengibral and El Cantón. As a result of the bombardment, the house of Mr. Simón Reyes Mendoza was destroyed, but there were no human losses.

In view of this new and unjustified aggression against the national territory by the Sandinist People's Army, my Government lodges a strong protest, while wondering what the Government of Nicaragua is aiming at with this dangerous policy of provocation and harassment towards its neighbours.

On the one hand, it succeeds, with its intransigent position, in paralysing the negotiations being carried out within the Contadora forum, whose work it claims to support, and, on the other hand, it insists, with its aggressive attitude, on extending the climate of armed confrontation in which it lives to the rest of the Central American countries, which is precisely what the Contadora Group seeks to avoid.

I do not feel it is necessary to warn you that such a policy entails numerous risks for the region, since my Government, at least, is not prepared to continue to tolerate indefinitely the constant violations of national sovereignty committed by the Government of Nicaragua. The situation calls for calm and prudence and not acts of irresponsible violence.

Letter dated 11 July 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 July 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that, despite the repeated protestations of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the constant and irresponsible aggressions of the frontier forces of the militarist Government of Pakistan continue against our peace-loving country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In connection with these aggressions, the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 4 p.m. on 10 July 1985 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"According to the reports of the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the frontier forces of Pakistan have fired 10 artillery shells at the area of Wish frontier post, Spinboldak district, at 4.30 p.m. on 3 July 1985, which have caused no damage.

"At 5.30 p.m. of the same day, a ground-to-ground rocket was fired at the Spinboldak district from Bughrah area, located 3 kilometres east of Shoraba frontier post, which resulted in no damage.

"Also from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on 4 July, 300 artillery shells were fired from Pakistan's side at Khima area of Kandahar in its frontier post, as a result of which one personnel of the post was martyred and three others were injured.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns these constant and repeated aggressions of the Pakistan military forces

and strongly protests over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is, furthermore, mentioned that the militarist authorities of Pakistan put an immediate end to their armed aggressions and interference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which have posed danger to the security of the frontier; otherwise, their grave and heavy consequences will be shouldered by the militarist authorities of Pakistan."

Similarly the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy was informed that

"The Pakistani authorities, in order to cover up their aggressive actions, in continuation of their baseless and empty accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have once again claimed that artillery shellings were allegedly conducted from the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on Kharlachi, Kurram Agency and Qarzae Sohi, located 6 kilometres from Chaman, as a result of which a girl has been killed.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after having thoroughly investigated the case, considers these claims as totally void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is stated that the militarist authorities of Pakistan put an end as soon as possible to such provocative allegations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which are far from the truth, and should not whip up further tension in the frontiers 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. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/479-S/17339.

DOCUMENT S/17340*

Letter dated 12 July 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/Spanish]
[12 July 1985]

It is my duty to inform you of the concern of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at recent reports of renewed acts of aggression against Palestinians by Israeli forces of occupation in the West Bank as well as a proposed drafting of new laws that would affect Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza.

The source of this information, which has been brought to the attention of the Committee, is news reports that appeared in *Al-Fajr* on 21 June and *Ha'aretz* on 25 June 1985.

Al-Fajr reported that occupying Israeli military forces had demolished seven villages in the area of Hebron on 18 June, thereby displacing some 200 families in order to convert their land into a military training zone. According to residents of the town of Yatta in the area, the Israelis are now levelling the seized land and are reportedly preparing to build a military airport and other facilities.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/480-S/17340.

ties. Houses have been demolished, grain storage and water wells destroyed, and villagers have been forced off their lands.

Regarding the proposed drafting of new laws, it was reported in *Hu'aretz* and *Al-Fajr* that the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, had assured Jewish settler leaders in the West Bank and Gaza on 23 June that his ministry is considering deporting Palestinian residents of the occupied territories who take part in what is termed "anti-Israeli activity". He said that existing Israeli laws are not sufficient to allow for the implementation of rapid deportation in such instances and, in consequence, new laws should be drafted.

Mr. Rabin proposed further that more town arrests should be made of anti-Israel activists and that formerly applied methods of punishment should be revived, that is to say, imprisonment without trial or charges for an unlimited period. Such proposed action is of course in direct contravention of principles affecting basic human rights.

I bring these matters to your attention since such repressive measures on the part of the Israeli authorities cannot but aggravate tensions and amplify threats to peace and security in the region, if not the world.

As you are aware, 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 region. Such action would help avoid, if not preclude, the recurrences of such inequities as are detailed in this letter.

In consequence, 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) Oscar ORAMAS OLIVA
Acting Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/17341*

Letter dated 15 July 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[16 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a 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 dangers arising from the violations of the racist South African régime and its savage and repeated acts of aggression against the States of southern Africa, particularly Angola.

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

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I should like to call attention to the dangers arising from the flagrant violations of the racist régime in Pre-

toria and its savage and repeated acts of aggression against the States of southern Africa, particularly the attacks launched from time to time by the racist régime against Angola.

Such a barbaric course of action constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international covenants and resolutions, particularly Security Council resolutions condemning such acts of aggression and calling for respect for the sovereignty and dignity of Member States.

In calling your esteemed attention and that of the international community to such violations, 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) Mr. 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/40/485-S/17341.

DOCUMENT S/17342*

Letter dated 16 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 July 1985]

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

On 7 May 1985, the criminal Iraqi régime, in continuation of its chemical warfare against the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, shelled the north-east of Basra with chemical cannon-balls, as a result of which several people have been injured.

The Iraqi Ba'athists continued their chemical warfare until the following day and on 8 May, the Kenareh region lying across the south-west of Sardasht was targeted by chemical cannon-balls.

Despite the fact that the criminal Iraqi régime has been repeatedly condemned for its use of chemical weapons

against the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and despite the international political pressure exerted thereby, the ruling gang of Iraq has not yet abandoned its gross violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol⁴ prohibiting the use of chemical agents in war. Therefore, you are hereby called upon to take further necessary action to put an end to the Iraqi use of chemical weapons, thus terminating the probability of unwanted retaliatory actions. This step by you may revive the desperately needed credibility and authority of the international instrument at stake.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/487-S/17342.

DOCUMENT S/17343*

Letter dated 16 July 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 July 1985]

Further to my letter dated 9 July 1985 [S/17333], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as false and baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 3 and 4 July 1985 the border areas of the Kandahar province were subjected to heavy firing from the Pakistan side of the international border. The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on 11 July, and Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to him.

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/40/488-S/17343.

Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 July 1985]

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement by the ASEAN Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the Kampuchean problem, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 8 July 1985.

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

(Signed) Luis MORENO-SALCEDO
Permanent Representative of the Philippines
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the Kampuchean problem, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 8 July 1985

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has consistently worked for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/491-S/17344.

In its continuing effort to propose initiatives that could help the process of a political settlement in Kampuchea, ASEAN has consulted the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the possibility of its entering into indirect or proximity talks with Viet Nam.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has informed ASEAN that it is ready to enter into such talks with Viet Nam for the purpose of discussing the basic elements of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The proximity talks between Viet Nam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which could also be attended by representatives of Heng Samrin as part of the Vietnamese delegation, will be exploratory in nature and on a continuing basis, and will be concerned with the following basic elements of a comprehensive political settlement:

- (a) Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea;
- (b) Establishment of United Nations control and supervisory commission;
- (c) National recognition;
- (d) Organization of United Nations-supervised election/exercise of self-determination.

ASEAN appeals to Viet Nam to abandon the current policy of seeking a military solution to the Kampuchean problem. ASEAN urges Viet Nam to accept the reality and strength of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and to seek an agreement with the Coalition Government in the interest of the Kampuchean people, and the peace and stability of South-East Asia as a whole.

ASEAN calls on Viet Nam to respond positively to these proposals.

DOCUMENT S/17345*

Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 July 1985]

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith the joint communiqué by the ASEAN Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the situation in Kampuchea, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 9 July 1985.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis MORENO-SALCEDO
Permanent Representative of the Philippines
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the situation in Kampuchea, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 9 July 1985

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/492-S/17345.

expressed their deep concern at the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese military forces which posed a serious threat to the peace and stability of South-East Asia.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the Appeal for Kampuchean Independence of 21 September 1983 [S/15999, annex], and reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea which would have as its primary objective the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea following total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and the achievement of national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

The Foreign Ministers deplored Viet Nam's recent dry-season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border, which had resulted in untold hardship and suffering for hundreds of thousands of displaced Kampucheans who had been compelled to seek refuge in Thailand. They noted with concern the particular severity and scope of the offensive and expressed deep regret and disappointment at Viet Nam's persistent pursuit of a military solution in Kampuchea. Such military actions belied Viet Nam's own professions for a negotiated solution of the Kampuchean problem and went against the appeals for restraint made to Viet Nam by the international community.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern over the fact that, in carrying out the offensive, Vietnamese troops had committed recurrent acts of unprovoked aggression along the Thai-Kampuchean border in blatant disregard for and open violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They strongly condemned these illegal and hostile actions which had not only resulted in casualties and deaths among innocent Thai villagers living along the border, but also exacerbated tension in the region. They reiterated their call for Viet

Nam to desist from launching these provocative actions and urged the international community to continue to prevail upon Viet Nam to refrain from further conducting similar actions.

The Foreign Ministers expressed full support for Thailand's actions in the exercise of her legitimate right of self-defence and reaffirmed their solidarity with the Government and people of Thailand in the face of such external provocations.

The Foreign Ministers were of the view that Viet Nam's latest so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea in April 1985, which in fact had been mere troop rotation, was another attempt by Viet Nam to mislead the international community, the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people.

The Foreign Ministers noted with serious concern the oppressive conditions under which the Kampuchean people have to live, under Vietnamese occupation, especially the practice of compelling civilians to work in the war zones in the country, which had caused numerous casualties. They shared the serious apprehension of the Kampuchean people about the dangers of continuing demographic changes in their country as a result of Vietnamese settlements. They also continued to be concerned at the ongoing process of Vietnamization of Kampuchea. They noted that increasing dissatisfaction with Vietnamese colonization has continued to drive masses of Kampuchean people to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, whose continued leadership is an important and crucial factor in the struggle of the Kampuchean people to restore their country to an independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned nation. They also reaffirmed their support for President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's call for national reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions as a positive and constructive approach towards realizing the objectives of self-determination, independence, sovereignty and unity of the Kampuchean people.

The Foreign Ministers noted the increasing co-operation, unity and solidarity among the component parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on all fronts in their struggle to liberate their country from Vietnamese occupation. They were particularly gratified at the steady growth and high state of morale of the resistance forces, which, in spite of the ferocity of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, are enjoying growing support from the Kampuchean people. They have also enhanced co-ordination of their actions in the field and have continued to cause serious disruption to the Vietnamese occupation forces.

The Foreign Ministers were equally gratified and expressed deep appreciation for the ever-increasing support given by the international community to the struggle led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This support is evidenced by the increase in the number of votes in favour of the resolution on the situation in Kampuchea at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly [resolution 39/5]. This demonstrated the continued overwhelming rejection by the international community of Viet Nam's policies in Kampuchea.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their statement of 11 February 1985, issued at Bangkok,⁵ and urged the international community to give greater support to the struggle of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their inten-

tion to continue close consultations with all friendly countries on constructive approaches which would reinforce international efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea, Mr. Willibald Pahr, for his efforts towards the implementation of the objective of the Declaration⁶ and resolution I(1)⁷ adopted by the Conference. They also noted the efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Conference and expressed their appreciation to its Chairman, Mr. Massamba Sarré of Senegal, and all the members of the Committee for their commitment and dedication.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In this regard, they expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's visit to South-East Asia early in the year and the hope that the Secretary-General would continue to use his good offices to bring about a political settlement in Kampuchea. They welcomed the presence of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, Rafeuddin Ahmed, at the eighteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

The Foreign Ministers reviewed the diplomatic efforts of ASEAN and its search for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. In continuing to pursue a military solution, Viet Nam has not indicated any genuine desire for a negotiated and peaceful settlement as called for by the overwhelming majority of countries at the United Nations. All the proposals of Viet Nam have been thoroughly examined by ASEAN, which found them to be variations of Viet Nam's well-known positions and pre-conditions that have not contributed towards the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers were determined to continue their efforts in seeking a comprehensive and lasting political solution to the Kampuchean problem as envisaged by the international community. In this regard, they noted with appreciation the efforts of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, who, as the designated interlocutor of ASEAN *vis-à-vis* Viet Nam, has endeavoured to reinforce ASEAN efforts in seeking a genuine dialogue; and at the broader level, to find a viable approach towards such a solution within a strategic framework for the future of South-East Asia. They were also appreciative of the latest efforts in the search for a political settlement undertaken by the Foreign Minister of Malaysia during his Chairmanship of the ASEAN Standing Committee. In pursuit of this objective, the Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement on 8 July 1985 [S/17344, annex] urging Viet Nam to accept the reality and strength of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to enter into talks with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea that might take the form of indirect or proximity talks which could be attended by representatives of Heng Samrin as part of the Vietnamese delegation.

The Foreign Ministers welcomed the measures taken by Thailand to ease the tensions that had arisen as a result of the Thai-Lao border incidents last year and to restore good will and understanding in its relations with the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They welcomed Thailand's continued adherence to the policy of resolving differences with the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the spirit of amity and good neighbourliness, without interference by outside powers.

DOCUMENT S/17346*

Letter dated 18 July 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/Spanish]
[18 July 1985]

It is my responsibility to inform you of recent action taken by the Israeli authorities that will lead to the closing of the Hospice Hospital in occupied East Jerusalem.

The source of this information is news reports that appeared in *Al-Fajr* on 17 May and 12 July 1985 and in *Ha'aretz* on 9 July.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/494-S/17346.

According to *Al-Fajr*, the Hospice is the only government hospital in the Arab part of Jerusalem and has traditionally cared for the poor. It has been under threat of closure by the Israeli Health Ministry for many years but such attempts were thwarted by local and international pressure. Although the Israeli Government claims, according to *Al-Fajr*, that the closure is intended to reduce government expenses, it rejected offers by Hos-

pice administrators and benefactors to turn the institution into a private hospital with its own budget.

At a press conference held on 14 May, speakers, including the Hospital Director and other Israeli and Arab physicians, agreed that the Israeli health officials had no valid grounds to close the Hospice, since its staff is professionally qualified and is rendering a much-needed service to the Arab residents of the Old City.

Ha'aretz and *Al-Fajr* have reported that the Hospice Hospital will be officially closed as at the end of July 1985. The decision was made by the Health Ministry of Israel after consultations with the State Employee Commission. After the closure, Arab patients from East Jerusalem in need of hospitalization will be referred to government hospitals in West Jerusalem.

It is the understanding of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People that this is but a further instance of the way in which the Israeli authorities are failing to provide medical services in a manner that is acceptable to the local population. It has been reported that the Israeli authorities have taken over a building in Sheikh Jarrah intended to house a central hospital and have prevented the Red Crescent Hospital in Jerusalem from expanding. The Secretary of the

Pharmaceutical Union in the West Bank and Chairman of the Friends of the Hospice Committee has said that Israeli officials have refused to allow a children's hospital or a health centre to be built in Muslim *waqf* land to serve the poor population of Jerusalem.

I bring these matters to your attention since it is the considered view of the Committee that they represent still further evidence of the way in which the Government of Israel is failing to abide by international agreements regarding the status of citizens under occupation.

As has been expressed in previous communications, the Committee remains convinced that a concentrated international effort to find a just solution to the question of Palestine and to help avoid such inequities as are described in this letter must be given a new momentum.

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) Oscar ORAMAS OLIVA
*Acting Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People*

DOCUMENT S/17347

Letter dated 18 July 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[18 July 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward the text of a letter dated 18 July 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the continuation of the war by the Iranian régime. The latter is launching incessant attacks against Iraq with a view to occupying Iraqi territory, despite the positive attitude adopted by Iraq with a view to re-establishing peace and giving the Tehran leaders the opportunity to end the fighting and to achieve peace.

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

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

addressed to the peoples of Iran, its decision to stop bombing selected targets inside Iranian cities, with a view to giving the Tehran leaders a fresh opportunity to think about peace. I regret to inform you that the Tehran régime, instead of taking this opportunity to scale down the fighting and to make appropriate preparations for the restoration of peace, has not ceased making statements at the highest level announcing its intention to continue the war and its rejection of all peace efforts. It has also launched continuous attacks against various points across the Iraq-Iran border, which is 1,180 kilometres long, and has stepped up its attacks in no uncertain manner during the past few days. This is particularly true of 15 July, when there occurred the most recent of its desperate attempts to penetrate Iraqi territory in the vicinity of Kushina and Ras Al-Abd in Hud Sayyid Kan, northern Iraq.

I wish to draw to your attention the fact that the Iranian régime is entirely responsible for the escalation of the fighting, which has occurred despite your own efforts to stop the acts of aggression and to promote a settlement through negotiation. The official statements of Iran and its persistence in continuing the war and launching incessant attacks on Iraq for the purpose of occupying and controlling the latter's territory represent a manifest violation of all international instruments, law and customs

LETTER DATED 18 JULY 1985 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you are aware, on 14 June 1985 Iraq reported, through the President of the Republic, in the fourth letter

and merit the condemnation and censure of the international community. Iraq, which maintains its position and is prepared to end the fighting in a just and honourable manner, is in no way responsible for the continuation of the war with the resulting bloodshed and disastrous consequences. If, in continuing the fighting, it is obliged to use the defensive means available to it, it is simply

exercising its legitimate and sacred right to defend itself and protect its territory and dignity.

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

DOCUMENT S/17348

Letter dated 19 July 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 July 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been informed that the Kuwaiti vessel *Al-Muharrraq*, sailing in the Persian Gulf, carries logistical goods destined for Iraq. On 20 June 1985 the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of the Hague Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War of 1907,³ intercepted the "neutral vessel" *Al-Muharrraq* and directed it to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, where it was thoroughly inspected. It was then established that, out of 10,500 tons of cargo aboard the

vessel, 4,500 tons of logistical goods were destined for Iraq, which were seized.

On 12 July, the vessel was released to continue its course in the Persian Gulf with the remaining cargo and all the crew on board, including an Iraqi naval officer.

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/17349*

Letter dated 22 July 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[22 July 1985]

I have the honour to write to you in order to transmit a copy of the communication dated 17 July 1985 which was delivered to the Government of Nicaragua by Mr. Harry Bergold, Ambassador of the United States of America in Managua (annex I). I am also attaching a copy of the note verbale dated 18 July by which the Government of Nicaragua replied to the communication (annex II).

The serious accusations and threats in the communication of the United States Embassy in Managua are clear evidence of the State terrorism practised by the current United States Administration against Nicaragua and the decision of the United States Government to strike and intervene militarily against our country on the basis of pretexts as absurd and outlandish as those to be found in the aforementioned official communication. In the context of other acts of aggression and steps to block the regional peace initiatives, these new and unfounded accusations and threats of the United States Government against my country amount to an extremely grave situation and a serious endangerment of international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annexes to be circulated as a docu-

ment of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX I

Communication dated 17 July 1985 delivered to the Government of Nicaragua by the Ambassador of the United States of America in Managua

Citizens of the United States and of our friends and allies increasingly have been the targets of international terrorist activity. The patience of the United States Government and of the American people has grown short.

A recurrence of any incident such as the brutal murder of six United States citizens at San Salvador on 19 June 1985 will have serious repercussions. In the case of El Salvador, we and the Government of El Salvador have reacted strongly against the PRTC [*Partido Revolucionario de Trabajadores Centroamericanos*]. We are well aware of the support and influence of the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN [*Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional*] with the PRTC and other elements of the FMLN [*Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional*]. The Nicaraguan Government should use its influence to discourage attacks against United States personnel, personnel who are not, as they know, involved in combat.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/934-S/17349.

We now have indications that preparations are under way to introduce a program of terrorist attacks against United States personnel in Honduras.

We are aware that the Government of Nicaragua supports those involved in these preparations and we believe that the Government of Nicaragua may be directly involved.

We consider it of utmost importance that the Government of Nicaragua clearly and fully understand that any Nicaraguan-supported terrorism attacks against United States personnel in Honduras would be viewed as the direct responsibility of the Government of Nicaragua, and that the United States should be expected to react accordingly.

It should be understood also that while this warning is addressed to possible acts of terrorism against United States citizens in Honduras because of specific available intelligence, United States reaction to terrorist acts in other countries of Central America, or elsewhere, will be based upon the same principles. A repetition anywhere in Central America of the 19 June murders of United States citizens in El Salvador will have serious consequences for the perpetrators and for those who assist them.

ANNEX II

Note verbale dated 18 July 1985 by which the Government of Nicaragua replied to the communication dated 17 July of the Embassy of the United States of America in Managua

The Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua is writing to the Government of the United States of America in order to state the following.

Yesterday, 17 July 1985, in the afternoon, the Ambassador of the United States of America to Nicaragua, Mr. Harry Bergold, delivered a communication to the Government of Nicaragua containing very serious threats against our country.

Nicaragua categorically rejects the content and form of that communication, which contains false accusations and intolerable threats and represents a breach of the practice and law prevailing in relations between States.

Nicaragua wishes first to confirm its strong and total condemnation of all forms of terrorism, particularly State terrorism of the kind which the United States Administration sponsors and finances against our country.

This policy of State terrorism has claimed a total of 12,146 victims in Nicaragua, including dead, injured and abducted persons, and has left more than 7,500 children orphans. It may be recalled that the methods and actions employed in this policy of State terrorism against Nicaragua include:

- (a) The mining of Nicaraguan ports;
- (b) The attack against fuel storage facilities at the port of Corinto, which rendered necessary the general evacuation of the population of that port;
- (c) The systematic murder and abduction of peasants, elderly persons, women and children by mercenary bands financed by the United States Government;

DOCUMENT S/17350*

Letter dated 23 July 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group at the conclusion of the meeting held at Contadora Island, Republic of Panama, on 21 and 22 July 1985.

(d) The criminal assault on a passenger aircraft belonging to the Nicaraguan airline in Mexico;

(e) The explosion in the baggage claim area of Sandino Airport, which caused the death of four airport workers;

(f) The manual entitled "Psychological operations in guerrilla warfare" produced by the United States Central Intelligence Agency [S/16789, annex], which is a guide and an apology for terrorism.

It should be stated in this connection that communications such as the one transmitted yesterday by Ambassador Bergold to the Government of Nicaragua are in themselves evidence of political State terrorism.

The Government of Nicaragua is not and never has been involved in any type of action contrary to the norms and principles of international law. The Sandinist Front itself, in its long struggle against dictatorship, never resorted to terrorist methods.

Nicaragua rejects all responsibility for the events which took place on 19 June at San Salvador and will not accept responsibility in any similar situation that may arise in El Salvador or another country. Nicaragua neither perpetrates nor encourages that type of action.

The absurd attempt by the United States to hold Nicaragua responsible for future acts of violence and terror that either United States diplomatic personnel or citizens may endure in Central America or elsewhere can only be understood in the context of the United States decision to fabricate the necessary pretext, as in the case of the Gulf of Tonkin, as a means of creating conditions to justify direct military aggression against the Nicaraguan people. No other interpretation can be given to the illogical and illegal threat to take reprisals against Nicaragua for possible actions whose nature and origin will be determined by the United States Government itself.

This new threat is made in the context of previous acts of aggression against Nicaragua, such as the trade embargo, the approval of new funds for mercenary forces and the adoption of the Foley Amendment, which embodies the necessary pretext for direct aggression against Nicaragua.

As the threats to the security of United States citizens in other countries of the region are the result of the United States Government's policies towards the Central American crisis, it would behoove that Government to take a responsible attitude by not stepping up its dangerous threats against a small nation like Nicaragua and, instead, sincerely engaging in the current peace efforts, in particular by ending the boycott of the Contadora negotiating process and agreeing to resume the Manzanillo talks, which were unilaterally suspended in January of this year.

Should the policy of threats of further and more serious acts of aggression against the region, and against Nicaragua in particular, persist, this could only lead to a worsening of the situation and heightened security risks for all the parties involved.

Moreover, Nicaragua considers that if the United States Administration has convincing proof of the alleged Nicaraguan support to terrorist organizations, then the International Court of Justice has full competence to hear those accusations. Nicaragua calls on the United States to submit its complaints to the supreme world tribunal either within the framework of the case currently before the Court, or separately in a new application to the Court to be filed by the United States Government.

I request you to circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Leonardo KAM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Panama
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/499-S/17350.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 22 July 1985 issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group

The Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met at Contadora Island on 21 and 22 July 1985 for the purpose of assessing, in the light of recent events in the Central American region, the present status of the negotiating process which their Governments have been promoting since January 1983.

They reaffirmed the validity of the original purpose of developing a diplomatic action which, based on strict respect for the principles of non-intervention and the self-determination of peoples, will enable the Central American Governments to settle their differences through dialogue and political negotiation in order to lay the firm foundations for peaceful coexistence.

They also recognized the urgent need for the Central American Governments to arrive at the specific agreements to which they committed themselves in the Document of Objectives of September 1983 [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex]. Notable among those objectives are: to promote détente and put an end to situations of conflict in the area, to ensure strict compliance with the rules of international law, to respect and ensure the exercise of human rights, to adopt measures conducive to the establishment or improvement of democratic, representative and pluralistic systems, to promote national reconciliation efforts wherever deep divisions have taken place within society, to create political conditions for guaranteeing the security, integrity and sovereignty of the States of the region, to halt the arms race, to prohibit the installation in their territories of foreign military bases or any other form of external military intervention, to reduce, with a view to eliminating, the presence of foreign military advisers, to prevent and eliminate the illegal traffic in arms, to prevent the use of territory for any military or logistical support intended to destabilize the Governments of the region, to deal with the problems arising out of the flows of refugees, to put economic and social development programmes into practice, to strengthen the process of Central American integration and to negotiate financing and external technical assistance for national development efforts.

In accordance with the foregoing and in the light of the dangerous deterioration of the regional situation, the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group reaffirm their conviction that actions contrary to the commitments of the Document of Objectives not only make impossible a negotiated solution of the Central American crisis but, in addition, damage the indispensable framework for peaceful coexistence between the States of the region.

To strengthen diplomatic negotiations and deal with the aggravation of the crisis, the Contadora Group will undertake the following actions:

1. *Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America*

With the purpose of finalizing the negotiation of the Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex] and proceeding at once to the signature of that legal instrument, the Deputy Ministers for External Relations will visit the Central American countries during the next few days in order to obtain their views and comments on the items which are still pending—the chapter on security and other supplementary arrangements—for the purpose of formulating the final text of the Act.

2. *Actions for détente*

The Ministers for External Relations reaffirmed the need to create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation which will demonstrate with full clarity the political will of the Central American Governments through a collection of simultaneous actions aimed at avoiding the risks of confrontation. That need has been recognized by these Governments and includes an effort of good faith and determination to normalize their bilateral relations, particularly relations between neighbouring States. It is essential to stop the arms race, intimidating acts of force, foreign

military presence in its various modalities, and support for irregular forces. At the same time, measures should be taken for the consolidation and strengthening of democratic systems and the processes of national reconciliation which will make it possible to achieve popular participation on the bases of justice, freedom and democracy, in accordance with the commitment made in the Document of Objectives.

3. *Relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua*

In order to implement the 11 July 1985 resolution of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) and in response to the wishes clearly expressed by the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in their recent exchange of letters, the Contadora Group invites the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to initiate, in Panama, during the first 10 days of August, a dialogue designed to find effective and lasting solutions for the tensions in the frontier region between the two countries, within the framework of the Contadora Group's negotiating process.

4. *Dialogue of Manzanillo*

The dialogue and understanding between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua constitute an important factor in the regional peace-making effort. To that end, the Ministers for External Relations issued an appeal for the resumption of the bilateral talks at Manzanillo designed to bring about a political understanding between the parties.

5. *International organizations*

In compliance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, the Contadora Group will submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in September a detailed report on the status of their diplomatic actions. It will, furthermore, proceed to propose the inclusion of the Central American item in the agenda of the Assembly for consideration at its regular session.

Similarly, it will send the appropriate communications to the Permanent Council of OAS and to the Secretary-General of that regional body.

6. *Latin American support*

The Contadora Group values highly the expressions of solidarity proffered by the Latin American community of nations and its determination to participate as actively as possible in the work being promoted by the Contadora Group through the establishment of a political support machinery that will facilitate the success of the Group's action.

The Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group express once again their gratitude for the confidence of the member States of the international community in the actions of the Contadora Group and their support for the peaceful and negotiated settlement of conflicts in Central America. The international consensus proves that the action of the Contadora Group is worthwhile and viable, while at the same time unequivocally recording the moral and political responsibility of all the Governments involved in the regional conflict.

The Contadora Group, upon concluding its meeting at the place where this Latin American political initiative originated in January 1983, declares that it will continue resolutely making its contribution to the promotion of peace and co-operation in Central America. Nevertheless, the resolution of conflicts depends on the will and decisiveness of the Central American Governments, which have the responsibility for reaching agreements that will make possible political stability, economic and social development, and orderly, peaceful and secure coexistence in the region. It is therefore imperative to create the climate of confidence necessary for arriving at political understandings and overcoming obstacles to negotiation, within a process of reciprocal concessions which, without sacrificing the essential and legitimate interests of each nation, will ensure harmonious and respectful relations between the Central American countries.

DOCUMENT S/17351

Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the representative of France
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[24 July 1985]

The French Government is deeply concerned at the continuance and worsening of the human suffering which the *apartheid* system is causing in South Africa. Accordingly, I have been instructed to request that the Security Council be convened immediately.

(Signed) Claude DE KÉMOULARIA
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17352*

Letter dated 23 July 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 July 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the *Chargé d'affaires* of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 21 July 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 accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again alleged that air aggression took place at Parachinar on 12 July 1985 and that rockets were fired on 16 July against the security posts of Landikotal, from which no damage resulted.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has considered the allegation of the militarist Government of Pakistan as devoid of truth and decisively rejects it and points out that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to slanders, the result of which is nothing but the deterioration of the condition in the border 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) Ali Ahmad JOUSHAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/500-S/17352.

DOCUMENT S/17353*

Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note of protest dated 23 July 1985 which Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

I should be grateful if you would have the above-mentioned text, whose contents have already been

reported to the Organization of American States, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/936-S/17353.

ANNEX

Note dated 23 July 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I am writing to inform you of the acts of the Sandinist People's Army up to this point in the current month of July against Honduran territory. They may be summarized as follows:

1. On 4 July 1985, the Sandinist People's Army bombarded with BM-21 rocket launchers areas bordering on Alauca, such as San Antonio River, La Manzanilla and Quebrada Honda, El Paraíso department;

2. On 5 July, the Sandinist People's Army strafed with mortar fire the sector of Tapalchi, El Paraíso department, with no casualties;

3. On 6 July, forces of the Sandinist People's Army invaded the sectors of Tapalchi and Pueblo Viejo. A clash took place with a Honduran patrol, and one Nicaraguan soldier was killed and buried in the same spot;

4. On 10 July, a detachment of the Sandinist People's Army, probably belonging to the 61st Brigade, which has its command post at El Rosario del Salto, penetrated into Honduran territory through the Maguengales sector;

5. On the same day, the Nicaraguan military forces strafed with BM-21 fire the sectors of the hills of Calentura, El Horno, El Cantón and Jengibral. Approximately 130 rockets struck the above-mentioned sites, causing the destruction of a house;

6. On 18 July, elements of the Sandinist People's Army fired on a Honduran patrol in the La Jagua sector, also in El Paraíso department; our forces were obliged, in self-defence, to return the fire;

7. Lastly, during the morning of 19 July, elements from the Sandinist People's Army fired 19 shells from a 122-mm BM-21 multiple rocket launcher at Corrales in the Jutiapa sector, killing the Honduran farmer Jorge Mateo Flores Borjas and severely wounding his son, Ramón Flores, aged 19 years.

Although the majority of the above-mentioned acts were the subject of due protest to the Government of Nicaragua, the frequency and gravity of the Sandinist attacks against Honduras remain a cause of concern.

My Government cannot allow to go unnoticed these acts of constant harassment whose indiscriminate character has caused the death of various innocent citizens and innumerable violations of the national territory. Consequently, once again the Government of Honduras protests most vehemently at the irresponsible conduct of the Government of Nicaragua and once again warns it of the unpredictable danger for peace and for the region that is entailed by its mode of action.

DOCUMENT S/17354

Denmark and France: draft resolution

[Original: French]
[25 July 1985]

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the worsening of the situation in South Africa and at the continuance of the human suffering that the *apartheid* system, which it strongly condemns, is causing in that country,

Outraged at the repression, and condemning the arbitrary arrests of hundreds of persons,

Considering that the imposition of the state of emergency in thirty-six districts of the Republic of South Africa constitutes a grave deterioration in the situation in that country,

Considering as totally unacceptable the use by the South African Government of detention without trial and forcible removal, as well as the discriminatory legislation in force,

Acknowledging the legitimacy of the aspirations of the South African population as a whole to benefit from all civil and political rights,

1. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* system and all the policies and practices deriving therefrom;

2. *Strongly condemns* the mass arrests recently carried out by the Pretoria Government;

3. *Calls for* the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in the 36 districts in which it has been imposed;

4. *Calls upon* the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, first of all Mr. Nelson Mandela;

5. *Urges* States Members of the Organization to adopt measures against the Republic of South Africa, such as the following:

(a) Suspension of all new investment in the Republic of South Africa;

(b) Prohibition of the importation of krugerrands and gold coins;

(c) Suspension of guaranteed export loans;

(d) Prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field;

(e) Prohibition of all sales of computer equipment that may be used by the South African army and police;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Mr. Bill Hayden, on the imposition by the South African Government of a state of emergency in 36 districts of the country.

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) Richard WOOLCOTT
Permanent Representative of Australia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 22 July 1985 by the
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia

The Australian Government today expressed its grave concern over the deteriorating situation in South Africa and urged the South African Government to enter into dialogue with the real leaders and representatives of the black communities in South Africa in order to avert a catastrophe.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bill Hayden, was commenting on the introduction by the South African Government of a state of emergency in 36 districts of the country. The state of emergency, the first in South Africa since 1960, gives the South African army and police authorities nearly unlimited powers of arrest, detention and search

without warrant, and extensive powers to impose curfews and censor information about unrest and protest in affected areas.

Mr. Hayden said the Australian Government strongly condemned moves further to restrict human and political rights in South Africa. He warned that the state of emergency would be unlikely to resolve the fundamental concerns, needs and aspirations of black South Africans. So long as 73 per cent of the population was constitutionally excluded from the political process, there could be no prospect of stability in South Africa.

Recent attempts at cosmetic reform in South Africa had failed to produce dialogue or political stability. They had resulted in widespread protest and violent opposition. The process of reform had been rejected, was ineffective and increasingly discredited.

The state of emergency, Mr. Hayden said, came after months of violent protest by the black community against the Government's constitutional reform. Some 500 people had been killed and thousands injured since the new discriminatory Constitution was promulgated last year. The South African Government and security authorities had responded to legitimate protest and grievances by shocking and widespread repression. The leadership of black political movements, including the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian Peoples Organization, as well as student, church and community groups, had been arrested. Most of the leadership of the UDF was on trial on treason charges.

Administration, education and commerce in many townships had broken down.

Mr. Hayden expressed his concern that the state of emergency would not end the violence. Rather, he believed it more likely to encourage people to feel that the only way to achieve real progress was through confrontation.

The Australian Government did not and would not condone violence, but it recognized that only the removal of grievances and the introduction of genuine political reforms through consultation with the real representatives of the black community would offer prospects of lasting and peaceful solutions in South Africa. These were now desperately needed.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/502-S/17355.

DOCUMENT S/17356

Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the representative of Mali
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[25 July 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 South Africa.

(Signed) Seydou NIARE
Permanent Representative of Mali
to the United Nations

Letter dated 23 July 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 July 1985]

I wish to bring to your attention the latest PLO attempt to murder civilians in Israel.

On the morning of 19 July 1985, a young Arab man from Hebron, apparently a new PLO recruit, stabbed five children between the ages of 8 and 10 and their day-camp counsellor as they were on their way to a swimming pool in Jerusalem.

According to Israeli police, the PLO claimed responsibility for this outrageous act by saying that it was part of an "entrance examination" that new recruits undergo before being officially inducted into the PLO.

It is indeed not surprising that murder and attempted murder of innocent civilians (in this case children) are among the tests that new PLO members must pass before becoming full-fledged members of that terrorist organization.

The established pattern of deliberate and systematic murder of the innocent by the PLO continues.

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) Aryeh LEVIN
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/503 S/17357.

DOCUMENT S/17358*

Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 July 1985]

The Government of the United States has studied with concern and regret the letter dated 5 July 1985 from the representative of Lebanon addressed to you [S/17325]. The letter transmitted a note from the Government of Lebanon that in our view unfairly criticizes the efforts of the United States to end the increasingly flagrant and tragic use of Beirut International Airport by hijackers of civilian aircraft.

The Lebanese letter revealed serious misunderstanding of United States policies and goals on this issue. The Government of the United States believes that all countries sharing our anxiety over the insecurity rampant at this busy aviation facility, including Lebanon, should associate themselves with our initiative.

The following factors are crucial to an understanding of this matter:

(a) The aim of the Government of the United States in bringing this problem to the attention of the world community is not to punish the Government of Lebanon, the Lebanese people, or Middle East Airlines. Far from wishing to add to the burdens of those who live and work in that conflict-ravaged country, our goal is to improve security at the Beirut International Airport and end the abuse to which it has been subjected.

(b) Beirut International Airport has now undeniably become a haven for hijackers attacking the civilian aircraft of many nations, not only those of the United States. This year alone there have been six hijackings involving the Beirut Airport. Over the past 15 years,

there have been 36 such incidents. While the latest attack was against a plane belonging to Trans World Airlines (TWA), others were on non-American aircraft, including Arab-owned planes. Nowhere else have air pirates enjoyed such a permissive atmosphere, whether or not condoned by the local authorities. Air pirates have moved with total freedom to and from hijacked aircraft landed at Beirut. They have obtained reinforcements and disappeared at will into the surrounding Beirut suburbs.

(c) We welcome and are encouraged by actions recently announced by the Government of Lebanon to meet these deficiencies, including its reported intention to prosecute individuals identified as the hijackers of the TWA plane. However, the necessary measures go beyond those announced to date. It is unclear whether the will and the means exist to implement successfully the steps that have been outlined, given the turbulent situation that regrettably has prevailed in Beirut and its surroundings.

(d) The International Civil Aviation Organization has established standards of security for airports, and international conventions have set standards of behaviour for Governments towards hijackings. Lebanon has accepted these standards and is a party to these conventions. The Government of Lebanon has not yet demonstrated that it can enforce its commitments effectively or on a sustained basis. The United States is engaged in a dialogue with Lebanon and other concerned States on how best to correct this situation, preferably by collective action.

(e) Meanwhile, our initiative seeking to close Beirut International Airport to terrorism and hijacking should be understood as a necessary first step in the corrective process. The need for urgent action along these lines is

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/504-S/17358.

clear. The blatant abuse of this facility by those who attack international civil aviation must be stopped. What we have proposed is entirely consistent with international law.

The Government of the United States looks forward to continued discussions with the Government of Lebanon and other Governments towards the ends outlined above. We are certain that all people anxious to protect travellers and preserve peaceful commerce among nations shares these goals.

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

(Signed) VERNON A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17359*

Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the declaration dated 6 July 1985 of the Democratic Kampuchea party reaffirming its position on a number of important issues.

I should be most 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) T'HOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration dated 6 July 1985 of the Democratic Kampuchea party

A meeting of cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and cadres of Democratic Kampuchea in all fields from all over the country was held on 5 and 6 July 1985. After having assessed the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle and having discussed measures to be taken in all fields to make further progress in the battlefields, the meeting adopted a declaration reaffirming, for friends near or far the world over, the position of the Democratic Kampuchea party on a number of important issues as follows:

1. On the solution to the problem of Kampuchea

The world community already knows it. The problem of Kampuchea has been created by Viet Nam, which has sent several hundred thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and international law.

Kampuchea, a small country and sparsely populated, has no desire to wage war. We need peace to build our country and to improve our people's standard of living. However, in the face of the Vietnamese acts of aggression, the people of Kampuchea have been compelled to wage a struggle in order to defend their nation, territory and race.

Over the past six consecutive years, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted by overwhelming majority resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of foreign troops, namely the Vietnamese troops, from Kampuchea so as to enable the people of Kampuchea to decide by themselves their own destiny through elections under the supervision of the United Nations. Yet Viet Nam refuses to comply with these resolutions.

The position of the Democratic Kampuchea party, like that of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, is to solve the prob-

lem of Kampuchea on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Furthermore, the Democratic Kampuchea party, like the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, has been willing to explore every means to reach a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea in order that Viet Nam withdraws all its forces of aggression from Kampuchea. For this reason, we have never rejected negotiations with Viet Nam.

Nevertheless, if Viet Nam stubbornly persists in continuing its war of aggression, the Kampuchean people have no choice but to continue their struggle until the Vietnamese aggressors accept a political solution by withdrawing all their forces from Kampuchea.

The developments in the past seventh dry season and the continuation of the Kampuchean people's struggle during the past seven years have clearly shown that the more Viet Nam resorts to a military solution to the problem of Kampuchea the deeper it gets bogged down, the longer it refuses to withdraw totally its forces of aggression from Kampuchea the more it becomes worn out and the deeper it sinks into the battlefields of Kampuchea as well as at home.

2. On the rounding up of several hundred thousands of Kampuchean people sent to die in the western Kampuchean battlefield by Viet Nam and the sending of Vietnamese settlers to plunder the Kampuchean lands

The world community has been aware of the Vietnamese genocidal crimes of systematic massacre of the Kampuchean people through famine, chemical and conventional weapons.

In this year 1985, the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to another genocidal crime: they have rounded up several hundred thousands of Kampuchean people from all provinces throughout the country and sent them to die in the battlefield in western Kampuchea.

In previous years, they had already rounded up a large number of people. But this year, the extent of this criminal policy is beyond expectation, of inconceivable genocidal character.

Of these people, 50 per cent have been killed or wounded because the Vietnamese forced them to walk through minefields or fighting areas. The survivors have been in bad condition and have become sick from dysentery and especially malaria.

This is a policy to exterminate systematically the Kampuchean race.

At the same time, the Vietnamese aggressors have been sending and transporting in a planned manner Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea in accordance with their policy of annexing it a portion at a time, step by step, with a view to swallowing it up completely. At present, the number of Vietnamese settlers has increased from 600,000 to 700,000. They are settled on the rich lands and along the banks of lakes and rivers rich in fish.

We most vehemently condemn this Vietnamese policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race and swallowing up the Kampuchean territory. We appeal to world public opinion to condemn unreservedly all these Vietnamese crimes and we firmly demand that the Vietnamese aggressors put an end to these criminal acts.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/505-S/17359.

3. *On the policy of great national union*

The Democratic Kampuchea party considers the great union of national forces against the Vietnamese aggressors as sacred. We have done nothing whatsoever that could be harmful to the great national union. We have striven to do everything that would increase and strengthen the great national union forces against the Vietnamese aggressors. In the future, we will continue resolutely to do so.

This is the fundamental, unwavering and strategic position of the Democratic Kampuchea party.

At present, Viet Nam is striving to swallow up Kampuchea. In the future, even when they are compelled to withdraw from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors will continue to carry out manoeuvres aimed at swallowing up Kampuchea again. Therefore, at present we have to be united within the great national union and, in the future, after the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea, we will continue to be united within the great national union.

Since 1982, we have had the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea. In the future, we will remain committed to have Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Kampuchea.

Besides, we are not only united within the tripartite Coalition. With regard to the Kampuchean who have been forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to serve their war of aggression as soldiers or self-defence guards or to serve, at all levels, as civil servants in the Vietnamese administrative apparatus, we have indeed a policy to mobilize them and win them over in order to fight together against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We welcome any other Kampuchean, even those, including Heng Samrin and his followers, who used to serve the Vietnamese aggressors, provided that they stop working for the latter.

After the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, we will consider all Kampucheans, even those who used to work for the Vietnamese aggressors, if they choose not to follow the aggressors and accept to live in the Kampuchean society, as ordinary citizens, enjoying the same economic and political rights as all other Kampuchean citizens.

4. *On the future régime in Kampuchea*

The future régime in Kampuchea will be:

- in the economic field, a free-market economy;
- in the political field, a parliamentary régime.

We have so defined it in consideration of the geopolitics of this region in which Kampuchea has to live contiguous to the Vietnamese claws. Viet Nam has a strategy to annex Kampuchea into the Vietnamese territory and has a regional strategy of aggression and expansion. Therefore, the problem of defending the Kampuchean nation, territory and race is everlasting.

For that,

- first, we need to be united within the great national union;
- secondly, we need the support of the majority of peoples and countries in the world.

5. *On the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment*

In the past, Kampuchea was an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country but it has since been a victim of the Vietnamese aggression.

After the Vietnamese withdrawal, Kampuchea will again carry on the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. Kampuchea will have relations with all countries in the world, near or far, based on equality and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It will not accept any foreign military bases or permit any foreign military troops to be stationed on its soil.

Kampuchea would be very gratified if the United Nations and the international community would guarantee its neutrality.

6. *On the future relations between Kampuchea and Viet Nam*

Kampuchea only wishes to live in peace and in good-neighbourliness with Viet Nam so that peace can prevail in Kampuchea and in Viet Nam.

The past experiences have clearly shown that if Viet Nam commits aggression against Kampuchea, both countries, Kampuchea as well as Viet Nam, suffer a great loss. If Viet Nam puts an end to its aggression against Kampuchea, both Kampuchea and Viet Nam can live in peace. Only in peace can Kampuchea, as well as Viet Nam, be developed.

Once the Vietnamese forces of aggression are withdrawn from Kampuchea, we will in good faith sign with Viet Nam a treaty of peaceful coexistence, non-aggression and mutual respect for many decades or even for hundreds of years to come. Kampuchea as the victim of the Vietnamese war of aggression will not ask for war compensation.

7. *On the relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact*

Viet Nam commits its aggression against Kampuchea with a view to annexing Kampuchea's territory. It has a regional strategy of aggression and expansion. However, Viet Nam has no possibility of its own to continue its war of aggression against Kampuchea. It can do so thanks only to the Soviet Union's aid.

There is no reason for Kampuchea to have the Soviet Union as an enemy. Kampuchea needs the enjoyment of friendly relations with all countries the world over. We also need to coexist and have relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal interest. We only ask the Soviet Union to stop providing aid to Viet Nam so that the latter can no longer continue its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

Concerning other countries of the Warsaw Pact, Kampuchea needs also to coexist and to have relations with them on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal interest. It is their sovereign right to choose their own political and social systems. The Kampuchean people cherish peace. They do not want to be at war against any country and they have no possibility to wage such a war. But Viet Nam is waging a war of aggression against Kampuchea. The world community calls upon it to withdraw from Kampuchea but it refuses to do so. This war is also a heavy burden for the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact. We call upon them to stop providing aid to the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea.

All the above-mentioned points constitute the fundamental position of the Democratic Kampuchea party. Whether the Democratic Kampuchea party becomes a political party or not in our nation, whether after the elections it shares the responsibility within the national Government or not, we will firmly abide by this political position.

In concluding, we would like to express our deep gratitude to the overwhelming majority of countries the world over who have clearly understood and supported the sacred aspirations of the Kampuchean people to live in peace within the present borders of their country by continuing to call upon Viet Nam to put an end to its aggression against Kampuchea and withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea.

This support of the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world constitutes an important force which, along with the force of the great national union of the people of Kampuchea who are fighting on the ground, will lead towards a speedy solution of the Kampuchean problem through the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea so that Kampuchea can live in peace and peace and stability can be ensured in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.

DOCUMENT S/17360

Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[26 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement on the current situation in South Africa

made on 23 July 1985 at Tunis by Mr. Béji Caïd Essebsi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia.

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

(Signed) Habib KAABACHI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Tunisia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in South Africa made on 23 July 1985 at Tunis by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia

The current situation in South Africa, which continues to develop along dangerous lines, is of the utmost concern to President Bourguiba. Recent events in South Africa are today taking a tragic turn and once again bring to the mind of the international community the tragedy being played out daily in South Africa. They reveal the true intentions of the racist authorities of Pretoria and constitute a reconfirmation of their will to pursue the policy of *apartheid*, based on aggression and violence. These events are also an indication of the determination of the

South African people to pursue its heroic struggle against the odious system of *apartheid*.

The emergency measures recently enacted by the South African authorities to bolster their policy of racial discrimination cannot halt the irresistible march of the South African people to freedom or stifle its legitimate quest for the establishment of justice and equality.

It is the duty not only of African Governments but of the international community as a whole to strive to put an end to a system that is universally condemned.

In this regard, President Bourguiba has noted with satisfaction the reactions of outrage aroused throughout the world by the recent events. In Europe and the United States alike, more and more voices are being raised to denounce vehemently South Africa's policy of racial discrimination.

While gratified by France's initiatives in this regard, we consider the attitude of the United States of America and the measures which it has just decided upon as being of particular significance.

President Bourguiba has been most anxious to hail the heroic struggle being waged by the South African people for the achievement of its legitimate aspirations, under the relationship of the African National Congress of South Africa, and to reassure it of Tunisia's full support in this struggle. He likewise launches a pressing appeal for the general mobilization of world opinion for urgent action to put an end to the blind oppression of which the South African people is today the victim.

DOCUMENT S/17361*

Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[26 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the comments of 10 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Department of National Defence of the Democratic Kampuchea party on the statement made by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam about the Kampuchean problem [S/17330, annex].

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of these comments circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Comments made on 10 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Department of National Defence of the Democratic Kampuchea Party

On 10 July 1985, a reporter for the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea interviewed the spokesman for the Department of National Defence of the Democratic Kampuchea party on a statement made by Viet Nam's Foreign Minister concerning the problem of Kampuchea. The transcript of the interview reads as follows:

"Question: Recently, Nguyen Co Thach, Foreign Minister of the Hanoi authorities, has said that the Vietnamese aggressors would solve the problem of Kampuchea only when Mr. Pol Pot has been sent into exile. Would you like to comment on that?

"Answer:

"1. Nguyen Co Thach, like Le Duan and other Vietnamese aggressors, has no right whatsoever to impose conditions on the settlement of

the problem of Kampuchea, because they are odious criminals in modern world history for their aggression against and annexation of Kampuchea as well as for genocidal crimes against the people of Kampuchea.

"Besides, while professing themselves to be 'socialists' or 'non-aligned' they are annexing Laos, and their country now serves as a military base for an international expansionist strategy. They represent a threat to peace and security in South-East Asia and the Pacific. As such, the statements of Nguyen Co Thach and other Hanoi authorities are held in disgust.

"The Hanoi authorities and Nguyen Co Thach have been condemned by the United Nations and the international community over the past six years as the aggressors of Kampuchea. Nothing is clearer than that. They cannot deceive anyone.

"2. Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea, as a small nation, scarcely populated and weak, need only peace and security in their country, in South-East Asia, Asia and the world. They have no reason whatsoever to make trouble with the Hanoi authorities and the Vietnamese people.

"Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people wish only to live in peace and security with Viet Nam and its people as their neighbours. They have time and again proposed that Kampuchea and Viet Nam sign a peace, friendship and non-aggression treaty, but Le Duan and other Hanoi leaders have always categorically rejected this proposal of peace.

"At present as well as in the future, Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people insist on proposing that Kampuchea and Viet Nam coexist peacefully based on a clearly defined peace, friendship and non-aggression treaty. This clearly shows who wants peace and who are the aggressors.

"Question: Why did Nguyen Co Thach demand that Mr. Pol Pot be sent into exile?

"Answer: Even unpretentious people can understand the actual meaning of Nguyen Co Thach's statement. Indeed,

"1. The Vietnamese enemy are now facing three major difficulties, which are increasing every day:

"First, they are facing great difficulties on the battlefields of Kampuchea where they are getting more and more bogged down day after day, a situation from which they have no hope of extricating themselves.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/507-S/17361.

"The second difficulty is in Viet Nam itself. The Vietnamese aggressors are encountering growing predicaments within their ruling circle at all levels as well as in the economic, social and political fields. In addition, there is unrest and insecurity within Vietnamese society.

"The third difficulty comes from the increasing political, diplomatic and economic pressures and the constant condemnation exerted upon the Vietnamese aggressors by the overwhelming majority of peoples and countries committed to peace, independence and justice.

"2. The objective of the Vietnamese aggressors is to split the great national union, especially the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in accordance with their sacred slogan: 'To divide in order to swallow up for ever the territory of Kampuchea.'

"3. The Vietnamese enemy also has the evil intention of sowing discord within the international front supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against their barbarous aggression. They also hope that they could at least hoodwink international public opinion into believing that they—the aggressors—are the angels, whereas Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people—the victims of tremendous sufferings brought about by their war of aggression—are the guilty. However, month after month and year after year, the Vietnamese aggressors have revealed themselves as the most evil and barbarous of

creatures. And the statements by Nguyen Co Thach and other Hanoi authorities are held in abhorrence.

"4. The Vietnamese enemy knows Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, including Mr. Pol Pot, quite well for their lofty patriotism and their unwavering stand on national independence and honour. The Vietnamese aggressors had resorted to every means, for several decades, aimed at annexing Kampuchea and absorbing her into Vietnamese territory, but their criminal manoeuvres of all kinds have failed one after another, thanks to the lofty patriotism and unwavering stand on national independence and honour of the nation and people of Kampuchea, including Mr. Pol Pot.

"That is why Le Duan and other Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists have tried time and again to get rid of Mr. Pol Pot as well as other Kampuchean patriots, in line with their strategic objective to quell all the resistance of the Kampuchean people and patriots so that they can swallow up Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean people once and for all, as was the case of our Kampuchea Krom. That is the true objective of the Vietnamese aggressors and the actual meaning of Nguyen Co Thach's recent statement. The whole people of Kampuchea and the overwhelming majority of the world community are well aware of this."

DOCUMENT S/17362*

Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[26 July 1985]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community, of which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is currently President, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration on southern Africa adopted at the Ministerial Meeting on European Political Co-operation, held at Brussels on 22 and 23 July 1985.

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

(Signed) A. PHILIPPE
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on southern Africa adopted on 23 July 1985 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community

The 10 States members of the European Community voice the gravest concern at the continuance of the human suffering in South Africa caused by the *apartheid* system, which they strongly condemn.

They deplore all acts of violence. In South Africa, violence affects the black population in particular, and the Ten appeal to all concerned to refrain therefrom.

The most recent act of the South African authorities, that of declaring a state of emergency in certain parts of the country, marks a serious

worsening of the situation. It must be brought to an end, and all of those detained under the terms of such provisions must be set free.

The Ten urge on the Pretoria Government the need to embark with determination on a policy of specific actions leading to the abolition of the *apartheid* system and the enforcement of the legitimate political and civil rights of the black population. Failing tangible progress within a reasonable period of time, the Ten reserve the right to reconsider their attitude.

In their view, the prime necessity is for the speedy inauguration of a dialogue between the present South African Government and the authentic representatives of the non-white community, with the declared goal, *inter alia*, of ensuring adequate representation of the black community at the national level.

With a view to improving the prospects of such a dialogue, the Ten consider that the South African Government should:

- Free Mr. Nelson Mandela unconditionally and without delay;
- Put an end to the practice of detention without trial;
- Discontinue the practice of forcible removal;
- Abolish discriminatory legislation, including the pass laws and the Group Areas Act.

The code of conduct for European companies with subsidiaries in South Africa has shown itself to be a useful instrument for the emancipation of the black workers in South Africa. In view of the significant changes that have taken place in the field of labour relations, the Ten consider that the modification and strengthening of the code that they are to undertake as a matter of urgency will enable it to contribute more effectively to the abolition of the system of racial segregation in force in South Africa.

The Ten further note with grave concern the persistence of situations of conflict as well as the existence of serious threats to the sovereignty and economic development of the States of southern Africa and, with regard to the independence of Namibia, of obstacles that continue to be raised to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They fervently hope that the method of dialogue will, by including all the parties concerned, ensure respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the countries of the region and for the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/508-S/17362.

**Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago:
amendment to the draft resolution contained in document S/17354/Rev.1**

*[Original: English]
[26 July 1985]*

1. Insert after paragraph 5 the following paragraph:

"Strongly warns South Africa that failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII, as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions:"

2. Renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

DOCUMENT S/17364

**Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Brazil
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[26 July 1985]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement on the situation in South Africa issued by the Brazilian Government on 26 July 1985.

The Brazilian Government would appreciate circulation of the aforementioned text as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Sergio M. THOMPSON-FLÒRES
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Brazil
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

**Statement issued by the Government of Brazil on 26 July 1985
on the situation in South Africa**

Brazil wishes to express its repudiation of the increase in violations of human rights in South Africa, which is reflected in the widespread reaction of the black majority to the iniquity of *apartheid*.

Brazil condemns the emergency measures adopted by the Government of Pretoria, which seek to impede the exercise of the rights of the black community in South African society, and, consequently, only contribute to further aggravate the deplorable situation.

DOCUMENT S/17365*

Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[29 July 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter of the representative of Viet Nam to you dated 8 July 1985 [S/17330] on the proposal for talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam, I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement dated 26 July of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand on the proposal of the

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for indirect or proximity talks, which reads:

"On 5 July 1985, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement [*ibid.*, annex] claiming that, on his return from a visit to the People's Republic of China, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, on 3 July 1985, had made a proposal for indirect negotiations between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/512-S/17365.

"In this connection, the following are the pertinent facts:

"1. On 8 July, at Kuala Lumpur, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of ASEAN issued a joint statement [S/17344, annex] appealing to Viet Nam to abandon its current policy of seeking a military solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"2. That joint statement pointed out that ASEAN has consistently worked for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. In its continuing effort to propose initiatives that could help the process of a political settlement in Kampuchea, ASEAN has consulted the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the possibility of its entering into indirect or proximity talks with Viet Nam.

"3. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has informed ASEAN that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is ready to enter into such talks with Viet Nam for the purpose of discussing the basic elements of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

"4. The proximity talks between Viet Nam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which could also be attended by representatives of Heng Samrin as part of the Vietnamese delegation, will be exploratory in nature and on a continuing basis and will be concerned with the following basic elements of a comprehensive political settlement:

"(a) Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea;

"(b) Establishment of a United Nations control and supervisory commission;

"(c) National reconciliation;

"(d) Organization of a United Nations-supervised election/exercise of self-determination.

"5. On the same day, the joint statement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers was conveyed to Viet Nam.

"6. There has never been a separate proposal on indirect or proximity talks between the Coalition

Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The only proposal is the ASEAN proposal of 8 July. It was adopted through the ASEAN process of consensus and after consultations with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The process started several months before the visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand to the People's Republic of China.

"7. The reason why ASEAN made the proposal is logical. As Viet Nam is the aggressor and Kampuchea is the victim, the two sides should meet because they are directly involved in the conflict.

"8. The proposal expresses the sincere desire of ASEAN to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Viet Nam's rejection of the proposal even before it was delivered demonstrates once again Viet Nam's inflexibility. Viet Nam's attempt to sow division between Thailand and the other ASEAN member countries is an old ploy which, as Viet Nam already knows, will never succeed.

"9. Thailand urges Viet Nam to heed the ASEAN call on it to respond positively to the ASEAN proposal of indirect or proximity talks and to accept the reality and strength of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and to seek an agreement with the Coalition Government in the interest of the Kampuchean people and of peace and stability of South-East Asia as a whole."

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17366*

Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[?9 July 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 on 26 July 1985 regarding the situation in Central America and to request that this be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 26 July 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 met in urgent session in New York on 26 July 1985 to consider the latest developments relating to the situation in Central America. It heard a statement by the Acting Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations in this regard, with specific reference to the situation arising out of the most recent threats and accusations levelled by the Government of the United States against Nicaragua in its communication of 17 July [S/17349, annex I]. It took note of Nicaragua's strong and total condemnation of all forms of terrorism, of its categorical rejection of the allegations made against it and of its willingness to have these allegations submitted to the International Court of Justice for adjudication.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/937-S/17366.

The Bureau recalled the mandate given to it by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to monitor closely the events in the Central American subregion as well as the appeal made at that Conference for the cessation of all hostile acts against Nicaragua [S/15675, *Political Declaration, para. 138*].

In this context, the Bureau expressed its grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in the region, stemming from the grave new threats against Nicaragua, including the provision of financial assistance to counter-revolutionary forces, which are to be seen in the context of the continuing acts of coercion, in addition to military action, directed against Nicaragua and of a larger plan to destabilize and topple the Government of that country. The Bureau deplored these developments and was of the view that the fresh threats against Nicaragua increase the danger of direct intervention and military actions against that country and further imperil regional and international peace and security. The Bureau urged that no State should resort to the threat or use of force and that all States should make use of the means available in the Charter of the United Nations for the peaceful resolution of conflicts. It further called upon all States to refrain from any actions that might exacerbate the already tense situation prevailing in the Central American subregion.

The Bureau once again underscored the need for political, peaceful and negotiated solutions to the problems of the region and reaffirmed its support for the efforts of the Contadora Group towards that end. In this context, the Bureau referred to the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group at the conclusion of the meeting held on 21 and 22 July [S/17350, *annex*], in which they recog-

nized the urgent need for the Central American Governments to arrive at the specific agreements to which they committed themselves in the Document of Objectives of September 1983 [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, *annex*] and reaffirmed that actions contrary to the commitments of that Document not only make impossible a negotiated solution of the Central American crisis but, in addition, damage the indispensable framework of peaceful coexistence between the States of the area.

The Bureau also welcomed the invitation by the Contadora Group to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to initiate in Panama, in the near future, a dialogue designed to find effective and lasting solutions for the tensions in the frontier region between the two countries, within the framework of the Contadora Group's negotiating process.

The Bureau welcomed and fully supported the call made by the Contadora Group in its last communiqué of 22 July upon the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua to resume the process of bilateral discussions with a view to reaching concrete accords based on mutual respect and the right of self-determination. It expressed its conviction that this process constitutes an important factor in the efforts of the Contadora Group for peace in the region.

The Bureau reaffirmed the right of Nicaragua and all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention, whatever pretext may be adduced or whatever the circumstances in which they may be committed.

The Bureau reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks, hostile acts and coercive measures against its Government and people.

DOCUMENT S/17367*

Letter dated 27 July 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 July 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 July 1985, regarding the situation in South Africa, and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 July 1985 regarding the situation in South Africa

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 27 July 1985 to consider the grave situation in South Africa arising, *inter alia*, out of the imposition of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts of South Africa, which has been accompanied by a further escalation in the violence, repression and terror unleashed by the racist Pretoria régime against the oppressed majority in South Africa.

The Bureau strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for its imposition of the state of emergency, which it has used as a pretext to give virtually unlimited powers to its security forces to carry out indiscriminate killings, arbitrary arrests and detention without trial of innocent men, women and children and opponents of *apartheid*. It demands the immediate and unconditional abrogation of the state of emergency and all the Draconian measures associated with it. It further reiterates its

call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.

The Bureau expressed its conviction that the increased resort to brute force by the racist régime will, far from succeeding in its design to crush the rising tide of mass resistance to the abhorrent system of *apartheid*, lead to a further intensification of such resistance. It recalled the solidarity and support expressed by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. It reaffirmed the legitimacy of their struggle for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa and expressed the conviction that it would find a successful culmination.

The Bureau once again condemned the policy of the United States of America of "constructive engagement" with South Africa and all other forms of collaboration with *apartheid*, which are aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of the racist régime and which encourage that régime in its intransigence. While welcoming the steps taken by certain Governments to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa, it called upon all States that continue to maintain links with South Africa to sever them completely.

The Bureau emphasized that *apartheid* lay at the root of all the tension and instability that afflict southern Africa and that only the total eradication of that system and the establishment of majority rule, with freedom and democracy for all South Africans, can bring a just and lasting solution to the escalating conflict in that country.

While welcoming Security Council resolution 569 (1985), the Bureau deeply regretted the veto cast by two Western permanent members on the amendment proposed by the non-aligned members of the Council [S/17363] warning South Africa of action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Bureau reiterated its conviction that the threat to international peace and security posed by the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime could be met only through the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter; it reiterated its call to the Security Council to take action to this effect.

The Bureau reaffirmed its unflinching solidarity with the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for freedom, justice, peace, human dignity and social progress.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/514-S/17367.

DOCUMENT S/17368

Letter dated 26 July 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

{Original: Arabic}
{29 July 1985}

With reference to the letters dated 3 and 5 July 1985 addressed to you by the representative of Iran [S/17322 and S/17326], and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the allegations of Iran to the effect that Iraq has purchased howitzers from the Government of South Africa are false and are made solely for purposes of cheap propaganda; they have no factual basis.

The Iranian régime, which has long claimed to be among the strongest opponents of zionism and *apartheid*, is the same régime that collaborates closely with the Zionist entity, particularly in the military field, and receives its help in continuing its war of aggression against Iraq.

In addition to the foregoing, the Iranian régime is attempting to give the appearance of a degree of responsibility and of respect for United Nations resolutions, whereas it is, in reality, prominent among those régimes that have established a record for disregarding Security Council resolutions.

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

(Signed) Zuhair Ibrahim MOHAMMAD
Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17369*

Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

{Original: French}
{29 July 1985}

I have the honour to transmit for your information the attached text of the statement issued on 25 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, condemning the imposition of the state of emergency in South Africa by the racist Pretoria authorities.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this statement distributed 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

Statement issued on 25 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are profoundly indignant at the murders, arrests and mass detentions carried out by the racist Pretoria authorities following the imposition of the state of emergency in 36 districts of South Africa.

They strongly condemn the imposition of this state of emergency and demand that it be lifted immediately and unconditionally. They condemn the criminal policies and practices of the racist Pretoria régime which denies the black majority population the most elementary human rights. They demand that the South African authorities release all political prisoners and detainees forthwith and put an end to their inhuman *apartheid* system.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wish to pay a profound tribute to the countless South African patriots who have fallen victim to the racist policies of the Pretoria authorities and to reiterate their firm support for and fraternal solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people to achieve their legitimate and fundamental rights to live in a free, non-racial and democratic society in which human dignity is respected without distinction on grounds of skin colour.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea takes this opportunity to express its unqualified support for the appeal launched on 24 July 1985 by the current President of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/515-S/17369.

DOCUMENT S/17370*

Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[29 July 1985]

On express instructions from my Government, which is mindful of the mandate of good offices entrusted to you by the United Nations General Assembly, I have the honour to inform you of the situation created by the following incident:

On 25 July 1985, while it was effecting a maritime transit control flight, the Argentine naval aircraft Electra G-P-102 was intercepted for 12 minutes by two United Kingdom Phantom aircraft, registration nos. XV 420 and XV 495, between the following co-ordinates: 52°12' latitude south and 63°50' longitude west up to 51°53' latitude south and 65°09' longitude west.

As can be seen from the above-mentioned incident, the intercepted aircraft was within the 200-mile area of Argentine jurisdiction and more than 15 miles from the outer limit of the illegal "exclusion zone" set up unilaterally around the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) by the United Kingdom Government. The United Kingdom aircraft accompanied the Argentine aircraft for almost 30 miles outside the so-called exclusion zone.

Because of the responsibility which your mandate carries with it, the Argentine Government is compelled by this blatantly provocative situation to inform you of the above-mentioned incident.

The maintenance of the illegal so-called exclusion zone and incidents such as that described not only violate the

cessation of hostilities in the region but also contradict statements by the United Kingdom Government as to its intention of restoring confidence between the two nations.

The Government of the Argentine Republic also expresses its serious concern at such incidents, which constitute further obstacles to strengthening peace and security in the region. Mention should be made of the vital role which the strategic military base and airport recently opened by the United Kingdom on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) plays in the conduct of actions such as that described.

Without prejudice to this presentation which my Government finds itself compelled to make, the Argentine Republic states clearly, as it has on earlier occasions, that it is fully prepared to implement the resolutions of the United Nations in order to achieve an early peaceful and negotiated solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

I should to request that this note be distributed 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 of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(Signed) Carlos Manuel Muñiz
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/516-S/17370.

DOCUMENT S/17371*

Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[29 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a cablegram addressed to you by Mr. Taher Masri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan.

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

(Signed) Maher NASHASHIBI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Jordan
to the United Nations

CABLEGRAM FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
JORDAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention a very serious step that the Israeli occupying authorities have undertaken. Today those authorities started evacuating by force the personnel and patients of the Hospice Hospital located within occupied Jerusalem and within the walls of the Old City. Some of the personnel have been detained. The hospital has been caring for patients from Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan, especially those who for financial reasons were unable to be admitted in other hospitals. The occupying Power had deliberately adopted certain policies and measures, including withholding of funds from the hospital, which led to a deterioration in its services. Jordan is committed to assisting the administration of the hospital and the community of almost 150,000 inhabitants; the hospital had been serving in

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/517-S/17371.

many measures to assure the re-establishment of excellent services.

We consider Israel's measures illegal and call for immediate action by the international community and international organizations directly involved. We urge you to use your authority and mandate to assist in this direction, in part by calling upon the occupying Power to

desist from the closure of the hospital and to allow funds to reach the hospital's administration.

(Signed) Taher MASRI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

DOCUMENT S/17372*

Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese/English]
[29 July 1985]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the remarks made on 26 July 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China condemning the South African authorities for declaring the "state of emergency". 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) HUANG Jiahua
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of China
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Remarks made on 26 July 1985 by the spokesman of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China

After declaring the "state of emergency" in 36 districts on 20 July 1985, the South African authorities have sent a large number of police-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/5.8-S/17372.

men and troops wantonly to suppress the black people. Within three days, more than 600 people were arrested and over a dozen people died of persecution. The Chinese Government and people hereby express their strong condemnation of and great indignation at the new brutal acts of the South African authorities in an attempt to consolidate their racist rule.

In the past year or more, the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and for national equality has been rising. The South African authorities, by declaring the "state of emergency" in an attempt to carry out bloody suppression against the struggle of the South African people, can only reap the opposite of what they desire and rouse the even more resolute resistance of the South African people.

The obstinate pursuance of apartheid by the South African authorities, their continued illegal occupation of Namibia and their disruption of the stability of the neighbouring countries constitute the root cause of unrest in southern Africa. The perverse acts of the South African authorities have become increasingly unpopular and have been condemned ever more strongly by world public opinion.

The Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and supported the peoples of South Africa and other southern African countries in their struggle against racism. We are confident that, with the support of the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world, the South African people will surely win final victory so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle.

DOCUMENT S/17373*

Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[30 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached text of the note sent on 29 July 1985 to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/938-S/17373.

ANNEX

Note dated 29 July 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I am writing to inform you of the following:

On Saturday, 27 July 1985, at approximately 5 p.m., a group of mercenaries in the service of the United States Government ambushed two trucks which were transporting mothers and relatives of members of the Patriotic Military Service in the area between Wilike and La Paila, to the north-west of Río Blanco, in the department of Matagalpa.

As a result of this criminal terrorist action, 8 innocent mothers and 1 civilian were murdered and the bodies of 2 of the mothers subsequently burnt, and a further 18 people were wounded. The names of the murdered mothers are: Concepción Blanco Silva, María José Chávez Rodríguez, Simona Moreno Reyes, Rosa Alpina Espinoza Rodríguez, Dolores Medina, Petronila Solís Rodríguez, Rosa Espino Sánchez and Rosina Betanco. The names of the wounded are: Zoila Torres Gutiérrez, Alma Iris Sánchez, Pastora Salgado Ordeñana, Carlos Obregón López, Daysi Mayorga López, Silvio Moreno Flores, Mario Aguilar Pérez, Aura Pacheco Hernández, José Francisco Chávez Herrera, Justo Esteban Cantillano, Alma Nidia de Estrada, Juana Olivares Moreno, Angela Santana Escoto, Clemente Fermín Díaz, Juan Espinoza, Marcos Uriel Lindo Polanco, Roberto Hernández and Tania Espinoza Rodríguez.

Since it supports and encourages the mercenary forces financed, armed and led by the United States Central Intelligence Agency with the aim of spreading terror against the Nicaraguan people, the United States Government bears direct responsibility for this savage and cowardly crime.

This terrorist act comes shortly after the approval by the United States Congress of further millions in appropriations for these mercenary and terrorist groups which, incapable of meeting the organized strength of the people face to face, instead perpetrate massive crimes against defenceless citizens.

In presenting to the United States Government its most formal and vigorous protest at this further act of barbarism committed by the mercenary groups in that Government's service, the Government of Nicaragua emphasizes that this unspeakable crime once again demonstrates the inconsistency of United States policy which, on the one hand, strongly attacks terrorism and threatens Nicaragua with unjustified direct military attacks in contravention of international law and, on the other hand, encourages the most inhuman terrorist actions against Nicaragua's population.

Were its attitude at all coherent, it would have to not only suspend all support to the mercenary groups but also seek a negotiated peaceful solution to the Central American crisis, using such means established by the Charter of the United Nations as the International Court of Justice, and resuming the bilateral talks with Nicaragua requested recently by the Contadora Group and called for by the international community.

DOCUMENT S/17374

Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the representative of Burkina Faso to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French]
[30 July 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached text of the letter dated 25 July 1985 addressed to you by Comrade Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa.

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

(Signed) Léandre BASSOLÉ
Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso
to the United Nations

The new measures of repression instituted by the Botha régime mean that even greater numbers of our people are going to be murdered in cold blood, tortured and imprisoned. It is to hide these acts of a vicious war against the people that this régime has introduced additional controls on the press.

The international community cannot stand aside when State terrorism in South Africa has reached the levels of bestial savagery that it has. The argument of the Pretoria régime that it has an obligation to restore law and order has no merit since all it means is that this régime wishes to assert the authority of exactly the law against which the people are struggling. To agree with this argument would therefore be to agree to the enforcement and perpetuation of the *apartheid* system. It would be to endorse the defence of a racist constitution which the Security Council itself has declared null and void.

A special responsibility devolves on the Council to take decisive action to stop the further commission of the *apartheid* crime against humanity. Mere condemnation of the *apartheid* system and pleas to the Botha régime to change course, only serve to convince this régime that the international community is unable to take firm action to end *apartheid*. To avoid action is to encourage the racists to hold the United Nations, including the Security Council, in contempt.

The time has come that the Council should impose comprehensive sanctions against *apartheid* South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. Certainly, our people who have to bury their dead every day, expect that by the time it rises, the Council will have adopted practical measures that will result in the further isolation of the *apartheid* régime.

Failure to do so would mean that the Security Council has given a *carte blanche* to the Pretoria régime to massacre our people and to ignore the demands that the Council itself has made on this régime on previous occasions.

We are certain that the Council cannot fail us at this moment when millions of people in South Africa need its assistance most.

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 July 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 welcomes the convening of the Security Council to discuss the question of South Africa. We thank the Republic of France for taking this timely initiative [S/17351] and are grateful to all the powers for making it possible for the Council to convene at such short notice.

An extremely grave situation obtains in South Africa. This situation has come about as a result of the stubborn refusal of the Pretoria régime to abandon the criminal *apartheid* system. The formal proclamation of martial law on 20 July 1985, covering parts of our country, is an inevitable consequence of the system of rule by force.

DOCUMENT S/17375*

Letter dated 31 July 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 August 1985]*

It is my obligation to bring to your attention certain recent events which may well affect the well-being of Palestinian refugees.

Newspapers have reported that tanks have been delivered that may affect the rights and lives of the Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon.

This information is conveyed to you in order that you might be appraised of activities that are amplifying tension in the area.

I should 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*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/523-S/17375.

DOCUMENT S/17377*

Letter dated 31 July 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[2 August 1985]*

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 3 p.m. on 29 July 1985 and that the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"According to the report of the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military forces of Pakistan have fired heavy machine-guns on the residential area of Arandu in Barikot district at 12.30 p.m. on 25 July 1985, as a result of which one local resident was martyred and two persons were injured. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns these aggressions of the Pakistani military forces and strongly protests over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is further mentioned that the military authorities of Pakistan should put an immediate end to such aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which have posed danger to the security of the frontiers; otherwise, the responsibility for the dangerous and

heavy consequences shall rest with the militaristic Government of Pakistan.

"Likewise, in order to cover up their aggressive activities, the military authorities of Pakistan, in the series of their sham and groundless previous accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have recently claimed again that an Afghan plane has encroached upon northern Waziristan on 16 July, which has not caused any loss.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after the complete investigation of the matter, has regarded the allegation of the militaristic Government of Pakistan devoid of fact and decisively rejects it. It points out that the Pakistani authorities should terminate their slanders which aggravate the situation between the two countries."

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

*(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/40/526-S/17377.

Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 August 1985]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 29 July 1985 from the representative of Argentina [S/17370] about an incident involving an Argentine naval aircraft and two Phantom aircraft of the Royal Air Force in the South Atlantic on 25 July and, on instructions from my Government, to state the following.

On 25 July, United Kingdom forces defending the Falkland Islands detected an aircraft 8 miles beyond the western edge of the Falkland Islands protection zone. Two Phantoms were dispatched to inspect the aircraft and to ensure that there was no threat to the integrity of the protection zone. They identified it as an Argentine Electra, which had been heading north, but changed course and headed westwards. The Phantoms were in sight of the Electra for only 10 minutes and at no time made contact or in any way harassed it. The three aircraft were flying in international airspace.

This was a routine operation, comparable to those which regularly occur elsewhere, including around the United Kingdom. There is therefore no justification for the Argentine Government to describe it as a "blatantly provocative situation".

The letter from the representative of Argentina is also incorrect in referring to an "exclusion zone". On 22 July 1982, the United Kingdom Government announced the lifting of the 200-mile total exclusion zone and its replacement by a protection zone of 150-mile radius [S/15307]. The United Kingdom Government asked the Argentine authorities through the protecting powers to ensure that their warships and military aircraft did not enter this zone. To minimize the risk of misunderstandings and thereby to reduce tension, Argentine civilian aircraft and shipping were also requested not to enter the zone unless by prior agreement with the United Kingdom Government.

The Argentine representative refers to this incident as a violation of the cessation of hostilities in the area. On

15 June 1982, the United Kingdom Government sought confirmation from the Argentine authorities through the protecting powers that there was now a total cessation of hostilities. In their reply, circulated on 18 June 1982 as a document of the Security Council [S/15234], the Argentine authorities stated only that there was a *de facto* cessation of hostilities. To the regret of the British Government, the present Argentine Government has still not declared a formal and definitive cessation of hostilities, and through the continuing purchase of sophisticated weaponry cannot be said to have demonstrated that they have renounced the future use of force. This is self-evidently a cause of concern to the United Kingdom; and, as a consequence, United Kingdom forces in the Falkland Islands have no choice but to remain on the alert, with the sole purpose of deterring any possible aggression and to defend the islands against any attack. The United Kingdom's forces are maintained at the minimum level necessary to fulfil this defensive role. The representative of the United Kingdom drew attention recently to this point in his letter of 29 May 1985 [S/17229], in which he also made it clear that Mount Pleasant Airport's sole military purpose is the defence of the Falkland Islands.

The Argentine representative suggests that this incident contradicts the United Kingdom Government's statement as to their intention of restoring confidence between the two nations. The United Kingdom Government has repeatedly reiterated its wish to restore more normal relations with Argentina. It has convincingly demonstrated its sincerity, most recently by unilaterally announcing the lifting of restrictions on Argentine imports into the United Kingdom. The Argentine Government has yet to respond constructively to any of these initiatives.

I request that this letter be given the same distribution as that from the representative of Argentina.

(Signed) P. M. MAXEY
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/527-S/17378.

DOCUMENT S/17379*

Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 August 1985]

The Government of Israel categorically rejects recent Arab allegations that the closure of the Hospice Hospital,

located in the Old City of Jerusalem, is the result of a political decision.

After a thorough examination of all medical facilities in Israel, the Ministry of Health decided for purely medi-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/528-S/17379.

cal reasons that the hospital in the Hospice building should be closed.

These reasons were twofold:

1. The medical equipment in the hospital is out-of-date, resulting in inadequate medical care. Recently two women died in the maternity ward because of poor medical treatment.

2. The structure of the building does not allow room for a suitable elevator. Patients are carried to and from the operating room by hand-held stretchers.

The decision to close the Hospice Hospital is in line with the policy of the Ministry of Health of closing small hospitals and hospitals with one category of patient (such as women) anywhere in the country. Thus the Misgav Ladach Hospital in Jerusalem and other small maternity hospitals in Israel will also be shut down.

The residents of the Old City who received medical attention at the Hospice will now receive medical care at the Sheikh Jarrah Health Center and at Jerusalem's other hospitals, with health insurance arranged by the Ministry of Health.

A first-aid station will continue to operate at the Hospice building and the doctors and qualified staff of the Hospice will be offered alternate employment.

Recent assertions that the closure of the Hospice will deprive the residents of the Old City of proper medical care and therefore totally unfounded. In fact, the number of mother-and-child health care stations in the Arab section of Jerusalem and in villages within the city limits has been steadily rising in recent years. Wide-ranging medical supervision has also been instituted in Arab schools. Municipal assistance has been extended to Red Crescent stations in the city. These services, along with health insurance and hospitalization, enable Arab residents of Jerusalem to receive medical care on a par with that of the rest of Israel (and, incidentally, far superior to that found elsewhere in the Middle East).

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/17380*

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

[Original: Spanish]
[5 August 1985]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the note dated 1 August 1985 which the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, and the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica and El Salvador, Mr. Gerardo Trejos and Mr. Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, sent to the Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group.

The annexed note is the result of the meeting held at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to consult on and appraise the progress of the negotiations on the maintenance of peace in Central America which are being conducted through a process of direct negotiation between the plenipotentiaries of the five Central American States, with the assistance of the Contadora Group, with a view to the final adoption of the Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex].

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note, 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

Letter dated 1 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras and the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica and El Salvador addressed to the Foreign Ministers of the countries members of the Contadora Group.

The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras and the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica and El Salvador, meeting at Tegucigalpa on 1 August 1985, to appraise the negotiation process on the maintenance of peace in Central America under the auspices of the Contadora Group, and bearing in mind the communiqué issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group on Contadora Island on 22 July 1985 [S/17350, annex], have the honour, on behalf of their respective Governments, to address this note to you.

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras support the negotiations aimed at maintaining peace in the region and, consequently, they appreciate and welcome the efforts and dedication of the democratic Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela in the cause of peace under conditions of freedom and democracy in Central America.

Our Governments are in agreement with diplomatic efforts to enable the Central American Governments to settle their differences through dialogue and political negotiation on the maintenance of peace. We also agree to continue our efforts to ensure that the plenipotentiary meetings which are being held at Panama City can arrive at the specific agreements envisaged in the Document of Objectives of September 1983 [S/16041 of 13 October 1983].

Our peoples and Governments agree on the fundamental importance of resuming the plenipotentiary negotiations at the point reached when, unfortunately, as a result of the unilateral decision of one of the participating States, the last meeting of 18 June was broken off. The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras are prepared to resume discussions at the plenipotentiary level at Panama City on a date to be set by the Contadora Group and to embark upon a full discussion of the items accepted by all the parties for the agenda of the meeting of 18

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/939-S/17380.

and 19 June. It is therefore necessary to persuade the party which broke off the last meeting to attend with a willingness to negotiate and reach agreement at the next meeting of plenipotentiaries.

We have noted with satisfaction that, with the aim of strengthening the Contadora diplomatic effort, the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Contadora countries will shortly undertake a visit to the Central American countries; while we regard this as very useful in fostering progress in the peace-making process, it is not sufficient to bring the negotiations to a conclusion, as that objective can be achieved only at the plenipotentiary level through a process of mutual concessions between all participants. It is therefore through such direct negotiations that we hope, with the assistance of the Contadora Group, to arrive at agreements on the outstanding issues on the agreed agenda for the abortive meeting of 18 and 19 June, and on all other outstanding issues. It is our view that the Panama meetings should serve as the forum for improving the draft Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex].

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras hold that the multilateral forum in which the plenipotentiaries of the five Central American countries have been meeting at Panama City reflects the ori-

ginal consensus which laid down the negotiating framework of the Contadora initiative. Consequently, this forum must be strengthened by providing for additional meetings on a continuing basis with the aim of stepping up the negotiations and bringing them to fruition at the earliest possible date.

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras request the Contadora Group to urge other States which are parties to the negotiations to make fresh efforts to accelerate and bring to a conclusion the negotiations on peace, security, democracy and development.

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras have decided to report on this meeting, held at Tegucigalpa, to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, through the intermediary of the representative of Costa Rica to that inter-American organization. They have likewise decided to inform the United Nations Security Council on the outcome of the meeting through the intermediary of the representative of Honduras to the United Nations.

Lastly, our Governments affirm their Latin American orientation, it being understood that the solutions sought represent an original reality within a perspective which reflects a genuinely democratic approach.

DOCUMENT S/17381*

Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the note dated 2 August 1985 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

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

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

ANNEX

Note dated 2 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following.

Today, 2 August 1985, at 3 p.m., forces of the Sandinist People's Army occupied and cleared out another of the principal bases main-

tained by the mercenary organization ARDE in Nicaraguan territory in the Sarapiquí sector, in San Juan River. As a result of this operation, dozens of mercenaries who had been in that base crossed over into Costa Rican territory, where they occupied military positions from which they are attacking the positions of the Nicaraguan army.

It should be noted that there is a civil guard post near this sector but that so far no steps have been taken to prevent the attacks on Nicaraguan territory and to subdue and disarm the groups of mercenaries in Costa Rican territory.

In view of the gravity of these facts, the Government of Nicaragua is compelled to submit a very strong protest to the Government of Costa Rica. The Government of Nicaragua considers it virtually impossible that the Costa Rican authorities should be unaware of the facts we are denouncing. It is therefore all the more inexplicable that the groups of mercenaries should be able to attack our national territory with impunity without any action being taken by the Costa Rican authorities to prevent the commission of these illegal acts.

The Government of Nicaragua considers that as a matter of urgency the Government of Costa Rica should immediately instruct the authorities of the sector concerned to put an end to the attacks on our territory and to capture the mercenaries who are in Costa Rican territory, in accordance with the appropriate obligations of international law.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/940-S/17381.

Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[5 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made on 24 July 1985 at Dakar by Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the state of emergency in South Africa.

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

(Signed) Amadou BA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Senegal
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 24 July 1985 at Dakar by the President of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity
The segregationist Government of South Africa, increasingly per-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/530-S/17382.

plexed by the scope and persistence of the resistance of our black brothers to its policy of *apartheid*, recently decreed a state of emergency

Consequently, the security forces, given free rein, are acting in the most arbitrary manner, oppressing, arresting and killing people who are merely claiming their most elementary rights as human beings. Africa unanimously calls the international community to witness and places it before its responsibilities.

It calls upon those who experienced and so courageously fought against nazism, in the interest of mankind as a whole, to remember, to react and above all to adopt the appropriate sanctions, especially economic sanctions, so that *apartheid* may suffer the same fate as its sinister predecessor.

I appeal to public opinion and especially to the Governments of the countries to which the Charter of the United Nations entrusts primary responsibility for the establishment of peace in the world

The Government of South Africa and its accomplices should not be mistaken. That country, and our planet itself, will never know real peace until *apartheid* has been completely eliminated.

Africa, through me, reaffirms its active solidarity with our brothers of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania in their just struggle and reiterates its determination to apply the measures it has just decided upon at Addis Ababa, with a view to the total eradication of this shame of our century, *apartheid*.

DOCUMENT S/17383*

Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 August 1985]

Further to my letter dated 16 July 1985 [S/17343], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as false and baseless the allegations made by the Kabul authorities that, on 26, 27 and 29 July 1985, the Pakistan armed forces had fired on Barikot in the Kunarha province, as a result of which three persons were killed and four others injured. Pakistan's rejection of the allegations was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad on 4 August.

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/40/531-S/17383.

**Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Japan
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[5 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 31 July 1985 by the Director-General for Public Information and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, on South Africa's proclamation of a state of emergency.

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

(Signed) Yasuo NOGUCHI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Statement issued on 31 July 1985 by the Director-General for Public Information
and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan**

The Government of Japan expresses its deep regret that the Government of the Republic of South Africa, where frequent violent anti-apartheid protests are resulting in heavy casualties, proclaimed on 21 July 1985 a state of emergency in its 36 magisterial districts and is attempting to solve the situation with this high-handed measure.

The Government of Japan hereby affirms its strong desire that the Government of the Republic of South Africa will abolish its apartheid policy and urges all concerned to make whole-hearted efforts to find a peaceful solution to the situation.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/532-S/17384.

DOCUMENT S/17386*

Letter dated 5 August 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[6 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the letter dated 31 July 1985 from the President of Costa Rica, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, addressed to the President of Nicaragua, Commandante Daniel Ortega.

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

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

ANNEX

**Letter dated 31 July 1985 from the President of Costa Rica
addressed to the President of Nicaragua**

In view of the events which occurred on 26 July 1985, near Barra del Colorado and Agua Dulce, in the extreme north-eastern region of our country, when Nicaraguan aircraft penetrated Costa Rican territory and launched projectiles without regard for the sovereignty of our country, I wish to express to you our feelings of deepest indignation at the repeated attempts by your Government to carry into the territory of Costa Rica the Nicaraguan military activities aimed at ending the civil war going on in Nicaragua. I wish to lodge an equally strong protest against the statement attributed to you to the effect that the aircraft

which violated the territory of Costa Rica on that occasion came from our own land. That statement is false, as you know, and consequently can be explained only by a desire to conceal the aggression and deny our neutrality and devotion to peace by attributing to the Government which I represent aggressive intentions vis-à-vis Nicaragua which do not and could not exist.

Both the violation of our airspace and the attempt to conceal it must be added to the long list of attacks on Costa Rica by the Nicaraguan military forces. Consequently, the statements frequently made by high officials of your Government to the effect that our persistent and steadfast defence of our national sovereignty is the result of pressure by other States are out of place and constitute an offence against the national dignity of Costa Rica.

You state that Costa Rica has been pressured to break off relations with Nicaragua, but I state categorically that we have not been subjected to any pressure and would not accept it. Nevertheless, statements of this kind will not prevent Costa Rica from taking the decisions necessary in order to defend its national sovereignty and dignity.

We interpret the statements you have made today as a threat of war against our country. The world should take note that a nation which unilaterally demilitarized itself 36 years ago, which has no army, which has never attacked a neighbouring country and which has declared to the world its devotion to peace is being threatened with war. Consequently, I call upon you to make an effort to ensure that our two peoples may maintain their traditional cordial friendly relations and that Costa Rica may persist unswervingly in its desire to live in peace with neighbouring States, without that peace or the neutrality that we have announced to the world being distributed by acts of your Government.

I make this statement to you with great regret, without prejudice to the fact that my Government possesses other means of ensuring respect for the integrity of our national territory.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/941-S/17386.

DOCUMENT S/17387

Letter dated 6 August 1985 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[7 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the letter dated 6 August 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, concerning the provocative military manoeuvres that the armed forces of the United States are carrying out jointly with the armed forces of Egypt on the eastern border of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1985 FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUREAU FOR
FOREIGN LIAISON OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to draw the attention of the Security Council to the United States-Egyptian military manoeuvres known as "Bright Star" which began this week and are being carried out by the Rapid Development Force and air and naval forces, including the nuclear aircraft-carrier *Nimitz* and B-52 strategic aircraft, together with token forces of the Egyptian army, in areas along the border with Libya.

We consider these exercises to be a threat to the peace and security of the region. They constitute an act of provocation against the Jamahiriya and form an integral part of the United States policy of terror against small nations.

The United States of America and the Egyptian régime have undertaken periodic military manoeuvres, always using the western desert as the theatre for such operations rather than other parts of Egypt. This is an indication that these manoeuvres are intended to threaten and intimidate the Libyan Arab people. They are further proof of the oppression and neglect experienced by the population of this area, which the Egyptian régime has condemned to underdevelopment as a result of the continuous destruction caused by these manoeuvres. If they so wished, the United Nations and its various organs could learn of the suffering of these people by hearing statements from the secretaries of the Basic Popular Congresses in the area.

This area has been consistently chosen as the theatre for United States-Egyptian manoeuvres, not by chance but precisely with the intention of terrifying the Libyan people and threatening the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with interference in its internal affairs.

Such acts form part of the United States policy aimed at spreading fear and terror throughout the world and threatening the peace and security of third world States. These manoeuvres constitute but one element of the United States political strategy aimed at subjecting the peoples of the world to United States domination and hegemony.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya therefore calls to the attention of the Security Council these acts of aggression, which it considers a threat to the peace and security of the region. The Council must accordingly exercise its responsibilities with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security.

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

DOCUMENT S/17388*

Letter dated 8 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[8 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué dated 7 August 1985 issued by the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua concerning the kidnapping of about 50 people, including 29 United States citizens of the United States organization Witness for Peace and some 18 Nicaraguan

and foreign journalists who were travelling along the San Juan River on a peace mission.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/942-S/17388.

**Communiqué dated 7 August 1985 issued by the Ministry
of External Relations of Nicaragua**

The Government of Nicaragua recently received from the United States organization Witness for Peace a request for permission to travel along the San Juan River on a peace mission. The Government granted that request, but warned those concerned of the risks involved in that gesture of Christian solidarity, owing to the presence of mercenary groups in Costa Rican territory.

Since this journey along the San Juan River was announced, members of the mercenary organization ARDE [*Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática*] in San José, Costa Rica, have threatened to fire on the Witness for Peace group, but the United States Christians nevertheless maintained their decision to carry out their peace mission.

On 7 August 1985, at about 7.45 a.m., representatives of the Christian group in Managua, who were maintaining continuous radio contact with the group travelling along the river, informed our Government that mer-

cenary groups based in Costa Rican territory were firing on them and ordering them to enter the territory of the neighbouring country, in the Machuca sector, 17 kilometres west of La Penca.

About 50 people have been kidnapped, including 29 United States citizens who are members of Witness for Peace and some 18 Nicaraguan and foreign journalists who were covering the Christian mission.

The Government of Nicaragua holds the United States Government responsible for these events, as the promoter and director of these mercenary and terrorist groups, and considers them responsible for the physical and moral integrity of those kidnapped. It likewise appeals to the Government of Costa Rica to begin immediately taking the necessary action to free the kidnapped and capture the mercenary groups.

The Government of Nicaragua has given specific instructions to its troops stationed in the sector near the border with Costa Rica not to respond to attacks or provocative action by the mercenary groups installed in Costa Rican territory, so as not to provide any pretext that could be used to the detriment of the United States and Nicaraguan hostages kidnapped by the ARDE terrorist groups.

DOCUMENT S/17389*

**Letter dated 9 August 1985 from the representative of Lebanon
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: French]
[9 August 1985]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the subject dealt with by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in his letter of 31 July 1985 [S/17375], is entirely outside the competence of that Committee and has nothing to do with the Palestinian people's exercise of its inalienable rights.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/537-S/17389.

DOCUMENT S/17390*

Letter dated 9 August 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[9 August 1985]*

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 12.45 p.m. on 3 August 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"At 2.20 p.m. on 26 July 1985, four aeroplanes of the Pakistan Air Force, via Peshawar and Parachinar,

with speeds from 600 to 700 kilometres per hour and 4,500 metres altitude, flew 4 kilometres deep into the Achen Wechragam area of Nengrahar province of the Afghan territory. After flying 3 kilometres for one minute, they returned east, back to Pakistan.

"Furthermore, the Pakistan military forces on 26, 27 and 29 July opened fire on residential areas of Barikot, Kunarha province, with heavy machine-guns including reactive bullets, which resulted in the martyrdom of three persons, the injury of four persons and the destruction of several residential houses.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/538-S/17390.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seriously condemns these aggressions of the Pakistan military forces and severely protests over them to the Government of Pakistan. It is further mentioned that the Pakistan military authorities must put an immediate end to such aggressions which have no result but to increase tension in the frontier areas; otherwise, the responsibility of their dangerous consequences shall be borne by the militaristic 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) Ali Ahmad JOUSHAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17391*

Letter dated 9 August 1985 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made on 2 August 1985 by Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, on the state of emergency in South Africa.

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

(Signed) S. WIRYONO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 2 August 1985 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia

The latest developments in South Africa have once again showed that the Pretoria régime's use of force and other arbitrary measures has resulted in the death of hundreds among the majority black population. These measures to suppress the struggle against the system of *apartheid*, which triggered the proclamation of a state of emergency in 36 districts and followed by arbitrary arrests of 1,273 people, 200 of whom are freedom fighters, showed that the South African régime has no intention of resolving the conflict peacefully. That régime even has long spurned what has become a world-wide demand to abolish the policy of *apartheid*, which is incompatible with humanitarian principles and justice.

The latest events further demonstrate that some Western countries that have so far tended to tolerate Pretoria's policy have finally begun to realize and show an attitude more in line with the great majority of the world which abhor *apartheid*. This has naturally strengthened the position of those States which for a long time have unequivocally condemned the racial policies of the South African Government.

Indonesia strongly condemns the South African régime's actions and demands the immediate repeal of the state of emergency. We call upon the international community to take concrete measures jointly to implement the voluntary economic sanctions and to abide by the embargo on military supplies, until *apartheid* is abolished and the majority black population of South Africa secure equal rights and coexist peacefully with the white population.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/539-S/17391.

DOCUMENT S/17392*

Letter dated 8 August 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/Spanish]
[12 August 1985]

I wish to express the utmost concern at grave recent developments in Israeli policies and practices affecting the rights of the Palestinian people.

According to *The New York Times* of 5 August 1985, the Israeli Cabinet voted on 4 August to reinstate its policies of "administrative detention" without trial and deportation of persons who are considered "security risks".

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/540-S/17392.

The revived policy has reportedly already been used to detain Mr. Ziad Abu Eain for six months without trial.

According to the same report, the Cabinet also decided to authorize the closing down of newspapers that violate censorship regulations and are considered to have "incited terrorist attacks". According to *Ha'aretz* of 2 August, the newspaper *Al-Sha'b* for example, was closed for three days for publishing an announcement of a funeral for two Arabs who were found dead in their car, killed by explosive material.

The Cabinet further decided to expand prisons in the occupied territories.

Of further concern is new legislation submitted to the Knesset, which according to a report in *Le Monde* of 1 August, seeks to bar any contacts between Israeli citizens and the Palestine Liberation Organization, under penalty of up to three years in gaol and a fine.

In addition to these legislative developments, the Israeli authorities have recently taken several repressive and discriminatory measures against Palestinians. I wish to refer in particular to the recent closing of Al-Najah University in Nablus for two months, as reported in *The New York Times* of 3 August; the repeated closing of the Al-Hakawati theatre in East Jerusalem, as reported in *The Jerusalem Post* of 28 July; and the decision of the Kiryat Arab council to dismiss all Arab workers employed by the town and to accord preference to businesses employing Jews only, as reported in *The New York Times* of 5 August.

It is clear that these measures, which have been accompanied by escalating violence, are designed to stifle all forms of political, economic and cultural activity by

the Palestinian people and thus to pressure them into emigrating from their land, with a view to facilitating its eventual annexation by Israel. Such measures can only further exacerbate tensions and conflict in the area, thus posing a growing threat to international peace and security.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People has repeatedly expressed its utmost concern at such policies and practices, which constitute a grave violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and of the international obligations of Israel and which pose a serious obstacle to international efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Palestine question, the core of the Middle East conflict.

In conclusion, I should like 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

DOCUMENT S/17393

Letter dated 11 August 1985 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[12 August 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I should like to refer to the letter dated 6 August 1985 addressed to you by Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/17387] and to state the following facts:

1. The Libyan reaction, unfortunately, falls into a familiar and repeated pattern. We read its like, submitted with similar timing two years ago, on 6 August 1983 [S/15912]. At that time, the Egyptian Mission addressed a letter to you correcting the historical errors and removing the biased distortions contained in the Libyan letter referred to. The response of the Egyptian Government was unequivocal and definitive, as contained in the letter dated 15 August from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council [S/15925].

2. It is saddening that the comprehension of unadorned, objective facts is not the ideal of the Libyan leaders, who have used the same words and repeated the same baseless accusations without the slightest deliberation or consideration. However, throughout the elapsed period, not one word of the Libyan letter concerning the alleged aggression and the alleged threat to peace and security in the region has proved to be true, which demolishes all of the fallacies and refutes all of the lies.

3. Egypt, as a sovereign State, has the absolute right to ensure for itself all means of improving its defensive capabilities in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and interna-

tional law. It is certain that the joint military exercises taking place in Egyptian territory have the goal of training the Egyptian armed forces within the framework of training programmes in order to enable them to engage in the legitimate defence of their country.

4. Egypt harbours no enmity towards any State, respects the sovereignty of other States and abides by the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs. It is, at the same time and to the same degree, most anxious to ensure respect by others for the principles of political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs.

5. In this context, we refer to the statements made in our letter dated 15 August 1983 in response to biased attempts at distortion and we reaffirm, without our feeling any need to enter into quibbling, our strongest adherence to our rights of full sovereignty over our territory, our complete rejection of any attempt to interfere in our internal affairs or to impose upon us any foreign tutelage, and our commitment to the principles of international law, legitimacy and the Charter of the United Nations.

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

(Signed) Mohammed Ibrahim SHAKER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17394*

Letter dated 10 August 1985 from the representative of Peru
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué issued on 29 July 1985 by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay on the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. Alan García Pérez as Constitutional President of Peru.

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

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Acting Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 29 July 1985 by the Governments of
Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay have received the text of the communiqué [S/17350, annex] issued at the conclusion of the meeting held on 21 and 22 July 1985 at Contadora Island, Republic of Panama, and, concurring with the contents of that communiqué, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of these countries place themselves at the disposal of the Contadora Group for consultations on matters in which they can be helpful.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/943-S/17394.

DOCUMENT S/17395*

Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[12 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the information bulletin issued by the Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group on 9 August 1985, at the conclusion of their visit to the five countries of Central America.

I request you to circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) David SAMUDIO
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Information bulletin issued at Panama City on 9 August 1985 by the
Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members
of the Contadora Group

The Deputy Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group, Guillermo Fernández de Soto of Colombia, Ricardo Valero of Mexico, José María Cabrera of Panama and Germán Nava Carrillo of Venezuela, made a working visit to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador during the

period between 3 and 8 August 1985. Prior to that time, they had met in Panama on 1 and 2 August with a view to carrying out the appropriate preparatory work.

The visit was carried out in fulfilment of the agreements made by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group as a result of the meeting they held on 21 and 22 July 1985. On that occasion, it was decided [see S/17350, annex] that the Deputy Ministers for External Relations should seek out the views and comments of the Central American Governments in connection with pending matters relating to the Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex], specifically those concerning the chapter on security, and other subsidiary arrangements, with a view to completing the final formulation of the Act and thereby making possible the early signature of that political and legal instrument.

Among the joint actions included by the Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group in their communiqué of 22 July, they invited the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to initiate, in Panama, during the early days of the month of August, talks aimed at finding effective and lasting solutions for the tensions in the frontier region between the two countries, within the framework of the Contadora negotiations, which also agreed with resolution CP/RES.432(623/85), unanimously adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States at its meeting of 11 July 1985.

Throughout their travels in the Central American region, the Deputy Ministers for External Relations emphasized that the agreements of the Contadora Group constitute an integral solution to the aggravation of the regional situation, and accordingly, they pointed to the need for adopting specific measures designed to promote détente. They also expressed the view that those measures not only were valuable in them-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/545-S/17395.

elves but also produced a favourable framework for continuing the peace-making process.

The action of the Deputy Ministers for External Relations was carried out through prolonged working meetings at each of the Central American Ministries of External Relations. They also had an opportunity to exchange views with the highest authorities of the Central American countries.

The visit to the five Central American countries made it possible to gain a precise understanding of the present regional situation. At the same time, in most cases, they gathered valuable comments and opinions useful for their efforts at diplomatic harmonization. It was made clear once again how valuable and important dialogue is as an effective means for understanding and negotiating, which the Contadora Group has always promoted for the purpose of finding solutions that would guarantee the fundamental and legitimate interests of the five Central

American countries. The growing manifestations of support and solidarity on the part of the Latin American community of nations constitute a favourable framework for détente in Central America and stimulate the process in favour of peace and co-operation in the region, to which the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela have committed their will and their actions in this fraternal atmosphere.

The Deputy Ministers for External Relations expressed their conviction that their action would help to create conditions for continuing the negotiations on regional agreement, as well as the promotion of stable and lasting solutions to the disputes and conflicts which have conspicuously and dangerously separated neighbouring countries in recent times.

Upon returning to their countries, they will immediately inform their respective Ministers for External Relations concerning the results of their action, in order to determine further activities aimed at attaining the objectives fixed by the Contadora Group.

DOCUMENT S/17396*

Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[13 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 12 August 1985 from Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

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

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

ANNEX

Note dated 12 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

The Government of Nicaragua recently received from the United States organization Witness for Peace a request for permission to travel along the San Juan River on a peace mission. The Government granted that request, but warned those concerned of the risks involved in that gesture of Christian solidarity, owing to the presence of mercenary groups in Costa Rican territory.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/944-S/17396.

After the journey along the San Juan River was announced, members of the terrorist organization ARDE [*Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática*] at San José, Costa Rica, threatened to fire on the Witness for Peace group, but the United States Christians nevertheless maintained their decision to carry out their peace mission.

On 7 August 1985, at about 7.45 a.m., representatives of the Christian group in Managua, who were maintaining continuous radio contact with the group travelling along the San Juan River, informed our Government that mercenary groups based in Costa Rican territory were firing on them and ordering them to enter the territory of the neighbouring country, in the Machuca sector, 17 kilometres west of La Penca.

Forty-seven people were kidnapped, including 29 United States citizens who are members of Witness for Peace and 18 Nicaraguan and foreign journalists who were covering the Christian mission.

The United States citizens, who were freed on 8 August, confirmed that they had been kidnapped by members of ARDE, headed by the rebel leader Noel Boniche Quintanilla, a known member of that organization, as could be demonstrated. All these events, which occurred in Costa Rican territory, confirm once again the terrorist character of the mercenary groups financed by the Government of the United States. Moreover, the kidnapping took place shortly after the United States Congress approved \$27 million to continue the illegal war against Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua, considering that the Government of the United States, through its Central Intelligence Agency, bears the main responsibility for the kidnapping of these United States citizens and the journalists who were accompanying them, lodges a formal and extremely strong protest and at the same time once again calls on the United States authorities to act in a manner consistent with their widely publicized anti-terrorist campaign and cease supporting all these mercenary organizations, whose objective has been and continues to be the promotion of terrorism against the Nicaraguan population.

DOCUMENT S/17397

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

[Original: Arabic]
[13 August 1985]

I have the honour to convey to you the reply of the Iraqi Government to the allegations made in the letters from the representative of Iran [S/17299 and S/17306 of 20 and 23 June 1985].

The accusations made in the letter of 20 June from the representative of Iran concerning a visit made by an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team to Iranian refugees in the Meisan area, and the allega-

tions contained therein that Iraq is implementing a policy of "detention and captivity of civilian Iranians", are false and groundless. It is well known that the civilian inhabitants induced to migrate from Iran to Iraq have left their towns and villages either as a result of fear of oppression by the Iranian authorities or in flight from the violence of combat, and have sought refuge in Iraq. Iraq informed the ICRC team in Baghdad in a note dated 14 February 1983 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it was fully prepared to facilitate the team's task of returning them to their towns and villages. Moreover, these Iranian citizens, whom Iraq considered as refugees covered by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,¹ have, in addition to the freedom of movement and action within Iraq, absolute freedom to leave Iraq for a third State agreeing to receive them. Several hundred such persons have, indeed, asked to leave Iraq and seek asylum in other countries.

As it has previously informed ICRC and the United Nations mission, Iraq renews its assurances that it is fully prepared to return all such civilian refugees to Iran or to facilitate their travel to another country in accordance with their wishes and under the supervision of ICRC or any other neutral body.

The accusations made in the letter of 23 June, containing news reported by "the Islamic Republic News Agency from Damascus" of the execution of certain Iraqi prisoners of war (POWs) or their not being handed over to their families, are likewise false and absolutely groundless. All of the disabled Iraqi POWs who have returned to Iraq have been handed over to their families after undergoing medical examination and receiving treatment following the savage acts of torture to which they were subjected in Iran and after their having suffered greatly from the inadequate conditions in the prisoner-of-war camps, particularly health conditions.

That the Iranian régime should resort to such allegations and fabrications is, undoubtedly, so that it may use them as a pretext for not handing over disabled Iraqi POWs in future, thereby evading its obligations under the above-mentioned Geneva Convention.

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

(Signed) Ismat KILIANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17398*

Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the representative of Uruguay to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[13 August 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that on 10 August 1985 the Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay issued a press release in connection with the present situation in South Africa. The text of the press release is annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and the annexed press release as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Humberto GOYEN ALVEZ
Alternate Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release dated 10 August 1985 issued by the Government of Uruguay

The Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in the face of the events now taking place in the Republic of South Africa, which are a matter of common knowledge and which are claiming a growing number of innocent victims of racial violence, states the following:

1. Faithful to the tradition of our people, which has, ever since the emancipation process itself, rejected any theoretical or practical manifestation of racism, a tradition strengthened throughout our independent life and now constituting an unrenounceable heritage of our national values, it declares its most resolute condemnation of these actions, which, in the context of the system of *apartheid*, violate the human rights of the people of South Africa and disregard the ceaseless appeals of the international community for an end to that racist régime, which the United Nations has branded a crime against humanity;

2. It is firmly determined to comply strictly with the mandates arising out of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the system, including all their consequences;

3. It urges the South African Government to desist from the practices which prevent its people from living in dignity, with full exercise of the rights established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by all the international instruments that protect those rights.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/547-S/17398.

DOCUMENT S/17400

**Letter dated 14 August 1985 from the representative of the United States of America
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[14 August 1985]*

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 6 August 1985, addressed to you by Mr. Ali A. Treiki, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [S/17387].

I wish to inform the members of the Security Council that the charges contained in that letter are unfounded and misleading.

For the Council's information, "Bright Star 85" is a bilateral combined land, naval and air training exercise which will enable the United States and Egyptian forces to benefit from each other's expertise. United States forces are participating at the invitation of the Government of Egypt and will depart at the conclusion of the exercise.

"Bright Star 85" is the third such exercise in Egypt and has been in the planning stages for over two years. It is part of an ongoing exercise programme. It is not in response to any current situation in the area.

"Bright Star 85" is not directed against any other State. It is fully in accord with existing international law and poses no threat to the security of other States in the region.

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

*(Signed) Herbert S. OKUN
Acting Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17401*

**Letter dated 14 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[15 August 1985]*

Further to my letter dated 5 August 1985 [S/17383], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 10 August. On that date, at 0750 hours, Pakistan standard time, 13 rounds of artillery were fired from the Afghanistan side, which landed inside Pakistan territory between Arawali and Lakka Tigga post, approximately 22 miles south-east of Parachinar. As a result of the shelling, one Afghan refugee was killed. The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on 11 August and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

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/40/554-S/17401.

DOCUMENT S/17402*

Letter dated 15 August 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[15 August 1985]*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the decree signed by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil on 9 August 1985, which imposes

voluntary sanctions against South Africa, in the spirit of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The Brazilian Government would appreciate the circulation of this letter as well as of the aforementioned text

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/555-S/17402.

as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Henrique R. VALLE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Brazil
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Presidential decree dated 9 August 1985

The President of the Republic, using the powers conferred upon him by article 81, item III, of the Constitution,

Considering that the *apartheid* régime is in flagrant contravention of the principles of democracy and racial harmony existing in Brazil and thus merits the just repulsion of the most varied sectors of Brazilian society,

Considering that the policy of *apartheid* assaults the conscience and dignity of humanity, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Having in mind United Nations Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by which the Council imposed a mandatory embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa,

Considering also all other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly as well as of the Security Council, particularly Security Council resolutions 473 (1980), 558 (1984), 566 (1985) and 569 (1985), in which Member States are urged to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa by reason of the policy of *apartheid* of the Government of that country,

Recalling that Brazil has been scrupulously abiding by the prohibition of arms sales to South Africa,

Recalling also that Brazil has been following a policy of curbing all contacts with South Africa in the fields of sports, culture and art, as recommended by the United Nations,

Taking into account the deterioration of the situation in South Africa and the violent repression unleashed by that Government against the legitimate claims of the black South African population, which has incurred the severe condemnation of national and international public opinion,

Considering, therefore, the advisability of consolidating in a single legal instrument the political decisions and administrative measures taken by the Brazilian Government with regard to the application of mandatory or voluntary sanctions against South Africa.

Decreets:

Article 1

Any activities involving cultural, artistic or sportive exchange with South Africa are prohibited.

Article 2

The export of petroleum and its by-products to South Africa and to the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia is prohibited.

Article 3

It is prohibited to supply South Africa with arms and related *matériel* of any kind, including sales or transfers of arms and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, as well as spare parts for any of the above-mentioned products.

Article 4

Likewise prohibited is supplying South Africa with equipment, material, licences and patents for the manufacture and maintenance of the products cited in article 3 of this decree.

Article 5

The shipment and trans-shipment, under any grounds or conditions whatsoever, of such equipment or materials as cited in articles 3 and 4 of this decree, if bound for South Africa or the Territory of illegally occupied Namibia, are hereby prohibited throughout the national territory, including the airspace and territorial sea.

Sole paragraph. Any violation of the terms of this article shall result in the apprehension and confiscation of the goods in question.

Article 6

The Ministries and other competent public administration departments shall take the necessary measures to guarantee the implementation of the terms of this decree.

Article 7

Any and all provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Brasilia, 9 August 1985, 164th Year of Independence and 97th Year of the Republic.

DOCUMENT S/17403*

Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 August 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10 a.m. on 14 August 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The militaristic Government of Pakistan, in connection with its baseless accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again alleged that, on 10 August 1985, aggression and firing of artillery have taken place at Arawali and Lakka Tigga near Parachinar. The Government of the Democratic

Republic of Afghanistan, after a complete investigation, has regarded the allegation of the militaristic Government of Pakistan void of fact and has decisively rejected it. The Government of Afghanistan points out that the Pakistan authorities should put an end to their slander, the result of which is nothing but the deterioration of the condition in the frontiers between 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) Ali Ahmad JOUSHAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/556-S/17403.

Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

(Original: Spanish)
[16 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith two letters, dated 15 August (annex I) and 16 August 1985 (annex II), from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

In the annex to our previous letter dated 24 July [S/17353], the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, provided a chronology of the incidents which occurred during the month of July 1985, to which are now added those reported in the annexes to this letter.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annexes, which have already been transmitted to the Organization of American States, to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Héctor ZELAYA COLMAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Letter dated 15 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I am writing to inform you of yet another violation of Honduran territory, perpetrated by four members of the Sandinist People's Army, armed with AK-47 rifles and hand-grenades, who, around midday on 12

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/945-S/17404.

Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General

(Original: French)
[16 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, following the latest developments in South Africa.

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

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Permanent Representative of Senegal
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/557-S/17405.

August 1985, entered our territory at the place called Las Manos, in San Marcos de Colón district, Choluteca department, and threatened the lives of two poor labourers, Vidal Betancourt Oseguera and Fermín Mondragón, robbing them of a mule, a horse, a watch, some cash and a revolver. After committing this act of banditry and pillage, they returned to Nicaraguan territory.

This is yet another act which demonstrates the aggressive attitude of the Government of Nicaragua, which cannot control the acts of pillage committed by members of its army. My Government protests vehemently and reiterates its appeal that you should reflect upon these events and should not permit such actions to jeopardize relations between our countries.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 16 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I am writing to inform you of the following incident.

On Wednesday, 14 August 1985, at 11.30 a.m., troops of the Sandinist People's Army entered Honduran territory at the place called La Laguna in El Paraíso department.

The group which penetrated into our territory was composed of 10 men, who ambushed a Honduran patrol belonging to the sixth infantry battalion, killing Sergeant Pedro Mondragón Rostrán and seriously wounding a soldier, Ricardo Henríquez Colindres.

This is the second act of aggression committed this week by troops of the Sandinist People's Army inside Honduran territory, which indicates that your enlightened Government is intensifying its campaign of attacks against our national sovereignty. We are not prepared to suffer any further loss of life and will therefore take vigorous action to repulse such unjustified acts of aggression. My Government protests against this new act of aggression and treacherous attack by the troops of the Sandinist People's Army in Honduran territory and demands a prompt apology for those acts.

I ask that, once and for all, the desire for peace which your Government fraudulently professes be translated into tangible actions demonstrating in the negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group a firm commitment to maintaining respectful relations with neighbouring countries.

ANNEX

Statement by the President of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, following the latest developments in South Africa

Although his speech was eagerly awaited and although there had been a widespread chorus of international censure which had grown louder since the proclamation of the state of emergency, South African President Pieter Botha has once again shown how far obstinacy in blindness and persistence in despising human beings by reason of their race can lead.

Even in the eyes of those whose condemnation of *apartheid* had thus far been rather mild and who had therefore refused to adopt mandatory economic sanctions against the segregationist régime, the general turbulence of the present internal situation in South Africa offered President Botha the opportunity, for once, to grasp the true sense and

scope of events and anticipate them by taking specific action for the total and definitive renunciation of *apartheid* before being compelled by force to do so some day, a day which is no longer so far away.

Unfortunately, nothing of the sort happened. No specific measures were announced. On the contrary, the President of South Africa went so far as to deny the existence of the black majority, since in his view South Africa was composed of several minorities. Mr. Botha did not even shrink back from contradictions. In the same speech, he actually rejected the principle of universal suffrage in his country on the ground that it would lead to domination by one group over another.

And to cap it all, the President of South Africa reaffirmed the necessity for bantustans and even rejected the creation of a fourth chamber, which would not satisfy the black majority in any case. It is thus clear that his speech is merely beating a dead horse.

The Organization of African Unity, speaking through me, expresses its profound indignation and its deep disappointment at such a state of affairs. It solemnly reaffirms its support, more resolute than ever, for the black majority in South Africa, for the valiant freedom fighters who

form the liberation movements of South Africa and for the front-line countries.

I am convinced that such sugar-coating will never succeed in disarming or catching off guard the internal resistance which has today taken on an unprecedented scope and magnitude.

The Organization of African Unity appeals once more to international public opinion and to the Governments of the Western countries, to which South Africa has just proved its bad faith and its persistent blindness. We ask them for greater understanding of the just cause of the South African peoples and for increased moral, material and diplomatic assistance for their struggle, so that mandatory economic sanctions, which alone are capable of making the supporters of *apartheid* see the light, may be adopted.

This is the only way to save from irreparable disaster a region which is vital for the balance of the planet and peace in the world.

Wisdom commands us all at this crucial moment to draw on the human spirit's inexhaustible resources of clear vision and generosity before it is too late.

DOCUMENT S/17406*

Letter dated 19 August 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, issued on 19 August 1985, concerning the situation in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this statement 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 19 August 1985 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Thailand hereby wishes to express its grave concern at the continuing violence and unrest brought about by the imposition of the state of emergency on 20 July 1985 by the Pretoria régime in 36 South African townships and the unabated acts of violence and detention without trial of the opponents of *apartheid*.

As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Thailand has been closely following the deteriorating situation in South Africa and feels compelled by these recent events in that country strongly to condemn once again the evil policy and the oppressive practices of *apartheid*. Thailand thereby reiterates its solidarity with the oppressed black people in South Africa and fully supports the just struggle for their legitimate rights and racial equality.

Thailand demands that the Pretoria régime lift the state of emergency immediately, end all acts of repression against the black people and take heed of the demands from the international community to abolish the abhorrent policy and practices of *apartheid*.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/559-S/17406.

DOCUMENT S/17407*

Letter dated 19 August 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 August 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of an appeal made by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, on 19 August 1985 for the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and to request that this be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Appeal made on 19 August 1985 by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, for the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela

The recent escalation of violence in South Africa is a matter of profound concern to the international community. Hundreds, if not thousands, of innocent lives have been lost, the poor majority black population has been further impoverished, the denial of human rights or any kind of freedom has been further accentuated by the imposition of a state of emergency in several districts inhabited by black people. All this is the direct result of the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist South African régime.

Violence is implicit in the theory and practice of racial bigotry, which is the essence of *apartheid*. To struggle against this tyranny is the natural and just response of the oppressed people of South Africa, it

* Also circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the symbol A/40/560 of 20 August 1985.

is our common cause. The man who personifies this struggle and its sufferings is Nelson Mandela, who has now been in solitary confinement for 23 years in a notorious prison in South Africa. It is astonishing that the South African Government expected this idealist to accept a number of humiliating conditions as the price for his release. They perhaps thought that after all these years of incarceration his spirit would be broken and he would settle for his personal "freedom" at the cost of his life-long ideals. His answer to the offer of a conditional release made by the Government in February this year is a moving testimony to his indomitable will. His reply, read out by his daughter at a rally, was: "I am in prison as a representative of the people and your organization, the African National Congress of South Africa, which was

banned. What freedom am I being offered while the organization of the people remains banned? I cherish my own freedom dearly but I care even more for your freedom from *apartheid*. I cannot sell my birthright nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of my people to be free".

South Africa must be made to see reason. It must be made to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally. The only way this can be done is to isolate the racists totally. It is futile to hope that co-operation in any manner with that régime will give anyone leverage or influence, so as to change things for the better.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all Governments to secure the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and his colleagues and to sever all contacts with the racist régime in Pretoria.

DOCUMENT S/17409*

Letter dated 20 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 August 1985]

Further to my letter dated 14 August 1985 [S/17401], 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 19 August. On that date, between 0620 and 0630 hours, Pakistan standard time, four Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace in the Parachinar area and dropped eight bombs on Khewas village which is located 10 miles north-west of Parachinar and 6 miles from the border. As a result of this bombardment, 8 Pakistan nationals were killed and 12 injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on the afternoon of 19 August and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack. 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/40/562-S/17409.

DOCUMENT S/17410*

Note verbale dated 19 August 1985 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[21 August 1985]

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, in reply to his note of 19 July 1985, has the honour to state the following.

In 1985 the peoples of the whole world are solemnly observing the fortieth anniversary of the victory in the Second World War over the forces of fascism and militarism, a victory to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution. That great victory created favourable conditions for a powerful upsurge in the anti-colonial national-liberation struggle of oppressed and dependent peoples and hastened the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

The adoption by the United Nations in 1960, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)] marked a radically new stage in the liberation struggle of peoples caught in the grip of colonial servitude. That

Declaration served as a powerful stimulus and provided moral and political support to the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence and for the creation of the necessary conditions for their independent development.

The Soviet Union supports the efforts of the United Nations to ensure that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is fully implemented in the very near future, without any exceptions or delays.

The most urgent problem of decolonization today is the task of granting genuine independence to Namibia, which has been illegally occupied by the racist régime of South Africa.

The Soviet Union takes a position for the Namibian people's early realization of its inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence based on the maintenance of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, for the immediate and complete withdrawal of South African troops and administration from Namibia and for the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/563-S/17410.

transfer of total power to the people of Namibia as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Soviet Union demands an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime and the immediate granting of genuine independence to Namibia in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions in their entirety, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Soviet Union supported the Council's resolution 566 (1985) and other United Nations resolutions in which the persistent attempts of the United States and South Africa to link the independence of Namibia to extraneous issues are rejected. It condemns and rejects attempts by the Pretoria authorities to seek a neo-colonialist solution of the Namibian problem by means of an "internal settlement" and the establishment of a puppet régime in Namibia.

The reason why the decisions of the United Nations, OAU and the forums of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in support of the just demands of the oppressed people of Namibia still have not been implemented lies in the fact that the obstructionist policy of the racist South African régime is being encouraged by the United States, a number of other Western countries and Israel, which consider that régime their "natural ally" and are maintaining, and even strengthening, relations based on "constructive engagement" with South Africa in the political, economic, financial and military fields.

Particularly dangerous is the increased assistance being given to the South African racists by several countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Israel in the creation and development of South Africa's nuclear potential.

The continuing manoeuvres of the United States and South Africa for the maintenance of the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and the establishment of a puppet régime in Namibia are aimed at undermining the basis for a political settlement as set down in the decisions of the United Nations, and primarily of the Security Council.

At the same time, the United States and the Pretoria régime are exerting undisguised pressure on the African countries in order to complicate the situation in southern Africa, to remove the problem of Namibia from the United Nations and to resolve it in the narrow mercenary interests of certain Western States.

It is the duty of the United Nations to put an end to the South African and United States manoeuvres which are preventing Namibia from attaining genuine independence. The whole process of the Namibian settlement must be under the constant and effective supervision of the Security Council.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns the continued plundering of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations of Western States and regards the illegal exploitation of such resources by foreign economic circles as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United

Nations and of the decisions of the competent United Nations bodies. The Soviet Union fully shares the view of African countries and of the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations that the actions of the Pretoria régime in respect of Namibia and in southern Africa as a whole, the keeping of the suffering Namibian people in colonial servitude by means of mass repression, South Africa's unceasing acts of aggression against independent African States and the maintenance of the barbarous policy of *apartheid* pose a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Soviet Union supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council [see resolution 39/50 B] for the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. The Soviet Union vigorously condemns the actions taken by the United States and other Western States to evade United Nations decisions concerning sanctions against South Africa and supports the proposal of African countries for the adoption by the Security Council of additional sanctions against South Africa, including the imposition of an embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to the racist Pretoria régime.

The competent organizations and departments of the Soviet Union are complying strictly with Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) regarding an arms embargo against South Africa, and with Council resolution 558 (1984), relating to the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.

In accordance with General Assembly recommendations and Security Council decisions, the Soviet Union does not maintain any relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields and, accordingly, has signed no treaties or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime.

In keeping with United Nations decisions, including the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union has given and will continue to give its full support to the just struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, which that people is waging for its liberation by every means at its disposal, including armed struggle.

The Soviet Union also supports the General Assembly's appeal at its thirty-ninth session [see resolution 39/50 A] to the international community to render support and assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of South Africa's constant acts of aggression, political and economic pressure and threats.

The Soviet Union has stood and will continue to stand firmly by all those who fight for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

The Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations requests that this note should be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 August 1985 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Foreign Minister of Australia, Mr. Bill Hayden, M.P., on measures taken by the Australian Government against South Africa following its review of recent developments in that country.

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) Cavan HOGUE
Acting Permanent Representative of Australia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made on 19 August 1985 by the
Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Cabinet met again today to review the situation in South Africa. It did so in the light of the decisions reached on 12 August concerning measures to be taken by the Australian Government and the statement made by South Africa's President Botha on 15 August.

Ministers expressed their grave concern and extreme disappointment that President Botha's statement was so negative and unhelpful. It did not offer the majority of the South African people a commitment to clear and defined progress towards a genuinely multiracial society. It held out little hope that the state of emergency will be lifted in the near future. It gave no commitment for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political detainees who will be necessary participants in any negotiations with the South African Government on black rights. Indeed, it failed to provide a credible basis upon which any representative black leaders could play an effective part in South Africa's political process. The statement missed the opportunity to create the atmosphere which could help lessen the present violence in South Africa.

Ministers were assisted in their discussions today by the Australian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Birch. They decided that Mr. Birch should return to South Africa in order that the Government should continue to have his advice on developments there, including steps the South African Government might take to implement its stated commitment to press ahead on a reform programme.

They noted that the South African President's statement was unlikely to bring about significant early reform and that effective action in the form of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council are unlikely to be achieved in the near future. Consequently, Ministers decided to confirm the measures that were previously agreed at their 12 August meeting.

Accordingly, the Government has decided that, while continuing to work closely with other Governments in the United Nations and Commonwealth contexts for positive action to foster peaceful change in South Africa, Australia will introduce a range of selective economic and other measures consistent with recent United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Ministers have decided that:

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs should develop a strategy to seek positive action in the United Nations context for effective sanctions against South Africa for presentation by the Prime Minister at the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau, including proposals for consideration at that meeting (and, if appropriate, the United Nations General Assembly) for:

(a) The appointment of a group of international authorities to advance proposals for the peaceful transition of South Africa to a multiracial society based on universal adult suffrage;

(b) The appointment of an international expert group to study how the suspension of new investment in South Africa might be implemented and co-ordinated.

2. Australia, conscious of the inadequacy of unilateral sanctions, should reaffirm its preparedness to work at the United Nations for the imposition of effective, mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

3. Australia's current policies on sporting contacts and civil aviation policies should be maintained.

4. Australia should maintain its diplomatic representation in South Africa at current levels but close the Trade Commission in Johannesburg from the end of September 1985.

5. Normal trade relations with South Africa should be maintained but official Government assistance should be avoided and the Government should also:

(a) Prohibit exports to South Africa of petroleum and petroleum products, computer hardware equipment and any other products known to be of use to the South African security forces;

(b) Prohibit the import from South Africa of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa and all arms, ammunition and military vehicles.

6. All new investment in South Africa by the Australian Government and public authorities should be suspended, except for that which is necessary to maintain Australian diplomatic and consular representation in South Africa.

7. All Australian banks and other financial institutions should be asked to suspend making new loans, either directly or indirectly, to borrowers in South Africa.

8. Direct investment in Australia by the South African Government or its agencies should be prohibited.

In addition, and as a corollary to an earlier Government decision to deny Government construction contracts to majority-owned South African firms operating in Australia, Ministers have decided:

(a) To place an embargo on all new Government contractual dealings with majority-owned South African firms for contracts above \$20,000;

(b) To terminate all export facilities available through Export Finance Insurance Corporation (EFIC), Export Market Development Grant Scheme (EMDGS), and Australian Overseas Projects Corporation (AOPC), and certain industry assistance to such firms;

(c) To avoid Government procurement of supplies from South African sources, save that necessary for the maintenance of Australian diplomatic and consular representation in South Africa; and

(d) To restrict Government sales of goods and services to South Africa. South African Government agencies are included in this embargo.

Furthermore, Ministers have decided that the way should be prepared, through amendments to be proposed to relevant legislation, for the facilities available through EFIC, EMDGS and AOPC, and tourism assistance under the Tourism Overseas Promotion Scheme, to be withdrawn in respect of South Africa at short notice in the light of the Government's assessment of developments in South Africa and international responses to these developments.

These measures should be viewed in the context of actions taken earlier against South Africa in such areas as civil aviation, sporting contacts, business conduct and positive programmes to help disadvantaged black South Africans. They show the Government's complete and unambiguous rejection of apartheid and its intention to demonstrate its rejection in as effective a way as possible.

Ministers emphasized that in implementing these further economic and other measures, the Government wished to contribute to international pressure to accelerate a process of reform and peaceful change in South Africa. Ministers saw the Government's actions as part of a graduated step-by-step process, with the pace and nature of any further

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/565-S/17411.

DOCUMENT S/17412*

Letter dated 21 August 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 August 1985]

I would like to bring to your attention the latest acts of murder by the PLO, and by the killers it inspires, in which innocent women and children were brutally attacked. These acts, standard practice for the PLO, underscore once again the deliberate and systematic way in which the terrorists choose their targets. It is clear from the manner in which these innocent people were murdered that women and children were intentionally sought out as targets. The latest victims include:

Miss Revital Sari, age 22, found shot to death near Bethlehem on 22 October 1984;

Mrs. Michal Cohen, age 29, found murdered near Beit Shemesh on 27 June 1985;

Miss Lea Elmakayis, age 19, found strangled to death in a cave near Mount Gilboa on 25 July;

Five children between the ages of 8 and 10 stabbed repeatedly in the face and neck in Jerusalem on 19 July [see S/17357].

As usual, the PLO boasted of its responsibility for each of these horrors. Indeed, the slaughter of women and children is a proud tradition in the PLO, firmly established in the massacre at Moshav Avivim (1970), the massacre at Ma'alot (1974), the massacre at Nahariya (1979) and the massacre at Kibbutz Misgav Am (1980).

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/567-S/17412.

DOCUMENT S/17414*

Letter dated 21 August 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 August 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 18 June 1985 [S/17285], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest acts of aggression against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity perpetrated by the Vietnamese forces illegally occupying Kampuchea as follows:

1. On 18 August, at 0830 hours, Vietnamese troops made an incursion into Thai territory and attacked with heavy weapons a Thai military position in the area of Ban Khot Sai, Klong Yai district, Trat province, seriously wounding four Thai military personnel and damaging one house. After the 45-minute clash with Thai military units, the intruding forces were repelled from Thai territory.

2. On the same day, at 1020 hours, Vietnamese troops, using heavy weapons, shelled the Klong Yai Market, Klong Yai district, killing three Thai villagers,

wounding six others and damaging four houses in the area.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these incursions and shellings into Thai territory which were deliberately committed by Vietnamese military forces in blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These Vietnamese acts of aggression have increased tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

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 and 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/40/568-S/17414.

DOCUMENT S/17415*

Letter dated 22 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[22 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué on the situation in South Africa issued by the Government of Nicaragua on 22 August 1985.

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

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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Government of Nicaragua
on 22 August 1985

The Government and people of Nicaragua condemn the most recent wave of repression and crime unleashed against the persecuted black population of South Africa by the Pretoria Government in reprisal for the popular uprising triggered by the imposition of an unjustified state of emergency, which is but one more manifestation of the *apartheid* system.

The *apartheid* régime, which is sinking deeper and deeper into the desperation of a declining power facing the determination and valour of a proud people, has resorted anew to the violence which it has institutionalized in the country, becoming more violent than ever and disregarding yet again the universal call for justice for that people.

Responsibility for the survival of *apartheid* cannot be separated from the consent of those who resist the imposition of political and economic sanctions, for which there exists ample justification. It is past time for talk; the time has come for action to end the long suffering of the South African people.

Our people, which is also a victim of State terrorism, cannot but side with the people's resistance and reaffirm its total support for the African National Congress of South Africa, which, in what are already the final stages of its struggle, is unfalteringly leading its people towards freedom and liberation.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/571-S/17415.

DOCUMENT S/17416*

Letter dated 21 August 1985 from the representative of Senegal
to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[22 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairperson of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the South African Government's intention to execute, on Wednesday, 21 August 1985, the black militant Benjamin Maloisse, who has been accused and falsely convicted of the murder of a South African police officer.

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

(Signed) Massamba SARRÉ
Permanent Representative of Senegal
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the President of Senegal and current Chairman
of the Organization of African Unity

Isolated and condemned by the entire international community for the abject policy of *apartheid* in which they persist, their bloody and massive repression having become an everyday occurrence, the racist authorities of Pretoria are planning to take a new step by executing tomorrow, Wednesday, 21 August 1985, the black militant Benjamin Maloisse, who has been accused and falsely convicted of the murder of a South African police officer.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/572-S/17416.

DOCUMENT S/17417*

Letter dated 22 August 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[22 August 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10 a.m. on 21 August 1985 and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The militaristic Government of Pakistan, in connection with its baseless accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again alleged that on 19 August 1985 air aggression by the military forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan took

place on the Khawas Keli area near Parachinar. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thorough investigation, considers the allegation of the militaristic Government of Pakistan to be devoid of fact and decisively rejects it. It points out that the Pakistan authorities should terminate their false and baseless allegations 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) Ali Ahmad JOUSHAN

Chargé d'affaires a.i.

*of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/573-S/17417.

DOCUMENT S/17418*

Letter dated 22 August 1985 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[23 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made by Mr. Hugh Shearer, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, on the situation in South Africa.

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

(Signed) L. M. H. BARNETT
*Permanent Representative of Jamaica
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica on the situation in South Africa

Jamaica's opposition to the system of *apartheid* is unswerving. We regard the system as abhorrent, indecent and uncivilized, and we are

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/574-S/17418.

convinced that there can be no stability and no real development in that part of the world until the racist régime in Pretoria and the massive injustice that it calls *apartheid* are removed from that unhappy country. We feel deeply the suffering of the South African people, and we support them in their continuing protest against the brutal oppression to which they are subjected.

It is interesting to note that in recent months there has been a significant increase in public awareness of, and publicly expressed opposition to, this vicious system.

Vague promises, cosmetic changes of the offensive *apartheid* system by the South African Government, are totally unacceptable to us. There must be positive changes, a dismantling of the *apartheid* system, and black Africans in South Africa must get the right to vote on a one-man one-vote basis. All effective pressures must be mobilized and maintained against the oppressive racist South African Government to bring about the end of the abomination called *apartheid*.

I sincerely hope that the awakening of the international conscience on this issue will enable an early solution which achieves justice in South Africa, without an escalation in the level of repression and bloodshed of which there have been clear signs in recent months.

DOCUMENT S/17419*

Letter dated 26 August 1985 from the representative of Luxembourg to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[26 August 1985]

On behalf of the 10 States members of the European Community, the Presidency of which is currently held by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a press release issued in Luxembourg on 25 August 1985 by the States members of the European Community.

I should be grateful if this press release could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. PHILIPPE
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Press release issued in Luxembourg on 25 August 1985
by the States members of the European Community**

At their meeting at Helsinki on 31 July 1985, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community, as well as of Spain and Portugal, discussed the policies to be pursued with a view to contributing to the abolition of *apartheid*.

On this occasion, the Ministers decided to send to South Africa a mission comprising the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg,

Italy and the Netherlands, as well as a member of the Commission of the European Communities, to make their views known and discuss the serious developments which have recently occurred in South Africa, on the basis of the concerns expressed by the Ten in their recent statements.

Asserting their support for the statement on South Africa by the President of the Security Council made on 21 August [S/17413], the Ten, as well as Spain and Portugal, note after examination of the statement made by the South African President on 15 August that it does not meet their expectations, and contains statements of intent in respect of which clarifications should be provided by the South African Government.

They note that the measures called for by them in their statement of 23 July [S/17362, annex] have not been taken, and that the situation of violence is continuing.

The Ten, as well as Spain and Portugal, consider that the South African Government should take immediate concrete measures, and they stress the urgency of opening without delay a real dialogue with the authentic representatives of the black population.

It is in this spirit that the ministerial-level troika will undertake its mission in South Africa between 30 August and 1 September.

The Ministers intend to meet, in addition to the South African Government authorities, representatives of political, socio-economic, religious and cultural circles, regardless of the community to which they belong. These contacts will include the official and unofficial opposition. They have in particular asked to be able to meet with Mr. Nelson Mandela.

The troika's mission must be regarded as a new effort on the part of the Ten, as well as of Spain and Portugal, to contribute to the abolition of *apartheid*.

Should perceptible progress fail to be made within a reasonable period, the Ten reserve the right to reconsider their position.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/577-S/17419.

DOCUMENT S/17420*

Letter dated 27 August 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[27 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group composed of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay at the conclusion of the meeting held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 and 25 August 1985.

I request you to circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) David SAMUDIO
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, issued at Cartagena on 25 August 1985

On 24 and 25 August 1985, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Belisario Betancur, the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met, in Cartagena de Indias, with the Ministers for External Relations of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay with the firm purpose of considering the modalities of the support the Governments of the latter countries will provide for the negotiations for peace in Central America which the Contadora Group has been conducting. The decision to this effect stems from their determination to strengthen by action the support they have to date been providing the Group. The establishment by these countries of a mechanism of support for the Contadora Group constitutes in this sense a new expression of Latin America's political will and capacity for concerted action to deal with regional problems from a regional perspective.

The meeting confirmed the serious concern which exists among the Latin American countries regarding the Central American crisis and the decision to strengthen through concrete action, in firm regional unity, the efforts at diplomatic negotiation promoted by the Contadora Group.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/582-S/17420.

In Central America today fundamental questions are being debated which affect its democratic, free and independent development. Unless a peaceful and negotiated solution is found, this conflict will affect the political and social stability of Latin America as a whole.

Accordingly, the Ministers stressed that there was no question of seeking stopgap solutions or of allowing incidental pretexts to divert attention from the crucial problems of the Central American crisis. The task was to find substantive and lasting solutions to the central conflicts of the region. They stated that efforts and actions designed to bring about peace should be undertaken with an eye to the future and in conformity with the objectives of solidarity, independence and justice which have been a constant aspiration of the peoples of Latin America. In the search for these solutions, time is of the essence.

In this context, Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay initiated at Cartagena their activities as a support mechanism for the Contadora Group which will perform the following tasks:

1. Systematic exchange of information with a view to enriching the appraisal of Central American problems and identifying means of promoting their solution;
2. Consultation for the purpose of facilitating co-ordination of diplomatic action which would advance the Contadora negotiating process;
3. Diplomatic approaches in support of the Contadora Group to:
 - (a) Central American Governments;
 - (b) The Governments of countries with links and interests in the region;
 - (c) Other Governments concerned for the peaceful solution of the conflict in the region;
 - (d) International organizations, primarily the United Nations and the Organization of American States;
4. Promotion of the early conclusion and signing of the Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex] as a juridical instrument which will embody the political commitment to the reaching of agreement in the region;
5. Facilitation of the effective implementation of the above-mentioned Act.

The Ministers for External Relations:

1. Agreed in their assessment that the growing deterioration of the situation in the region makes it necessary for the agreements contained in the Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America to be signed. Likewise, they deemed it indispensable to advance the other actions outlined by the Contadora Group at its meeting of 21 and 22 July 1985 in order to avoid a generalized conflict which would seriously affect the States of the region and would have consequences for the hemisphere as a whole.
2. Placed on record their conviction that the solution to the problems of Central America cannot be arrived at by means of force, but

through dialogue and political and diplomatic negotiations, as the Contadora Group has constantly advocated. This does not involve introducing a substitute for the will of any country, but, rather, offering viable alternatives which will provide a reasonable framework of security and permit the reaching of just, effective and lasting agreements.

3. Agreed that it is essential to defuse the most dangerous real and potential conflicts which are now apparent. They recognized that the roots of these conflicts lie in economic and social inequality and in structures which restrict free expression and popular participation in the political processes in which the essential aspirations of each society are embodied.

4. Emphasized that the negotiations of the Contadora Group should be directed integrally towards promoting commitments both in the political field and in the sphere of security and development co-operation and towards avoiding the regional conflict becoming a part of the East-West confrontation.

5. Agreed on the importance of the countries with links and interests in the region making a genuine contribution to overcoming the problems with which this strife-torn part of our continent is faced, and on the need for them to do so.

6. Discussed the dramatic deterioration of the Central American economies have experienced in recent years as a product of factors, stemming from the international situation, which have a particularly adverse impact on the countries concerned and are dramatically aggravated by the political and social upheavals the region is undergoing.

7. Agreed that the economic crisis and the political crisis are inter-related, and that it is accordingly necessary to move ahead simultaneously with the attainment of peace and political détente on the one hand and with economic reactivation on the other.

The Ministers for External Relations of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay reiterated their conviction that the process of negotiation by the Contadora Group constitutes the sole viable course for the attainment of peace and the re-establishment of harmony and co-operation between the Central American States.

For their part, the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela stress the importance of the new expression of Latin American solidarity represented by the establishment of the Contadora Support Group by the Governments of four countries which are vigorously involved in the democratic life of the region. They expressed their special recognition and appreciation of this contribution.

The Ministers for External Relations of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela thanked the President of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Belisario Betancur, for his message of guidance and his personal contribution in opening the meeting. They likewise thanked the Government of Colombia for the hospitality extended to them during their stay in the historic city of Cartagena, which contributed to the successful conduct of the meeting.

DOCUMENT S/17421*

Letter dated 27 August 1985 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[28 August 1985]*

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 27 August 1985 regarding the situation in South Africa and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 27 August 1985 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent meeting in New York on 27 August 1985 to address itself to the ever-worsening situation in South Africa following the imposition by the racist régime in Pretoria of a state of emergency and the repression and terror unleashed by it against the oppressed majority in that country.

The Bureau reaffirmed its communiqué of 27 July [S/17367], in which it had, *inter alia*, condemned the racist régime for its imposition of the state of emergency and demanded its immediate and unconditional abrogation; called for the immediate and unconditional release of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/585-S/17421.

all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and emphasized that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of majority rule, with freedom and democracy for all South Africans, could bring a just and lasting solution to the escalating conflict in that country.

The Bureau strongly condemned the racist régime for its continuation of indiscriminate killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detentions without trial, in arrogant defiance of the will of the international community, as reflected in repeated appeals and relevant United Nations resolutions, most recently Security Council resolution 569 (1985). The Bureau once again demanded that the emergency measures be rescinded forthwith and that all political prisoners, beginning with Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mthupenge, be immediately and unconditionally released.

The Bureau energetically condemned the reported arrest today, by the authorities of the racist régime, of Mr. Allan Boesak, a leader of the United Democratic Front, who was to have led a march on Pollsmoor Prison tomorrow, 28 August, demanding the release of Nelson Mandela. It called for the immediate and unconditional release of Allan Boesak, and affirmed its support of the proposed march by South African patriots for the release of Nelson Mandela.

DOCUMENT S/17423*

Letter dated 28 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[28 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note verbale dated 23 August 1985 from Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica (annex I).

I also transmit to you herewith the text of the note verbale dated 27 August from Minister Víctor Hugo Tinoco to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for these notes to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX I

Note verbale dated 23 August 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 with reference to the serious facts described below.

On 21 August 1985, between 4 and 6 p.m., a group of mercenaries of undetermined number attacked from Costa Rica the Nicaraguan frontier post located at Boca de San Carlos on the San Juan River. During the attack, the mercenary forces used all types of weapons without, fortunately, occasioning any human casualties. On 22 August, between 6 and 7 p.m., mercenary forces again attacked the above-mentioned frontier post from Costa Rican territory.

Also, during the afternoon of the same day, a C-47 aircraft which came from Costa Rica overflew the Boca de San Carlos and La Penca sectors, in Nicaraguan territory, subsequently returning to Costa Rica.

I must in addition inform you that, on 23 August, troops of the Sandinist People's Army stationed in the San Juan River delta reported the

The Bureau condemned and rejected the statement made by the President of the racist régime at Durban on 15 August, which constituted further proof of that régime's obstinate refusal to renounce the policy of *apartheid*, and indeed a thinly veiled design to consolidate further that abhorrent system. The Bureau emphasized that *apartheid* cannot be reformed and reaffirmed its conviction that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a free, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa can provide a solution to the crisis in that country.

The Bureau took note of the statement made by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, on 21 August [S/17413], which it believed to be a repudiation of P. W. Botha's statement of 15 August.

The Bureau once again reaffirmed the unflagging solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for self-determination in a unitary South Africa with a view to securing freedom, justice, peace, human dignity and social progress.

presence in Costa Rica of a group of armed men located some 500 metres from the Colorado River, as well as night movements along that river by motor-boats of the type known as Panga.

The Government of Nicaragua, in registering its formal protest in the strongest possible terms against the first three incidents, draws the attention of the Government of Costa Rica to the need for strict measures of vigilance in its territory, so as to promote the efforts being made, with the assistance of the Contadora Group, to bring about peace and tranquility in the border area, to which end the determined participation of the Costa Rican authorities is required. Furthermore, the Government of Nicaragua, with a view to avoiding new incidents, alerts the Costa Rican authorities to the presence of armed groups in Costa Rican territory and to the movements of vessels.

I cannot but point out that actions of this type yet again afford evidence of the urgent need to establish a neutralized security zone which will permit an effective solution of the situation that exists in the border area and avoid conflicts encouraged and promoted by the Government of the United States through the mercenary forces employed in its service.

ANNEX II

Note verbale dated 27 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I have the honour to refer again to the letter dated 16 August 1985 [S/17404, annex II], referring to the alleged incursion of a patrol of the Sandinist People's Army into Honduran territory at the place known as La Laguna, in El Paraíso department. According to the letter, as a result of the incursion an ambush took place which led to the death of Sergeant Pedro Mondragón Rostrán and the wounding of Private Ricardo Henríquez Colindres.

In my note dated 17 August, I informed you of the establishment of a commission of inquiry which in due course would submit a report on the matters referred to in your note.

I must inform you, in accordance with that report, that the investigations carried out conclusively demonstrate that at no time did troops of the Sandinist People's Army enter Honduran territory or participate in acts such as those described.

I must draw to your attention that the department in which these events are stated to have occurred is characterized by the existence of military bases and camps belonging to the mercenary forces established and directed by the Government of the United States. By way of example, I must point out that a number of the main mercenary bases, among which I may mention Las Vegas, Las Trojes, Cifuentes and Teotecacinte, are operating in El Paraíso department.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/946-S/17423.

Consequently, the Government of Nicaragua cannot and does not accept the protest contained in your letter. The Government of Nicaragua desires, and is working sincerely for, peace and is aware that the establishment of a climate of security and tranquillity in the border area will necessarily entail the taking of energetic measures by the Government of Honduras to prevent its territory being used for the conduct of operations against Nicaragua. Given these regrettable incidents which are a direct consequence of the presence of irregular forces in Honduras, Nicaragua again appeals to the Honduran Government to

build, on the basis of dialogue and good will, the peace which our peoples so yearn for. Accordingly, Nicaragua repeats what was stated in its previous note of 17 August to the effect that, to prevent incidents on the common frontier, we consider a necessary first step to be communication between the military commanders in the border area. Likewise, the Government of Nicaragua reiterates its readiness to establish effective security mechanisms under the auspices of the Contadora Group which will ensure the tranquillity and peace which should prevail between neighbouring nations.

DOCUMENT S/17425*

Note verbale dated 28 August 1985 from the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[29 August 1985]

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, in connection with his note of 15 August 1985 concerning measures taken by Governments in the struggle against *apartheid*, has the honour to communicate the following.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns the racist régime of Pretoria, which inflicts arbitrary rule and violence on the majority of the population of the country and pursues a policy of aggression and State terrorism throughout the southern part of the continent.

Consistently pursuing a foreign policy based on principle and aimed at the complete and final elimination of colonialism and racism in all its forms and manifestations, the USSR supported Security Council resolution 569 (1985)—in which the Council strongly condemns the system of *apartheid* and mass arrests and murders and demands the lifting of the state of emergency in the country and the immediate release of all political prisoners—as well as other United Nations decisions which brand the Pretoria régime's *apartheid* policy as a crime against humanity and as incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)] and the principles of international law and as a violation of international peace and security.

Strictly implementing United Nations resolutions and decisions, the Soviet Union has no political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa and accordingly has no contractual or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime.

The Soviet Union condemns the policy of the United States and its closest allies of expanding their military and political support of the South African racist régime,

the United States policy of "constructive engagement" *vis-à-vis* the authorities in Pretoria, and their circumvention and violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The patronage afforded by those countries to the racist régime of Pretoria has increased the latter's aggressiveness against the independent African States and strengthened the repression and persecution of the opponents of racism in South Africa. The USSR supports United Nations demands for an end to the extensive co-operation of the Western Powers, and primarily the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and their transnational corporations, with the South African racist régime, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, which serves to strengthen that régime and prevents the elimination of the *apartheid* system in South Africa.

The USSR supports the demand of the African and the other non-aligned countries and the appeal of the General Assembly that the Security Council should adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including the imposition of an embargo on the supply of oil and oil products [see General Assembly resolution 39/72 A].

The Soviet Union has given and is giving all-round support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

The USSR feels that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, occurring this year, should be marked by decisive action to ensure the complete and final eradication of colonialism and the elimination of racism and *apartheid*.

The Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations requests that this note be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/592-S/17425.

Letter dated 29 August 1985 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 August 1985]

At the request of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, I am enclosing the text of a letter he addressed to you on 28 August 1985.

I should appreciate it if this letter and the annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1985 FROM THE MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to resolution 569 (1985) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 26 July 1985 as well as to the declaration read by the President of the Council on 21 August at its 2603rd meeting [S/17413] and wish to comment as follows.

Inasmuch as this resolution and the declaration violate the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a Member State, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the South African Government rejects them both as illegal and unacceptable. Furthermore, they set a dangerous precedent whereby the Security Council purports to prescribe to a sovereign State, under threat of sanctions, a particular course of domestic action.

The criteria applied by the Security Council in the resolution are also suspect in so far as one of the demands made on South Africa for a "free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage" is a test that cannot be met by a large number of States Members of the United Nations.

Furthermore, the resolution is highly irresponsible and dangerous in so far as it urges punitive measures which, if implemented, could have damaging effects on the economy and stability of South Africa's neighbouring States.

The Security Council may not like it, but it is a fact that the Republic of South Africa, by reason, *inter alia*, of its geographic location, its relative economic strength, its technical expertise in all important spheres of life and its extensive transport network, plays an important if not indispensable role in the economic life of many States of the southern African region.

If sanctions were to be imposed against the Republic of South Africa, as urged by the Council, such as the suspension of all new investment, then obviously the Republic of South Africa will need to reserve all available funds for the needs of its own rapidly growing population. It would then not be in a position to continue giving loans and financial aid to neighbouring States and

African States further afield. Likewise, in such an event, preference would have to be given to the Republic's own work force, thus jeopardizing the present employment opportunities of hundreds of thousands of expatriate workers from neighbouring African States who, as is known, by means of regular remittances, support many millions of dependants in neighbouring countries. It is estimated that 10 million Africans are in this way dependent on the 1.5 million expatriate workers enjoying employment in the Republic of South Africa.

It is important that I stress for the record that it is still the firm policy of the South African Government to aid and support, to the best of its ability, the neighbouring countries in southern Africa in the fields of finance, trade, economic development, employment opportunities, transport, communications, electricity supply, medicine, agriculture, and so on. It is ready to expand such co-operation, wherever possible. It also remains Government policy that the countries of southern Africa should solve the problems of the region themselves, without outside interference.

However, should South Africa's economy be adversely affected by the ill-conceived measures being urged by the Council in resolution 569 (1985), the whole southern African region will be subjected to stagnation, retrogression and further poverty. For this the United Nations Security Council will have to assume responsibility.

Finally, the South African Government rejects the change in the preamble of the resolution that the imposition of a state of emergency in certain areas of the Republic "constitutes a grave deterioration of the situation" in the country. It was imposed, on the contrary, to combat a state of lawlessness in black townships, including brutal assassinations, murder, arson, destruction of public and private property and large-scale intimidation by blacks against blacks. It will be lifted as soon as this lawlessness subsides.

Meanwhile, the Government will continue to seek ways and means of consulting with representatives of black opinion with a view to finding a solution to the problem of ensuring full economic, civil and political rights to all population groups in the country, without any one group dominating another and without the strength of the South African economy becoming endangered in the process. This is of necessity a problem which will have to be solved by the peoples of South Africa themselves, without outside interference.

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

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

Letter dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[30 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a note verbale dated 29 August 1985 from Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, concerning the serious acts that have been carried out from Costa Rican territory.

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

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

*Circulated under the double symbol A/39/947-S/17428.

ANNEX

Note verbale dated 29 August 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica

I should like to draw your attention to the following serious incidents.

On 29 August 1985, at 5.45 a.m., a group of mercenaries coming from Costa Rican territory attacked the Nicaraguan frontier post of Peñas Blancas. During the attack, the mercenary forces fired shots which hit the frontier installations. The Nicaraguan officer Marco Tulio Navarro immediately contacted the Costa Rican Lieutenant named Torres in order to inform him of the serious incidents.

The Government of Nicaragua, in registering its most formal and vigorous protest at this new attack against Nicaraguan territory, which comes after the attacks that occurred on 21, 22, 25 and 26 August, expresses its serious concern at these incidents, which are having a negative effect on the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group with a view to reducing tension in the frontier area. In the interest of avoiding such situations, the Government of Nicaragua has urged, in a genuine desire for peace, the establishment of a neutralized security zone which would put an end once and for all to the artificial conflicts fanned by elements opposed to the true aspirations of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Nicaragua once again calls on the Government of Costa Rica to give the Contadora Group the support and collaboration needed in order to bring this initiative to fruition without delay, since it represents an important contribution not only to the peaceful coexistence between the two nations but also to the efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Central American region.

DOCUMENT S/17429

Note verbale dated 29 August 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 August 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note of 21 December 1984, concerning the measures taken by the Government of Thailand in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) on the question of South Africa, has the honour to inform him as follows.

Thailand's policy with regard to South Africa has been and remains consistent in opposing and condemning Pretoria's policy and practice of *apartheid* in South Africa. The Government of Thailand has steadfastly supported and strictly adhered to all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations on South Africa, in particular Council resolution 558 (1984). The Govern-

ment of Thailand has also voluntarily imposed trade sanctions against South Africa since 28 July 1978. In this connection, the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand has issued appropriate regulations prohibiting bilateral trade between Thailand and South Africa. Those regulations are also applicable to imports from South Africa of such items as those mentioned in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 418 (1977). In fact, the Royal Thai armed forces have never purchased arms, any type of ammunition, or military vehicles produced in South Africa, and have no plans to do so.

The Permanent Representative of Thailand would much appreciate it if this note could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17430*

Letter dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[30 August 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by the Soviet Government dated 30 August 1985 concerning the mass repression carried out by the racist régime of South Africa.

I request you to have this statement distributed 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 the Soviet Government dated 30 August 1985

Anger and outrage are evoked by the fresh crimes of the South African racist authorities, who have inflicted brutal repression on the African population for advocating the abolition of the *apartheid* system and the creation of a free and democratic society. Millions of inhabitants in South Africa demand that they be treated as human beings, that they may live in their own country without being subjected to humiliation and discrimination, and that the political, economic, social and other barriers erected by the repressive racist régime, which are an affront to human dignity, be lifted.

The South African Government has responded to this natural and legitimate demand by subjecting the peaceful population to a hail of bullets and a reign of bloody terror. Hundreds of people have been killed and thousands thrown into gaol.

By its barbarous acts, the Pretoria régime challenges the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity and the entire international community, which is demanding an immediate and definitive end to *apartheid*, that utterly shameful phenomenon of racist repression, which is a blatant crime against humanity and a gross violation of human rights.

The South African authorities could not ignore world public opinion in such a brazen fashion if they did not enjoy the support of influential Western backers, primarily the United States, who are blocking the imposition against the South African racist régime of effective collective sanctions specifically provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. Washington wilfully applies sanctions and all kinds of discriminatory

measures on a wide scale against States whose policies are not to its liking. Yet it will not lift a finger against régimes which are universally condemned as anti-popular and anti-humanitarian.

This clearly illustrates the full hypocrisy of a Government which seeks to portray itself as the protector of human rights and democracy. The statement by the United States President to the effect that in South Africa "segregation has been eliminated" and that it is all a question of the need to bring about "a more perfect democracy" in that country, constitutes a blatant mockery of the tragic situation of the African majority.

According to the President, it appears that "democracy" already prevails there and that it coexists with racism and the policy of *apartheid*. The hypocritical reproach directed at Pretoria for the use of "excessive force", and the advice somehow to "reform" *apartheid*—these are nothing but attempts to conceal United States complicity in the crimes of the régime, which has managed to survive to this day thanks largely to the support and "constructive engagement" on the part of the United States. The latter makes no secret of the fact that it regards South Africa as a "historic ally" in carrying out its global strategic plans and as a source of raw materials and profits.

The Government of the USSR, expressing the will of all the Soviet people, roundly condemns the mass repression inflicted by the South African racist régime and demands an immediate end to the arbitrary rule imposed on the African population of the country and the freeing from prison of that courageous fighter for African freedom, Nelson Mandela, and the thousands of other political prisoners. Freedom of action must be granted to the African National Congress of South Africa and to all organizations which advocate the establishment in South Africa of a unified and democratic society.

The Soviet people stand in solidarity with the struggle against *apartheid*, racial segregation and discrimination, and all forms of oppression and exploitation of the African population of South Africa. Not threadbare, hypocritical "reforms", but the immediate and full dismantling of *apartheid*—this is the demand of the Soviet people, of all those who not in words but in deeds uphold human rights and the freedom of peoples.

The existence of *apartheid* constitutes a source of dangerous tension in southern Africa and, in addition, seriously complicates international relations.

The Soviet Union, together with all those who defend the cause of peace, freedom, independence and social progress, condemns the policy of co-operation of imperialist circles, under United States leadership, with the Pretoria authorities.

There can be no justification for such a policy.

The Soviet Government calls upon all States to take effective measures that would force the Pretoria régime to bow to the demands of the international community and to put an end to the violence and repression inflicted on the African population.

Apartheid must be brought to an end.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/594-S/17430.

DOCUMENT S/17431*

Letter dated 30 August 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 August 1985]

Further to my letter dated 20 August 1985 [S/17409], 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 26 August. On that date, from 0800 to 1112 hours, Pakistan standard time, Afghan armed forces intermittently shelled Pakistan territory in the Kurram Agency. Twenty artillery shells fired from the Afghanistan side landed near the Lakka Tigga

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/595-S/17431.

post in Pakistan territory approximately 6 miles west of Arawali, as a result of which two persons were killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on the afternoon of 26 August and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack. He was informed that the Government of Pakistan deplored the reckless course being pursued by the Kabul authorities and that, if these wanton and cowardly 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

DOCUMENT S/17432*

Letter dated 3 September 1985 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for information, the declaration dated 28 August 1985 of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the 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

Declaration dated 28 August 1985 of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On 28 August 1985, a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was held under the high chairmanship of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the participation of Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternal unity and proceeded to review the overall situation of the national struggle against the Vietnamese occupying forces in Cambodia in light of the offensive of the enemy during the past dry season.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers decided on a number of measures to be taken in order to increase the effectiveness of the struggle for national liberation under the leadership of the Coalition Government. It reaffirmed the commitment of the Coalition Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the problem of Kampuchea within the framework of relevant United Nations resolutions and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea of July 1981.⁶

The Council of Ministers would like to make it clear once more that Kampuchea has no desire at all to wage war. We need peace to rebuild our country and improve our people's standard of living.

Our only wish is to live in peace and friendship with all countries the world over.

Both Viet Nam, the aggressor, and Kampuchea, the victim, greatly suffer from the present war. If Viet Nam puts an end to this war, both Kampuchea and Viet Nam can enjoy peace, which is a prerequisite to development, and thereby contribute to the stability of the whole region.

We would like to reaffirm that, once the Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea, we are willing, in good faith, to sign with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam a treaty of peaceful co-existence, non-aggression, and mutual respect which could be guaranteed by the United Nations.

Nevertheless, should Viet Nam continue to refuse to negotiate peacefully the withdrawal of its occupying forces from Cambodia, we would be compelled to continue our struggle in close unity within our Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Council of Ministers expresses its satisfaction over the favourable developments of the situation in every field, particularly on the ground, since the fifth meeting of the Council of Ministers on 3 February 1985. During this period, the resistance forces, which have been operating in the Tonlé Sap lakes area for nearly three years already, have successfully increased their numbers and intensified their activities in the heartland of Kampuchea, particularly around the Tonlé Sap lakes and nearby Phnom Penh. The meeting notably reaffirmed the strong attachment of the three parties to the spirit and the letter of the Declaration of the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982 [S/15252, annex].

The Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully endorses the proposal for "proximity talks" put forward by the countries members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs held at Kuala Lumpur from 11 to 13 July 1985.

We would like to seize this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the countries members of the Association for their above-mentioned initiative aimed at bringing about a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

We sincerely hope that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will give to this important proposal all the consideration it deserves and will not delay any longer its acceptance. The acceptance of this proposal by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam would constitute a great step towards a political solution of the problem of Kampuchea and would be surely greeted by all peace-loving countries as an important contribution to peace and security in our region and the world.

The Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea expresses once again its gratitude to all peace- and justice-loving countries and calls on them to continue to support the just struggle of the Khmer people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/599-S/17432.

DOCUMENT S/17433

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 September 1985]

1. The Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, by a cable dated 23 August 1985, confirmed by a letter of the Deputy-Registrar of the same date, informed the Secretary-General of the resignation of Judge Platon D. Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). It will be recalled that Judge Morozov had been elected to the Court by the Security Council and the General Assembly for a term starting on 6 February 1970 and re-elected for another term starting on 6 February 1979 which was to expire on 5 February 1988.

2. In view of the foregoing, a vacancy has occurred in the Court which must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court. Article 14 of the Statute provides:

"Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council."

Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute provides:

"At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall

address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the States which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court."

3. The Secretary-General expects to invite nominations for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Morozov by communications dispatched on 6 September 1985. Accordingly, the three-month time-limit will expire on 6 December 1985.

4. Since, under Article 14 of the Statute, the Security Council has to fix the date of the election, it is suggested that the Council might consider this question at an early meeting. The Council may wish to decide that the election to fill the vacancy should take place during the fortieth session of the General Assembly.

5. Should the Security Council decide as suggested above, the Secretary-General will communicate the Council's decision to the General Assembly for appropriate action.

DOCUMENT S/17435

Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[4 September 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith Iraq's reply to the statements made to the press on 11 August 1985 by an official of the War Information Commission of the Iranian régime concerning the question of prisoners of war.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Reply by Iraq to the statements made to the press on 11 August 1985 by an official of the Iranian War Information Commission

An official of Iran's War Information Commission, Kamal Jurazi, made a series of false statements in a press conference held on 11 August 1985, excerpts of which were broadcast by the Arabic-language service of Radio Teheran on 12 August.

The charges levelled against Iraq by that official are, in fact, the daily practice of the Iranian régime, and the murder of Iraqi prisoners is

clear-cut evidence of the Iranian régime's failure to respect international agreements and conventions.

The official of the War Information Commission has stated that there are secret prisoner-of-war camps in Iraq.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been unable to find any trace of the 20,000 Iranians missing in Iraq. Following inquiries and investigations which it has carried out, Iran claims that it has been able to identify a group of missing Iranian prisoners on the basis of photographs and films shown by international news media and television.

The fact is that the lies expounded by Kamal Jurazi are not new, since the Iranian régime has made use of them on previous occasions, particularly when they were told to the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to both Iraq and Iran.

Iraq has stated on more than one occasion that no secret camp for Iranian prisoners exists in its territory. All the camps are open to ICRC. Kamal Jurazi seems to overlook the vast numbers of human beings which the Iranian régime is sending forth to the battlefield, where modern weapons are used, to face certain death. Many of the enemies who have died on the battlefield remain in the prohibited zone for long periods and it is impossible to identify them. On one occasion, the Iraqi authorities requested a cease-fire through ICRC so that the bodies could be removed, but Iran refused to accede to their request. Moreover, many other Iranians who have died in battle were not carrying any card or document which would make it possible to identify them. This is a fact which the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General recognized in paragraph 81 of the report which it submitted [S/16962 of 19 Febru-

ary 1985, annex], wherein it is stated that for various reasons it was not possible to identify a number of bodies of individuals who died in battle and who were buried as unidentified individuals. Iraq has requested that those photographs and films to which Jurazi referred should be made available to Iraq, since it is firmly convinced that they are tangible proof of the lies employed by the officials of the Iranian régime.

The official also stated that Iraq does not hand over the wounded who are taken behind the front. This assertion is entirely without foundation, since Iraq's medical authorities are providing services and offering treatment to the wounded in the Al-Rashid military hospital, in the Tammuz military hospital and in the Al-Mawsil hospital, where the delegation of ICRC was able to visit them.

The same official stated that a number of prisoners whose names were noted by ICRC had, after some time, come to be considered among the missing, including 10 individuals whom Iraq had stated it had released, and that only one has returned to his people, while the whereabouts of the other nine are unknown. This assertion is entirely unfounded, since ICRC has not endorsed in its reports the statements made by that official. The authorities of Iraq have never claimed to have released 10 Iranian prisoners. Moreover, five prisoners who were released in the presence of the delegation of ICRC chose to remain in Iraq.

It has been further alleged that there are a number of civilians among the Iranian prisoners being held in Iraq, including a large number of women.

As Iraq has explained on previous occasions, all those who are in the prisoner-of-war camps were bearing arms at the front and under international law fall into the category of prisoners of war. If Iraq felt the need to hold civilians with prisoners of war, why would it go to the trouble of establishing camps for the thousands of refugees forced by the Iranian authorities to leave their homes and seek refuge in Iraq?

The charge that there are female prisoners of war in Iraq is also false, since no Iranian woman is currently being held prisoner in Iraq.

From the outset of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Iraq has endeavoured to comply with the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims, not only because of the legal considerations

stemming from its obligations under those Conventions, but also because of religious and ethical considerations and reasons of principle. Indeed, Iraq has not confined itself to implementing and observing the Geneva Conventions but has gone much further. Its humanitarian policy is particularly evident in the establishment of a special school for young Iranian prisoners in the Ramadi camp, despite the fact that the third Geneva Convention requires no such action. Its policy also reflects the resolution adopted in 1984 by the Supreme Council of the Revolution, whereby it was decided:

1. To release many Iranian prisoners, without requiring reciprocity by Iran, and to allow them to choose between returning to their country or seeking refuge in any country which would accept them;

2. To announce to all members of the Iranian armed forces that Iraq was prepared to release all combatants who have already sought refuge among our ranks, during or after battle, and to facilitate their return to their own country or to arrange for asylum in any State which would accept them.

Acting on its belief in the urgent necessity of a comprehensive solution to the problem of prisoners of war, Iraq put forward the idea of a total and complete exchange of prisoners in one of the following ways:

1. Taking into account the number of prisoners held by each of the two countries, an exchange would be carried out within a period of not more than six months;

2. An exchange would be carried out in stages and would be completed within a period of not more than six months. The stages would be as follows:

(a) In the first stage, sick, handicapped or elderly prisoners and children would be exchanged;

(b) In the second stage, prisoners who have been held for more than two years would be exchanged;

(c) In the third stage, the remaining prisoners would be exchanged.

If the Iranian régime was truly concerned for its prisoners, the suggestions outlined above could provide a total and final solution to this humanitarian problem which has kept tens of thousands of prisoners languishing in camps indefinitely. Iraq reiterates its readiness to cooperate with ICRC to bring about such a solution.

DOCUMENT S/17436* **

Letter dated 3 September 1985 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Cuba concerning the situation in South Africa.

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

(Signed) Alberto VELAZCO SAN JOSÉ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cuba
to the United Nations;

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba

Openly scorning the outraged conscience of mankind, the racist minority Government of South Africa is stepping up in terrifying fashion mass killings, the savage pursuit of patriots, torture, repression and persecution of the growing people's movement of repudiation of and resistance to that monstrous and degrading system.

According to official information coming from that country, which is often highly unreliable, more than 600 persons have been killed so far

* Incorporating document S/17436/Corr.1 of 23 September 1985.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/40/601-S/17436 and Corr.1.

this year alone by the agents of that régime, whose ideology and conduct are typically Nazi-Fascist, to which must be added the thousands of wounded and the thousands of prisoners held in the jails of South Africa, a State which is already a vast prison for the 20 million blacks and others who are victims of the most repugnant and offensive discrimination.

The most recent killings occurred when the racist army and police attacked demonstrators demanding the release of the indomitable freedom fighter Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, the historic vanguard organization, in the struggle waged by the black people of South Africa.

There is no doubt that this volatile and explosive situation points to the insurmountable crisis which that heinous régime is facing domestically.

Only through naked terror can the South African authorities attempt to prevent—for how much longer is not known—the realization of the democratic call for dignity and freedom of the vast majority of the country's population and, also, the will of the international community, as reflected in numerous resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council condemning *apartheid* as a crime against humanity and calling for its elimination, in the constant efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to ensure compliance with those decisions, and in the many decisions and declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity.

In addition to its military might and henchmen, the Pretoria régime can count on the cynical and thinly disguised complicity of the Government of the United States. In recent days, to the derision and astonish-

ment of world public opinion, while Mr. Pieter Botha, with his usual arrogance, was proclaiming the virtual immutability of the racist system, President Ronald Reagan was making the odd assertion that South Africa had "eliminated" racial segregation and was endeavouring to justify that régime. In the light of such shameless collusion, it is easy to see that the United States' declared policy of "constructive engagement" and the weak, rhetorical criticisms which the leaders in Washington level against *apartheid* every now and then are, in fact, nothing more than attempts to deceive opinion in the United States and in the world, and it is easy to understand the secrecy surrounding the strengthening of links between the United States and that country in recent years and the present Administration's aim of propping up the racist régime at all costs. These are irrefutable facts.

The United States' policy of so-called "constructive engagement" with South Africa is nothing more than a covert form of imperialism whose aim is to continue to use the racist régime as a military policeman in the area, to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia and delay that country's achievement of independence, and to continue to foment the destabilization of neighbouring independent States which have repeatedly been subjected to threats, armed aggression and pressure of every kind.

The racists and their Yankee allies are profoundly disturbed with the proportions reached by the uncontrollable wave of demonstrations

against *apartheid* and are deeply concerned at the participation in the anti-racist struggle of ever-widening circles of workers, students and religious forces gathered together under the United Democratic Front.

Neither the declaration of the state of emergency, nor the daily killings, nor the brutal repression, nor the infamous backing of the Yankees can save the abominable system of discrimination and racial pressure from the crisis which is unfolding today.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba, in keeping with its unswerving policy of principle, declares anew its firm and steadfast solidarity with the black men, women and children of South Africa who, day after day, are fighting with admirable courage to defend their legitimate rights, defying in their ghettos and in the streets the repressive machinery of the racist régime. Furthermore, the Cuban Government calls upon all Governments, the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and all progressive and democratic peoples and forces in the world to condemn the *apartheid* régime's brutal repression of the majority population of South Africa, to demand the recognition of the rights of that people and to assist, with every means at their disposal, in putting an end to the degrading and bloody racist system.

The Revolutionary Government and people of Cuba are convinced that there is no force in the world which is capable of preventing the heroic struggle of the black people of South Africa for their democratic rights from prevailing.

DOCUMENT S/17437*

Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[4 September 1985]*

I wish to inform you that on 3 September 1985 the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations issued a press release in connection with the present situation in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and the attached press release as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Press release issued on 3 September 1985 by the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations

Israel repeats call to end apartheid

The current tragic events in South Africa, which have taken their daily toll on human life, cannot but move Israel once again to call for

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/602-S/17437.

an end to the racist system of *apartheid*. For decades, Israel has denounced racism and *apartheid* in all national and international forums.

A policy based on racial discrimination can lead only to instability, bloodshed, and the suffering of innocent people. Only a government based on equality and human dignity can guarantee peace.

On 11 August 1985, Prime Minister Peres announced that the Israeli Cabinet "is unconditionally opposed to the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa". He said that *apartheid* is "completely contrary to the very foundations on which Jewish life is based" and that "the Jewish people's State will not agree to any discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or colour, or on any other grounds".

This position has the widest possible support not only in Israel but also among the Jewish people as a whole.

Israel's hope is that the Government of South Africa, in pursuing the longed-for path of peace and dialogue, will eschew bigotry, thereby creating conditions that will enable its people to live in full equality, mutual respect and peace.

It was in furtherance of these aims that the Government of Israel also assured the Chief Minister of the Kwa Zulu homelands, Mr. Buthelezi, during his recent visit to Israel, of Israel's readiness to be of assistance in the fields of agriculture, education and medicine. This assistance is expected to take the form of agricultural projects, leadership and trade-union training in Israel, and assistance for women's organizations and co-operatives.

DOCUMENT S/17438*

Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[4 September 1985]*

In my letters of 26 April 1985 [S/17132] and 10 May 1985 [S/17182], I described recent PLO attempts to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/603-S/17438.

attack Israel's cities from the sea. I now wish to bring to your attention two similar attempts by the PLO.

1. On the night of 25/26 August, an Israeli patrol boat captured a group of Palestinian terrorists aboard the

yacht *Kasilradi* off the coast of southern Lebanon. They were to join PLO terrorists in southern Lebanon in launching a massive attack against civilian targets in northern Israel. The yacht set out from an Algerian port and was captured as it approached the port of Sidon in Lebanon. Two weeks earlier, the same vessel tried to land at Sidon but was repelled by local militia.

The captured terrorists were members of the Fatah wing of the PLO. They admitted they were trained and armed in special camps in Algeria for explicit missions of murder against Israeli civilians. This is one more example of Algeria's long record of harbouring and training terrorists.

2. On 31 August, an Israeli patrol boat detained the yacht *Gandu* off the coast of southern Lebanon. The yacht attempted to escape and was captured. Its crew included several members of "Force 17", Yasser Arafat's bodyguard unit headquartered in Amman. They too had been sent to perpetrate mass murders of Israeli civilians.

These latest actions reflect a change of tactics by the PLO following the failure of its vessel *Attivurus* to reach Israel on 19 April [see S/17132]. Instead of attempting

to land directly in Israel, PLO terrorists now try to land in southern Lebanon and, with the help of PLO terrorists there, to infiltrate Israel by land.

These and other PLO actions serve as sober reminders that the PLO remains committed to the course of terror and violence. Recent PLO statements leave no doubt about this. On 13 May, Yasser Arafat said, in a PLO broadcast from Baghdad, that "the PLO will carry out further military operations and naval operations will continue".

On 28 August, Mr. Shimon Peres, Prime Minister of Israel, said that "there is no doubt the PLO and Yasser Arafat personally direct these terror operations against Israel".

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17439*

Letter dated 5 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 September 1985]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of September, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 3 September 1985 from Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning the latest repressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian population.

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) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations

ANNEX

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/608-S/17439.

Since Wednesday, 28 August 1985, the Israeli occupation authorities have been carrying out a massive campaign of administrative detentions (arrests) against the Palestinian population. As of today, the number of arrests has risen to 56, 20 Palestinians having been arrested last night. Those arrested are from different sectors of the population and from all areas of the Palestinian territories under Israeli occupation. Additionally, three of those arrested, trade unionists and a student leader, have been served with deportation notices.

These arrests are the initial stages of the Israeli occupation authorities' decision, on 4 August, to reintroduce "administrative detention" without trial and deportations as a means of maximizing repression of the Palestinian population living under Israeli military occupation. Such "laws" are in contravention of all norms of international law and civilized behavior.

Curfews have been placed on Khan Yunis, Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and other areas under Israeli military occupation, including several Palestinian refugee camps.

Additionally, Zionist settler vigilantism is intensifying, with attacks on Palestinians, their homes and villages, destruction of Palestinian property and confiscation of Palestinian land and water resources.

Chairman Arafat, on behalf of the PLO, calls upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations Security Council to take all appropriate and necessary measures to put an effective end to this latest criminal Israeli offensive against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation.

Letter dated 5 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note verbale sent on 2 September 1985 by Mrs. Nora Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note to be circulated as a 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 2 September 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 acknowledge receipt of your note of 30 August 1985, in which you state that "on 27 August, at approximately 2130 hours, members of the Sandinist People's Army launched an attack, using rifle and mortar fire, on the Costa Rican Civil Guard post in the town of Boca de San Carlos in Costa Rican territory".

In that connection, the Government of Nicaragua wishes to express its surprise and concern at the gratuitous attempts to ascribe to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/948-S/17440.

Nicaragua acts in which it has had absolutely no part. As regards the assertions which you have made, it is rather the Government of Nicaragua which should be emphasizing the difference which exists between words and deeds. In that connection, it is a complete contradiction for the Costa Rican authorities themselves, specifically the commander of Costa Rica's Civil Guard, Captain Carlos Pacheco, to have stated that they did not know the source of the incident described in the note of 30 August.

As you will appreciate, it is impossible for the Government of Nicaragua to accept responsibility for events the source of which the Costa Rican authorities themselves expressly state they do not know. Moreover, the Government of Nicaragua can affirm that the Sandinist People's Army has at no time directed attacks against Costa Rican territory.

On the contrary, it is rather the Government of Nicaragua which should draw attention to the serious and repeated attacks which have been carried out from Costa Rican territory on 21, 22, 25, 26 and 29 August, three of which involved attacks on the border post situated at Boca de San Carlos, on the San Juan River, in Nicaraguan territory. Furthermore, I must point out that these events coincide with complaints made by various Costa Rican citizens living in the border area, who have expressed their growing insecurity as a result of the presence and activities of groups of irregular forces in Costa Rican territory.

The Government of Nicaragua reaffirms that this is not the time for sterile polemics but rather for making a sincere effort to find lasting and effective ways to restore the climate of peace and stability in the border area which is desired by the fraternal peoples of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Towards that end, Nicaragua reaffirms its readiness to establish a neutral security zone in order to prevent the estrangement which foreign interests are seeking to create between us through artificial conflicts which, on grounds of geography and history, are contrary to the aspirations of our peoples for peace, harmony and friendship.

DOCUMENT S/17441*

Letter dated 4 September 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 September 1985]

Further to my letter dated 30 August 1985 [S/17431], I have the honour to report to you two incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side that occurred on 24 and 27 August. The details of the incidents are as follows:

On 24 August, at 1830 hours, Pakistan standard time, Afghan armed forces fired four artillery shells into Pakistan territory in the area of Teri Mangal, Kurram Agency, approximately 10 miles north-west of Parachinar, resulting in the death of one person.

On 27 August, at 0735 hours, Pakistan standard time, Afghan armed forces fired nine artillery shells into Pakistan territory in the area of Pesar Kotal, Kurram Agency, resulting in injury to one person.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on the morning of 3 September and a strong protest was lodged with him over these barbaric acts. He was told that the Government of Pakistan deplored the reckless course being pursued by the Kabul authorities and warned that if these criminal attacks did not cease, the Kabul authorities would be totally responsible for the consequences.

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/40/609-S/17441.

Further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia

[Original: English]
[6 September 1985]

1. The Security Council resumed its consideration of the situation in Namibia at its 2583rd to 2590th, and 2592nd to 2595th meetings held between 10 and 19 June 1985.

2. At its 2595th meeting on 19 June 1985, the Security Council adopted resolution 566 (1985), the text of which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General [S/16237 of 29 December 1983 and S/17242 of 6 June 1985],

"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 [ibid.],

"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 the independence of 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 [S/17151]⁹ of 3 May 1985, 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 Declara-

tion 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 worldwide 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 to 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 the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the Namibian people;

"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 Security Council has been in session, constitutes a direct affront to the Council 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 to it either by the United Nations or any Member State 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;

"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 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 resolution 435 (1978);

"9. Reiterates that 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 reso-

lution 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;

"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 consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter, including Chapter VII, as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions;

"14. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations that have not done so to consider in the meantime taking appropriate voluntary measures against South Africa, which could include the following:

(a) Suspension of new investments and application of disincentives to that end;

(b) Re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa;

(c) Prohibition of the sale of gold kruggerands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Restrictions on sports and cultural relations;

"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."

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 15 of that resolution.

4. I transmitted the text of the resolution to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa on 19 June drawing the attention of the Government of South Africa to paragraphs 11 and 15 of the resolution.

5. I subsequently transmitted the text of the resolution to States Members of the United Nations referring particularly to paragraph 14 of that resolution.

6. With respect to the question of the choice of the electoral system referred to in paragraph 11 of the resolution, members of the Security Council will recall that in my report to the Council of 19 May 1983 [S/15776, para. 8], I outlined the position as follows:

"As regards the electoral system to be employed in electing the Constituent Assembly, it was agreed that it would be based on either proportional representation or single-member constituencies. I was also assured that all the parties were agreed that this issue must be settled in accordance with the terms of resolution 435 (1978) and that the issue must not cause delay in the

implementation of that resolution. The front-line States and SWAPO emphasized the view that agreement should be secured on the electoral system prior to implementation of resolution 435 (1978). To this end, the Western Contact Group undertook to continue their consultations with all the parties."

7. Subsequently, as members of the Council will recall, following my visit to Cape Town in August 1983, I reported to the Council on 29 August [S/15943, para. 14] on the position of the Government of South Africa concerning its choice of the electoral system as follows:

"In regard to the electoral system, the Foreign Minister stated that the Western constitutional proposals provided for a choice between the two systems, namely, proportional representation and the constituency (single-member constituency) system, the choice to be made by the Administrator-General after commencement of implementation of the Council's resolution 435 (1978). He indicated that South Africa's choice would now be made by the Administrator-General and communicated to the Special Representative as soon as a date for implementation had been set, which would be earlier than originally envisaged in the proposals."

8. By paragraph 8 of its resolution 539 (1983), the Security Council called upon South Africa to co-operate with the Secretary-General forthwith and to communicate to him its choice of the electoral system in order to facilitate the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan embodied in resolution 435 (1978). In my report to the Council of 29 December 1983 on the implementation of the above resolution and of resolution 439 (1978) [S/16237], I informed the Council that the Government of South Africa had reaffirmed to me its position in regard to the electoral system as reflected in paragraph 14 of my report of 29 August, but that it had not provided a definitive response to paragraph 8 of Council resolution 539 (1983). In the circumstances, I indicated that I was not in a position to report any further progress in my discussions with South Africa.

9. On 6 June 1985, I reported to the Security Council [S/17242] that "prevailing difficulties have been compounded and given a new dimension by the recent decision of South Africa to establish an interim government in Namibia". Despite my call to the South African Government "to reconsider carefully the implications of its decision and desist from any action which would contravene the relevant provision of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978)", the South African Government went ahead and established the interim government on 17 June 1985. This development raised further serious questions about the real intentions of the South African Government in seeking a solution to the Namibia problem through the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), which it has accepted.

10. It was against this background that I resumed my consultations with the representative of South Africa on the choice of the electoral system as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 566 (1985). In my consultations with Mr. von Schirnding, he again emphasized that there had been no change in the position of his Government on the question of its choice of the electoral system as stated in paragraph 14 of my report of 29 August 1983. In this

connection, Mr. von Schirnding reaffirmed his Government's position that South Africa's choice of the electoral system would be communicated to the Special Representative as soon as a date for implementation had been set (see para. 7 above). Mr. von Schirnding also reiterated that the position of the South African Government on the linkage pre-condition remained the same [S/15943, para. 12].

11. In my discussions with Mr. von Schirnding, I have urged the Government of South Africa to reconsider its position and to communicate to me its choice of the electoral system as a matter of urgency in order to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan. Thus far, the Government of South Africa has continued to maintain its position as indicated earlier and has not given me the definitive response called for in paragraph 11 of Council resolution 566 (1985).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

12. In the circumstances, I must once again report to the Security Council that there has been no progress in my recent discussions with the Government of South

Africa concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). I cannot let this occasion pass without reiterating my appeal to the South African Government to heed the unanimous call of the international community to proceed forthwith with the implementation of that resolution. The continuing delay undermines the credibility of the South African Government at a time when the world is watching with growing concern the increasingly tragic developments occurring in the area.

13. The international community has an inescapable responsibility to make the process of implementing resolution 435 (1978) move forward. The failure to proceed on Namibia is affecting the reactions of the international community to other grave developments in the region. In my view, this would be the time for the Government of South Africa to display the statesmanship and wisdom that is required in the situation and to provide the opportunity for the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council. The continuation of the present impasse does not serve the interest of any party.

DOCUMENT S/17445*

Letter dated 6 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[6 September 1985]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of September, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 September 1985 from Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning the situation in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories.

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) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 September 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your most urgent attention.

Twenty-four Palestinians have been arrested during the past two days by the Israeli occupation authorities under the reimposed 4 August 1985 Administrative Detention Law.

Yesterday, several Palestinian homes in Al-Khalil (Hebron) were blown up by the Israeli occupation authorities, the town was placed under curfew and the area declared a military zone. Hundreds of Palestinians were rounded up in the main square. Israeli occupation troops opened fire on them, injuring several. Mass arrests then took place.

The Palestinian Gaza Strip has also been placed under curfew and declared a military zone. Again, scores of Palestinians have been arrested.

The number of Palestinians arrested since 4 August under the Administrative Detention Law is now well beyond 100. Among those arrested are 50 trade unionists. The number of Palestinians facing forced deportation is 15.

The situation in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories is extremely volatile and requires an immediate practical response from the Secretary-General and the United Nations Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/610-S/17445.

Letter dated 5 September 1985 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[6 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint declaration adopted at San José on 4 September 1985 by the Foreign Ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, with the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Guatemala participating as an observer.

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

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

ANNEX

Joint declaration adopted at San José on 4 September 1985 by the Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras

At the invitation of the Minister for External Relations of Costa Rica, Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, the Minister for External Relations of El Salvador, Mr. Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Dr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, met with him at San José on 3 and 4 September 1985. The Deputy Minister for External Relations of Guatemala, Mr. Gustavo Santizo, attended the meeting as an observer.

* * *

El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica declare their intention to attend the forthcoming meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the Central American countries and of the countries members of the Contadora Group scheduled to be held on 12 and 13 September 1985 at Panama City for the purpose of appraising, at the political level, the regional peace negotiations.

The signatories today contacted the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay to express their desire to meet with them in connection with the forthcoming joint meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the Central American countries and of the countries members of the Contadora Group for the purpose of carrying out an exchange of views which would afford them an opportunity to set forth the positions of their respective Governments on the situation in Central America.

After carefully reviewing the results of the negotiations during the past year, the Ministers for External Relations of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica concluded that progress towards the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984, annex] required:

1. The inclusion in the text of the Act of the agreements adopted by consensus by the five Central American countries at the first and second meetings of plenipotentiaries; and
2. The immediate resumption of negotiations at the plenipotentiary level to consider and finalize agreements on the following outstanding issues;

(a) National reconciliation through dialogue with the political and armed opposition in those countries where deep divisions have come about in society, with a view to the establishment of pluralistic and representative democratic systems;

(b) Limitation and reduction of arms and military personnel;

(c) International verification and control.

Towards that end, they suggested to the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group that the fourth meeting of plenipotentiaries should be convened in the last two weeks of September.

The Ministers for External Relations analysed the refugee situation which, as a consequence of the regional crisis, has political, social and security implications and, in that connection, recognized the constructive and humanitarian approach to the situation taken by the Governments of Honduras and Costa Rica in receiving refugees from neighbouring countries. They also recognized the desirability of carrying out voluntary repatriation programmes, with the agreement of the parties concerned and the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

They viewed with great concern the continuing detrimental consequences of the absence of any political dialogue between the Government of Nicaragua and the various political and armed groups opposed to it, and, in that connection, they urgently appeal to all parties involved, for the sake of the speedy achievement of national reconciliation in Nicaragua, to enter into wide-ranging, comprehensive talks leading effectively and quickly to the establishment of justice and representative democracy in that fraternal country.

They once again expressed their profound conviction that the arms race initiated by the Government of Nicaragua has seriously altered the terms of regional security and that, owing to the foreign connections involved, including the services of foreign military and security advisers, it has introduced the very harmful factor of East-West confrontation into the Central American situation.

They decided to consider measures for restructuring the process of Central American economic integration from the standpoint of social progress, in which equity rather than the pursuit of profit would be the basis for intraregional relations. In that connection, the valuable proposal put forward by the President of Costa Rica, Mr. Luis Alberto Monge, is extremely important for the achievement of those objectives and should, accordingly, be given careful consideration by the Governments to which it was addressed.

The Foreign Ministers welcomed the convening of the second meeting of Ministers for External Relations of the European Community, of the countries of the Central American isthmus and of the Contadora Group, to be held in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 November 1985, and expressed their readiness to sign at that meeting the framework agreement on co-operation between the European Community and the countries of the Central American isthmus which the two sides have been negotiating.

The Foreign Minister of El Salvador submitted a report on the present status of the Organization of Central American States so that the foreign ministries could consider it and take note of the situation prevailing in that organization.

They once again urged the Government of Guatemala to become a full participant in their meetings and expressed concern over recent events in that country, stating that they hoped and trusted that the process under way there, aimed at the establishment of a democratic and pluralistic system, would be pursued and that the timetable set for the holding of elections would be adhered to.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/949-S/17446.

Letter dated 13 June 1985 from the representative of the United States of America
to the President of the Security Council

(Original: English)
[6 September 1985]

On behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950), I have the honour to submit a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953¹⁰ during the period 1 January 1984 through 31 December 1984.

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

(Signed) Harvey J. FELDMAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953 during the period 1 January through 31 December 1984

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1. Background

The United Nations Command was created in response to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950. In that resolution, the Council recommended the establishment of a unified command for United Nations forces in Korea under the United States and also requested that the latter "provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on the course of action taken under the unified command". The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Korean Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953. Pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Agreement, his successors-in-command are responsible for compliance with, and enforcement of, the terms and provisions of the Agreement. The United Nations Command continues to carry out its functions and fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Agreement. This includes participating in the activities of the Military Armistice Commission. In view of the unprovoked armed attack on United Nations Command security guards and a Soviet defector in the Joint Security Area—the conference area of the Military Armistice Commission—on 23 November 1984, an action which is unprecedented in the history of Panmunjom, the United Nations Command considers this year's report to the Security Council covering this serious incident to be of unusual significance. The last report of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to the Security Council was submitted on 11 June 1984 [S/16694].

2. Armistice structure and procedures

The Korean Armistice Agreement was designed to ensure a "complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces of the opposing sides until a final peaceful settlement is achieved". The term "opposing forces" includes all ground, naval and air units of both sides. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Armistice Agreement on behalf of 16 States Members of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea, which contributed forces to the Unified Command. The commanders of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers signed the Agreement on behalf of those forces.

(a) Military Armistice Commission

The purpose of the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, as established pursuant to the Armistice Agreement, is "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement". The Commission is a joint international organization composed of 10 members: five senior

officers from the United Nations Command and five senior officers from the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, has appointed one member from the United States, two from the Republic of Korea one from the United Kingdom and one designated on a rotational basis from among the other four States Members of the United Nations represented on the United Nations Command (Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Thailand). Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are held at the request of either side in the Joint Security Area, commonly known as Panmunjom, in the demilitarized zone. To assist the Military Armistice Commission in fulfilling its functions, the Armistice Agreement provides for a joint secretariat which maintains 24-hour telephone communication between the joint duty officers of each side located at Panmunjom. The joint duty officers also meet daily except Sundays and holidays and serve as the basic channel of communications between the two opposing sides. There have been 426 plenary sessions of the Commission and 474 of the Commission's secretaries since the Armistice Agreement was signed. The Military Armistice Commission, or the senior member of either side, is authorized by paragraph 27 of the Armistice Agreement to dispatch joint observer teams to investigate reported violations of the Agreement that occur within the demilitarized zone. The Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers, however, has frustrated this function of the Commission since April 1967 by refusing to participate in joint investigations proposed by the United Nations Command. During the reporting period alone, the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side failed to participate in 10 joint observer team meetings proposed by the United Nations Command to conduct joint investigations of incidents reported to have occurred in the demilitarized zone.

(b) Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, established by the Korean Armistice Agreement, is composed of four members representing Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Commission's primary function is to conduct independent inspections and investigations of Armistice-related developments and violations outside the demilitarized zone and to report its findings to the Military Armistice Commission. Although its principal functions have been drastically curtailed owing to the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers obstructionism, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission does provide a worthwhile and stabilizing influence as well as a means for indirect communications between the two opposing sides. The Commission holds weekly meetings in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom.

(c) Role of the Republic of Korea

A unique feature of the Korean Armistice Agreement is that no nation is a signatory to the Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, signed the Agreement on behalf of the Unified Command, consisting of the military forces from 16 States Members of the United Nations and the Republic of Korea. During the Armistice negotiations and afterwards, at the request of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side, the government of the Republic of Korea furnished assurances that it would abide by the Armistice Agreement. Today, the Republic of Korea provides most of the "civil police", who have been assigned with the mission of maintaining security and order in the United Nations Command portion of the demilitarized zone. The Government of the Republic of Korea and its armed forces have complied and co-operated with the United Nations Command in carrying out the Armistice Agreement, and senior military officers have served on the Military Armistice Commission over the years.

3. Military Armistice Commission activities

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are called to discuss serious incidents involving the Armistice Agreement and significant Armistice-related issues. These meetings, as well as 24-hour telephone communications between the two sides, serve to minimize escalation of tension owing to accidental incidents and possible misunderstandings.

The Commission is a valued means of communication, as demonstrated by its continued use by both sides. Of three meetings of the Commission held during the reporting period, the United Nations Command called one meeting and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea called two. The United Nations Command charges against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the reporting period include: firing across the military demarcation line into the United Nations Command portion of the demilitarized zone; introduction into the demilitarized zone of heavy and illegal weapons; fortifications in the demilitarized zone; and the unprovoked armed attack in the Joint Security Area on 23 November 1984. (The appendix to this report contains the details of the 23 November incident.) In spite of these continued and deliberate hostile actions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which have drastically heightened tensions, the major emphasis of the United Nations Command has been to promote positive measures to reduce military tensions. (The appendix to this report also discusses positive proposals presented by the United Nations Command at Military Armistice Commission meetings.) On the other hand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea misused these meetings to disseminate distorted political propaganda, which falls outside the purview of the Military Armistice Commission, and has refused to respond positively to any of the United Nations Command initiatives to reduce military tensions. Both meetings called by the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers were used by them for political propaganda purposes. During the reporting period, the United Nations Command charged the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers with more than 2,000 well substantiated Armistice Agreement violations. These charges were passed expeditiously, either telephonically or through the daily joint duty officers' meeting in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, to provide the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers an opportunity to cease ongoing violations or to conduct timely investigations to prevent the recurrence of similar violations.

4. Conclusions

For more than 31 years, the Military Armistice Commission has been the only joint international mechanism and official channel of communication for the maintenance of the Armistice between the opposing military commanders in Korea. The United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea have exercised great restraint in the face of a continued North Korean campaign of violence and provocations directed against the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea and, moreover, have demonstrated their sincerity towards the reduction of military tensions on the Korean peninsula. The United Nations Command will continue to fulfil its obligations under the mandate of the Armistice Agreement and reaffirm its readiness and determination, consistent with the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions, to preserve peace and security until such time when the parties directly concerned are able to arrive at a more permanent arrangement for peace in Korea. The United Nations Command provides a framework and an international mantle that has proved very helpful in preserving this Armistice Agreement for the past 31 years.

APPENDIX

Major incidents and issues discussed by or related to the Military Armistice Commission from 1 January to 31 December 1984

1. North Korean armed agent boat recovered

On 9 April 1984, the Republic of Korea Navy raised a North Korean agent boat off Pusan which was sunk by the Republic of Korea Navy after infiltrating two North Korean armed agents into the Republic on 3 December 1983. The intruder boat was a semi-submersible with a completely water-tight cockpit and compartments, as well as free-flooding valves and piping systems so that waves would not harm it. At the 423rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 23 December 1983, when the United Nations Command charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with infiltrating two armed agents on 3 December who were captured alive, the North Korean senior member derided the United Nations Command senior member that the sea state of two-metre-high waves on 3 December was too high for such a five-ton agent boat to operate, and therefore the United Nations Command charge was a fabrication. At the 425th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 13 June 1984, the United Nations Command senior member displayed photographs showing the agent boat being raised by the Republic of Korea Navy and pointed out that those photographs now provided conclusive evidence that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had indeed committed a serious violation of the Armistice Agreement by infiltrating the armed agent boat into the waters of the Republic of Korea on 3 December 1983.

2. Unprovoked North Korean armed attack on United Nations Command security guards and a Soviet defector in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom

In accordance with the Armistice Agreement, the Joint Security Area was established astride the military demarcation line at Panmunjom. Roughly circular, the Joint Security Area is about 800 metres wide and is the area where the office buildings and conference rooms for the Military Armistice Commission, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the South-North Red Cross Liaison Office are located. Previously, the Joint Security Area was jointly controlled and maintained as a conference area by the Joint Security Force from both sides: the United Nations Command, on one hand, and the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers component on the other. Following the tragic axe murder of two United Nations Command officers by a numerically superior force of North Korean guards on 18 August 1976, the Joint Security Area was divided into two separate portions along the clearly marked military demarcation line. At the same time, the Joint Security Force personnel of the two sides were separated to prevent possible physical confrontation. The 6 September 1976 Supplement Agreement on the control and maintenance of the Joint Security Area clearly provides that security personnel in the Joint Security Area shall not cross the military demarcation line into the area of the other side. The Armistice Agreement also prohibits the introduction of automatic weapons into the Joint Security Area.

At about 1130 hours, on 23 November 1984, a tour sponsored by the North Korean side came to the Military Armistice Commission's conference building. At about 1135 hours, Mr. Vasilij Yakovlevich Matuzok, a Soviet citizen who was in the tour group, sprinted the entire length of the Commission's conference building, crossing the military demarcation line, to the United Nations Command security guards standing south of the building. Mr. Matuzok shouted in English "Help me, cover me!". At this plea for assistance, one of the United Nations Command security guards began running with Mr. Matuzok towards a United Nations Command check-point. At this time, one of the North Korean guards ran across the military demarcation line into the United Nations Command portion of the Joint Security Area in pursuit and began firing continuously at Mr. Matuzok and the United Nations Command security guard. Five to 10 more North Korean guards with weapons drawn also ran across the military demarcation line into the United Nations Command portion of the Joint Security Area, firing at Mr. Matuzok and the United Nations Command guard. Mr. Matuzok and the United Nations Command guard then became separated. All these events took place within 30 to 40 seconds of the time Mr. Matuzok ran across the military demarcation line. At least three North Korean guards penetrated at least 150 metres south of the military demarcation line and deep into the United Nations Command area in the gravest violation of the Armistice Agreement. United Nations Command guards began firing in self-defence at the North Korean guards. In the ensuing exchange of fire, one United Nations Command guard was killed by a bullet from a type 68 automatic assault rifle and another United Nations Command guard was wounded. Three North Korean guards were killed and an unknown number were wounded. During the exchange of fire, additional North Korean guards, as many as 17, armed with type 68 automatic assault rifles, were observed moving south of the road which leads to a United Nations Command check point. At about 1156 hours, the North Korean joint duty officer in the Joint Security Area telephoned the United Nations Command Joint Duty Office and requested that the United Nations Command side cease fire, saying his side had already ceased fire. At about 1159 hours, the United Nations Command approved the cease-fire request and allowed eight unarmed North Korean personnel to come across the military demarcation line and evacuate the North Korean casualties from the United Nations Command portion of the Joint Security Area. Major General Jordan of the Swiss delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and two other Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission officers observed the evacuation of the North Korean casualties, and, it should be noted, were very helpful and upheld the purpose of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by materially helping to defuse this tragic incident.

The United Nations Command immediately called the 426th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 26 November 1984, and charged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with grave armed intrusion and attacks on the United Nations Command guards and the Soviet defector, in serious violation of paragraphs 6, 12 and 17 of the Armistice Agreement as well as the 6 September 1976 Supplement Agreement. At this meeting, the United Nations Command displayed North Korean uniform hats and the cartridges from both pistols and type 68 automatic assault rifles that were recovered from the scene of

the incident, deep in the United Nations Command portion of the Joint Security Area. The United Nations Command also displayed photographs showing the North Korean guards armed with an automatic rifle and deep in the United Nations Command portion of the Joint Security Area. In addition, the United Nations Command played an audio tape-recording made from within the Military Armistice Commission's conference room of North Korean guards shouting, "Hey, hands up!" and the sounds of pistol shots and firing from type 68 automatic rifles. Finally, the United Nations Command played a video tape interview of Mr. Matuzok who declared that he had sprinted across the military demarcation line of his own free will to seek freedom and that he had no desire of returning to the North Korean side. The United Nations Command demanded from the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers side at this meeting the following: (a) institute command and control measures and procedures to preclude the recurrence of a similar incident in the future; (b) punish those individuals responsible for the incident; and (c) apologize for the hostile acts committed by their guards in the United Nations Command portion of the Joint Security Area.

3. United Nations Command initiatives

During this reporting period, the United Nations Command has taken constructive and positive initiatives to reduce military tensions on the Korean peninsula which are attributable to continuing North Korean hostilities and military build-up. The United Nations Command has reviewed its previous tension-reducing initiatives and introduced a new proposal which would certainly reduce tension if agreed to by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(a) Mutual notification of major training exercises

Military exercises, *per se*, are not violations of the Armistice Agreement; however, secretive military activity and movement such as that conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, could result in misunderstandings. The United Nations Command continues, therefore, to seek a constructive North Korean response to its proposal for prior mutual notification of major training exercises in order to preclude possible misunderstandings and misrepresentations. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, has failed to make a constructive response to this tension-reducing proposal. To demonstrate its good faith, the United Nations Command notified the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 28 December 1983 (prior to the public announcement) that training exercise "Team spirit-84" would be conducted from early February to mid-April 1984.

(b) An invitation to observe the exercise "Team spirit-84"

On 21 January 1984, the United Nations Command invited the five members of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers component of the Military Armistice Commission (one from China and four from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) together with the four principal Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission members to come south and see for themselves the non-provocative nature of "Team spirit-84". At the 424th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, held on 22 February 1984, the United Nations Command again invited them to observe "Team spirit-84". The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, countered the United Nations Command invitation with a distorted propaganda tirade, claiming that the exercise was designed to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(c) Military Armistice Commission secretaries discuss United Nations Command initiatives without the press

At the 425th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, in another initiative to move towards the reduction of military tension, the United Nations Command proposed that the Military Armistice Commission secretaries convene closed-door meetings as a means of finding mutually agreeable actions to reduce military tensions. The United Nations Command called for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to carefully consider this opportunity not only to reduce military tensions, but to demonstrate by deeds its self-proclaimed commitment to

peace. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, again ignored this constructive United Nations Command proposal.

4. North Korean relief goods-transfer operation and South-North dialogue

On 8 September 1984, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society offered relief goods to flood victims in the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea Red Cross Society accepted the North Korean offer of flood aid as a move to improve South-North relations. Accepting the offer, the Republic of Korea Red Cross President said it was hoped the acceptance would serve "as an occasion to foster an atmosphere of reconciliation and mutual assistance between South and North Korea". On 19 September, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea agreed to deliver the relief goods at Panmunjom as well as to the ports of Inchon and Pukpyong. On 28 September, as agreed at the 18 September working-level meeting in the Joint Security Area, the South-North hot-line was reactivated.

On 29 and 30 September, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered through the Joint Security Area—and the Republic of Korea accepted—rice, fabric and medical supplies transported by 1,393 truck sorties to the village of Taesong-dong in the United Nations Command portion of the demilitarized zone, located adjacent to the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom. Before completing the final delivery and leaving for the north, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross representatives agreed to accept 828 gift boxes from the Republic of Korea as a token of their gratitude to the North Korean drivers for their personal involvement. Between 29 September and 3 October, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also transported cement by ships to the ports of Inchon and Pukpyong in the Republic of Korea. This multi-site relief transfer operation was a historical first since 1948, when the two opposing Governments were established in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Republic of Korea.

Upon completion of the delivery of these relief goods on 3 October 1984, the heads of the respective Red Cross societies in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Republic of Korea proposed further discussions on a variety of issues. Subsequently, other South-North meetings took place, including the first South-North government-to-government-level economic meeting held on 15 November. In 1984, a total of seven meetings involving the North and the South took place, all held in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission's conference room in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom. While not involved in the actual negotiations, the United Nations Command has provided all possible assistance to the Republic of Korea agencies involved in these South-North activities and talks. The United Nations Command provided the conference area, security and administrative support for these talks. The United Nations Command-administered demilitarized zone village of Taesong-dong served as the site for the transfer and receipt of North Korean relief goods via the Joint Security Area. Again, the United Nations Command provided necessary security and administrative support for this historic relief goods-transfer operation, which was most professionally carried out by both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

5. North Korean patterns at the Military Armistice Commission

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has shown itself unwilling to co-operate in enabling the Military Armistice Commission to carry out its assigned mission. It has invariably refused to investigate jointly any serious violations of the Armistice Agreement and has demonstrated absolutely no interest in a constructive discussion of measures to reduce military tensions. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently disavows any responsibility for these serious violations—continuous hostile actions directed against the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea—even when confronted with incontestable evidence to the contrary. Instead, it dismisses them as "fabrications" and continues to misuse the forum of the Military Armistice Commission to conduct propaganda attacks, seeking to shift responsibility for tensions in Korea to the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 9 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1985]

In recent letters I have described the systematic and deliberate attacks by the PLO against defenseless Israeli civilians. These acts of indiscriminate murder and destruction reveal the true nature of that terrorist organization. Here, for your information, is a list of innocent civilian victims who have been murdered by the PLO during the past year:

Miss Revital Seri was murdered near Bethlehem on 22 October 1984;

Mr. Ron Levy was murdered near Bethlehem on 22 October;

Mr. Zalman Abulnik was murdered in Al-Birch on 30 March 1985;

Mr. David Caspi was murdered in Jerusalem on 19 April;

Mrs. Michal Cohen was murdered near Beit Shemesh on 30 June;

Mr. Meir Ben-Yair was murdered near Beit Shemesh on 30 June;

Miss Leah Almakayas was murdered near Afula on 21 July;

Mr. Yosef Eliyahu was murdered near Afula on 21 July;

Mr. Albert Buckris was murdered in Nablus on 30 July;

Mr. Andre Alush was murdered in Tulkarm on 24 August.

The PLO continues to plant explosives in the densely populated areas of Israel's cities. Crowded markets, public buses and large stores are earmarked by the PLO as particularly vulnerable areas where large numbers of civilians may be killed. Many innocent people have miraculously survived these PLO attacks. But others were less fortunate. Many of them have been seriously wounded and some have become permanently disabled. The following are some of the most recent victims:

Five children between the ages of 8 and 10 were stabbed repeatedly in the face while waiting for a bus in Jerusalem on 19 July 1985;

Mr. Jacob Reitter was stabbed repeatedly while walking in the Hebron market on 10 August;

Mr. Uri Oved was stabbed while walking through the market in Jenin on 24 August;

Mr. Moshe Fitusi was stabbed in the back while in the city of Gaza on 5 September.

The PLO spreads its terror outside Israel as well. In the past year, the PLO perpetrated numerous acts of death and destruction against Israeli and Jewish targets throughout the world. They include the following:

In Paris, a bomb exploded during a Jewish film festival on 29 March 1985, killing 1 and wounding 21;

In London, a travel agency conducting business with Israel was extensively damaged by a bomb on 6 June;

In Genoa, the Zim Shipping Company, an Israeli firm, was damaged by a bomb on 18 June;

In Copenhagen, a synagogue was bombed, injuring 21 people on 22 July;

In Bangkok, a bomb exploded near the Israeli Embassy on 11 August;

In Cairo, Albert Atrachki, an Israeli diplomat, was assassinated on 20 August;

In Milan, the Zim Shipping Company was damaged by a bomb on 23 August;

In Istanbul, the offices of El Al, Israel's national airline, were damaged by a bomb on 27 August.

Directed solely against innocent civilians, including women, children and the elderly, the PLO boasted of its responsibility for each of these crimes. It has recently escalated its campaign of terror by infiltrating terrorists and smuggling weapons and explosives from Jordan. Indeed, murder and destruction are regarded by the PLO as commonplace tactics to be used at all times in the most indiscriminate and brutal manner. Israel will continue to take appropriate measures to defend the lives of its citizens against these savage attacks.

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

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

DOCUMENT S/17449*

Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[10 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter dated 9 September 1985 from Mrs. Nora

Astorga, Acting Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/39/950-S/17449.

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

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 September 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica

I wish to call your attention to the following serious incidents.

On 7 September 1985, at 1 p.m., troops of the Sandinist People's Army who were in the San Juan River delta, in Nicaraguan territory, were attacked by rifle and machine-gun fire coming from Costa Rica.

In addition, on 8 September, at 7 p.m., a C-47 plane of the Sandinist Air Force in the Sarapiquí sector, 35 kilometres south-west of the San Juan del Norte, in Nicaraguan territory, was attacked by rifle fire and 50-calibre machine-gun fire coming from Costa Rican territory.

I must also inform you that on 9 September, at 10 a.m., two helicopters of the Sandinist Air Force in the sector of the San Juan River delta, in Nicaraguan territory, were attacked by rifle and mortar fire coming from Costa Rica.

The Government of Nicaragua, in registering its most formal and vigorous protest at this series of attacks from Costa Rican territory, expresses its serious concern at these incidents, which are occurring at a time when preparations are under way for a joint meeting of the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries aimed at reducing tension and achieving peace in the region, and when a secret document of the United States Department of State has just been revealed which once more illustrates that Government's policy of boycotting the negotiating process sponsored by the Contadora Group.

Once again, I must repeat that these actions indicate the urgent need for both Governments to engage in a frank and constructive dialogue leading to the establishment of a neutralized security zone and, hence, to a restoration of the climate of confidence which should prevail among nations that aspire, out of historic destiny, to fraternal and harmonious coexistence.

DOCUMENT S/17450

Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[10 September 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the latest aggression of the Iranian régime against the sovereignty of Iraq and its attempt to occupy Iraqi territory by force.

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

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
*Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations*

crushed it, in exercise of Iraq's legitimate right to self-defence, in accordance with the Charter.

On this occasion, we should like to remind you of the gravity of such continued acts of aggression, not only for Iraq and its territory but also for international peace and security. At this time, when the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran has begun to arouse the fears of the international community because of the serious dangers it poses to peace and stability in the region, the Iranian régime continues to insist on aggression against Iraq and against the States of the region, thereby violating the most elementary norms of international law.

The fact that the world Organization and its organs do not take effective measures to deter the aggressor and compel him to respect the Charter and the norms of international law is such as to lead inevitably to his growing obstinacy and to the aggravation of the state of tension in this sensitive region. Accordingly, we call upon you to fulfil the role entrusted to you, in accordance with the Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council, to take the necessary measures to halt this aggression and to strive for the establishment of security and peace in the region.

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

We should like to call your attention to the fact that, on 9 September 1985, Iran launched a new hostile action against Iraqi territory, in the northern border area, in an attempt to violate Iraq's sovereignty and occupy its territory by force, thereby once more contravening the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and other norms of international law. Our armed forces repulsed the aggression and

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq*

Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[10 September 1985]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of September, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 10 September 1985 from Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning the violence by Israeli occupation troops against Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

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) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations*

ANNEX**Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General**

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your immediate attention. Violence by Israeli occupation troops

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/624-S/17451.

DOCUMENT S/17452***Letter dated 10 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[10 September 1985]*

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of September, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 9 September 1985 from Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning the repression in the Palestinian territories under Israeli military occupation.

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) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations*

ANNEX**Letter dated 9 September 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General**

Pursuant to our letters of 3 and 6 September 1985 [S/17439, annex, and S/17445, annex], I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to bring the following to your most urgent attention. During the past weekend, there has been an intensification of repression in the Palestinian territories under Israeli military occupation. Additional Israeli military forces have been deployed throughout the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories.

Furthermore, the Israeli occupation authorities have been actively involved in encouraging and organizing provocative and threatening marches and demonstrations by Fascist Zionist settlers through Palestinian towns and villages.

Your attention is also directed to the serious threats made last week by Israeli officials against the PLO to take direct military action against PLO offices in Amman and elsewhere if Palestinians in the occupied territories continue to challenge Israeli military occupation.

In drawing your attention to the gravely worsening situation, I am requested to call upon your good offices to take immediate and appropriate action.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/625-S/17452.

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 568 (1985)

[Original: English]
[11 September 1985]

1. In its resolution 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, the Security Council, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultation with the Government of Botswana and the relevant United Nations agencies on measures to be undertaken to assist the Government of Botswana in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of the refugees in Botswana. The Secretary-General was also requested to detail a mission to visit Botswana for the purpose of assessing the damage caused by South Africa's unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression, proposing measures to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees, determining the consequent level of assistance required by Botswana, and to report thereon to the Security Council. The Security Council also requested all States and relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Botswana.

2. Pursuant to the above resolution, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Botswana from 27 July to 2 August. The mission was headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and included representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (PSCA) and the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes. The report of the mission is transmitted herewith.

REPORT OF THE MISSION

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INTRODUCTION

A. Security Council consideration

1. In a letter dated 14 June 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/17274], the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations transmitted the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Office of the President of Botswana, drawing attention to an attack carried out that morning by members of the South African Defence Force on the capital of Botswana, Gaborone, in which 12 persons were killed and 7 injured.

2. In a letter dated 17 June addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/17279], the representative of Botswana on instructions from his Government, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the serious situation arising as a result of South Africa's military attack on Gaborone.

3. In response to that request, the Security Council considered the item "Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/17279]" at its 2598th and 2599th meetings, held on 21 June.

4. At the 2598th meeting, the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana, Ms. Gaositwe K. T. Chiepe, gave a detailed account of the attack and of the circumstances preceding it. The Minister informed the Council that, on Friday, 14 June 1985, at 0140 hours, Botswana had been invaded by South African commandos who killed six South African refugees, two foreign residents of Botswana, two visitors, including a six-year-old child, and two Botswana nationals. She described the attack as unprovoked and unwarranted and the culmination of a

progressively aggressive South African attitude towards Botswana, an attitude that had deteriorated, she stated, as the agitation for change intensified inside South Africa.

5. At the 2599th meeting, the representative of South Africa presented the views of his Government on the matter, as set forth in the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, Mr. R. F. Botha, on 14 June [S/17282, annex], and transmitted to the Secretary-General on 17 June.

6. At the same meeting, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 568 (1985), which reads:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations [S/17279] and having heard the statement of the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana [2598th meeting] concerning the recent acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against the Republic of Botswana,

"Expressing its shock and indignation at the loss of human life, the injuries inflicted, and the extensive damage as a result of that action,

"Affirming the urgent need to safeguard the territorial integrity of Botswana and maintain peace and security in southern Africa,

"Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State,

"Expressing its profound concern that the racist régime resorted to the use of military force against the defenceless and peace-loving nation of Botswana,

"Gravely concerned that such acts of aggression can only serve to aggravate the already volatile and dangerous situation in southern Africa,

"Bearing in mind that this latest incident is one in a series of provocative actions carried out by South Africa against Botswana and that the racist régime has declared that it will continue and escalate such attacks,

"Commending Botswana for its unflinching adherence to the conventions relating to the status of refugees¹² and of stateless persons¹³ and for the sacrifices it has made and continues to make in giving asylum to victims of apartheid,

"1. Strongly condemns South Africa's recent unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana as an act of aggression against that country and a gross violation of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty;

"2. Further condemns all acts of aggression, provocation and harassment, including murder, blackmail, kidnapping and destruction of property committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Botswana;

"3. Demands the immediate, total and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression by South Africa against Botswana;

"4. Denounces and rejects racist South Africa's practice of "hot pursuit" to terrorize and destabilize Botswana and other countries in South Africa;

"5. Demands full and adequate compensation by South Africa to Botswana for the damage to life and property resulting from such acts of aggression;

"6. Affirms Botswana's right to receive and give sanctuary to the victims of apartheid in accordance with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and international obligations;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultation with the Government of Botswana and the relevant United Nations agencies on measures to be undertaken to assist the Government of Botswana in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of the refugees in Botswana;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to send a mission to visit Botswana for the purpose of:

"(a) Assessing the damage caused by South Africa's unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression;

"(b) Proposing measures to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees;

"(c) Determining the consequent level of assistance required by Botswana and to report thereon to the Security Council;

"9. Requests all States and relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Botswana;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor developments related to this question and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

"11. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

B. Appointment of the mission by the Secretary-General

7. Pursuant to the provisions of the resolution and following consultations with the Government of Botswana, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Botswana from 27 July to 2 August 1985. The mission consisted of Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions (head of mission); Mr. James E. Baker, Director, Special Economic Assistance Programmes; and Mr. Chefeke Dessalegn, Chief, East and Southern African Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Geneva. The mission was assisted by Mr. Hans C. von Sponeck, UNDP Resident Representative and United Nations Resident Co-ordinator in Botswana; Mr. Sylvester Awuye, UNHCR Representative in Botswana; and Ms. Barbara Blenman, Political Affairs Officer, PSCA.

C. Programme of the Secretary-General's mission to Botswana, 27 July to 2 August 1985

8. During its visit to Botswana, the mission met with Mr. Q. K. J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, and with Mr. Peter Mmusi, Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning. Meetings were also held with Mr. A. M. Mogwe, Minister for External Affairs, Mr. P. H. K. Kedi Kilwe, Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Mr. M. P. K. Nwako, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and other relevant senior officials of the Government. Extensive consultations were held with the *Ad Hoc* Government Committee established after the 14 June 1985 attack to deal with the situation. The Committee includes representatives of the Office of the President,

Police, the Ministers for Finance and Development Planning, External Affairs, the Defence Force, Health, Local Government and Lands, the Attorney General and the Botswana Council for Refugees.

9. Members of the mission visited the sites of houses and buildings which had been the targets of the 14 June attack to obtain a first-hand impression of the damage, as well as the Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone, where two of the victims of the attack were still being treated. The mission also visited the Dukwe settlement and Francistown area for a more comprehensive perspective of the general refugee situation in the country.

10. The mission met with representatives of the resident diplomatic community, the South African refugee community and non-governmental organizations dealing with refugees, as well as with the local representatives of United Nations organizations and agencies in Botswana.

11. The mission wishes to place on record its appreciation for the full co-operation and assistance which it received from the Government of Botswana. A great deal of pertinent information was prepared for use by the mission, and all requests for additional information and meetings were met promptly. The mission would also like to express its appreciation to the Resident Representative of UNDP and the Representative of UNHCR and their staff for their outstanding support for the work of the mission.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. General

12. Botswana, a land-locked country, is bordered by Namibia to the west and north, Zambia and Zimbabwe to the north-east, and South Africa to the south and south-east. Two thirds of the total land area (582,000 square kilometres) is covered by the Kalahari desert. The remaining area is used for livestock and limited agricultural production. The country has made substantial progress in its economic development based primarily on livestock and mineral exploitation (see sect. V). However, it is currently facing serious problems as a result of four consecutive years of drought. Botswana is classified by the United Nations as a least developed country.

13. The Constitution of Botswana, adopted at independence in 1966, established a system of non-racial parliamentary democracy. Legislative authority is vested in the National Assembly, elected by universal adult suffrage, and in the President. The President and his Cabinet exercise executive power. There is an independent judiciary which administers and interprets the law of the land. Arrangements are in effect to accommodate the traditional institutions of the country. Since independence, Botswana has enjoyed continued political stability.

14. Botswana became a Member of the United Nations on 17 October 1966. It is a member of the Commonwealth, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and has participated actively as a front-line State in the various initiatives seeking to resolve the problems of southern Africa. Botswana is a founding member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Committee established in 1980 by the States of the region to lessen or

reduce their economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa, to overcome economic fragmentation and to co-ordinate efforts towards regional and national economic development.

15. In spite of its efforts and achievements, Botswana continues to face difficulties caused by its geopolitical situation. Given its location and historical circumstances, Botswana is heavily dependent on South Africa for trade, transport and employment. It is also vulnerable to any political turmoil which takes place in the region. This was seen during Zimbabwe's struggle for independence and is being witnessed again in the current civil unrest in South Africa. As a result, it is an immediate haven for refugees from the countries in that area. It has been the policy of Botswana to offer asylum to all genuine refugees in keeping with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and international obligations.

16. As a State party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹⁴ and the 1967 Protocol,¹⁵ as well as to the 1968 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the Government has emphasized that it has not and will not allow Botswana to be used as a base for subversive or guerrilla operations against countries of origin. In regard to its relations with South Africa, the Government of Botswana emphasized that, despite the fact that it abhors the policy of *apartheid*, it is committed to the principle of peaceful coexistence.

B. *Issues previously brought to the attention of the United Nations concerning Botswana's relations with South Africa*

17. Following the student uprising in Soweto in 1976, many students sought asylum in Botswana as well as in other neighbouring countries. In its resolution 32/119 of 16 December 1977, the General Assembly expressed deep concern over the repressive measures taken by the Government of South Africa against students in that country and the consequent influx of refugees, including in particular students, into the neighbouring countries of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, and called for assistance to be given to the countries of asylum to help them cope with their situation. The report of the mission on emergency assistance for South African student refugees, dispatched pursuant to that resolution, is contained in document A/32/65 and Add.1 of 20 April and 7 November 1977, respectively.

II. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA

A. *Account of the events of 14 June 1985*

18. The Government has provided the mission with the following general outline of the events of 14 June 1985:

"In the early hours of 14 June 1985, between approximately 0130 and 0215 hours, units of the South African Defence Force attacked 10 widely dispersed sites in and around Gaborone, Botswana. The attackers, who used bombs, mortars, and grenades, as well as hand arms, damaged and destroyed property, killed 12 persons and injured 7. Those killed included two Botswana nationals, two residents, six South African refugees and two visitors, one of whom was a six-

year-old child. There is no evidence that any of the victims attempted to defend themselves; rather, they were caught unaware and murdered in cold blood, some while attempting to escape. The attackers also fired indiscriminately at passing motorists and set a number of vehicles on fire. It is estimated that the units used as many as 15 vehicles and crossed the border between South Africa and Botswana over a staggered period of time. The attacks on the various sites, the most part residential units, were well co-ordinated and carried out simultaneously."

19. The Government has provided the following detailed information with regard to these events:

- (a) List of victims of the attack (annex I);
- (b) Extracts from medical records of Princess Marina Hospital (annex II);
- (c) List of damages to houses and property (annex III).

20. Press reports, including both those based on eyewitness accounts and South African reports based on statements by senior Government officials, support the above description of events.

B. Commentary by the Government of Botswana

21. During consultations with the mission, officials of the Government of Botswana rejected the claim of the South African authorities that the attack of 14 June 1985 was justified in view of the activities of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) in launching terrorist activities in South Africa from Botswana. As indicated earlier, it is the policy of Botswana to give political asylum to refugees from South Africa, in accordance with its international commitments and as a humanitarian and moral obligation and duty. However, the Government is equally insistent that those granted asylum will not be allowed to use Botswana as a base of operations against their countries of origin.

22. The Government of Botswana maintains that the attack of 14 June, while in and of itself a gross violation of its national sovereignty and of international law, should be seen in the wider context of continuing efforts by South Africa to restrict or prevent Botswana from receiving refugees from South Africa. In this context, it points to the pressure exerted by South Africa on Botswana to sign a non-aggression pact in spite of Botswana's position that such an agreement was neither appropriate nor necessary since Botswana neither intended nor had the capacity to launch an attack on South Africa. Further, the Government prohibits refugees in the country from engaging in terrorist activities against South Africa as alleged by the latter and is prepared to co-operate with South African authorities to this end when verifiable evidence is made available. The Government of Botswana was under the impression that that issue had been resolved when, on 22 February 1985, the Government of South Africa indicated that a non-aggression pact was no longer necessary.

23. The attack of 14 June and incidents which preceded it during the year have led the Government of Botswana to believe that South Africa is bent on subverting Botswana's refugee policy. On 13 February 1985, a bomb blast demolished the house of a South African refugee in Gaborone and caused extensive damage to the

neighbouring buildings. On 14 May, a bomb destroyed a car belonging to a South African refugee residing in Gaborone, killing the owner and damaging adjacent buildings. The attack of 14 June is seen as part of this continuing pattern.

24. The Government of Botswana is convinced that the civil turmoil within South Africa results from the policy of *apartheid* and denies the allegation that Botswana is directly or indirectly responsible for the violence which has taken place there. The Government of Botswana is deeply concerned that, as tensions mount in South Africa, the authorities there will again resort to actions such as the 14 June attack in the hope of diverting domestic opinion and of discouraging the flow of refugees. In this context, the attention of the mission was drawn to the fact that, in its official statements, the South African Government reserved its right to repeat such actions in the future. The Botswana Government asked that the international community be urged to exert all possible influence on South Africa to ensure that it abide by the basic rules of international law and respect the sovereignty of Botswana and that of neighbouring countries.

III. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES

25. Paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 568 (1985) demands full and adequate compensation by South Africa to Botswana for the damage to life and property resulting from such acts of aggression as the attack of 14 June. Further, in paragraph 8 (a), the mission is requested to assess the damage caused by South Africa's unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression.

26. The assessment which follows was prepared with the co-operation of the Government of Botswana. It must be emphasized, however, that the various assessments can at best be indicative. In addition to the practical problems involved, it is impossible to attach value to the loss of human life or to measure the long-term impact of the damages and injuries suffered.

A. Loss of life and injuries

27. Annex I contains the names of persons killed together with pertinent background information. As indicated earlier, 12 individuals were killed, including two nationals of Botswana, two foreign residents, two visitors—one from South Africa and one from Lesotho—and six South African refugees. Based on a review of recent judicial decisions in Botswana in cases involving death, the Government has determined that average compensation for the loss of life has been \$118,000.¹⁶ The Government recognizes that this is a highly contestable method of valuation and that individual cases should be valued on their own merits. However, and without prejudice to the claims of any individual or party involved, the Government is prepared to seek compensation on the basis of the formula outlined above. It should be noted that some of the victims are nationals of countries other than Botswana and these countries may wish to submit a claim on behalf of their nationals. In addition, the Government has stated that the funeral costs of the victims of Botswana and the transportation costs of the remains of two of the deceased to their respective countries of origin amounted to approximately \$12,000.

28. Annex I also lists the seven persons who received or are still receiving hospital treatment for injuries suffered during the attack. Annex II provides additional information on the nature of the injuries based on the official records of the Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone. Again, taking into account recent judicial decisions in Botswana with regard to compensation for personal injury¹⁷ and with the caveats outlined above, the Government has estimated damages as follows:

	<i>US dollars</i>
1. Roelfin Geer	70 000
2. Prince Mampane	64 700
3. Tebogog Gqabi	52 900
4. Moitse Botshelo	58 800
5. Elna Mtsweni	58 800
6. Busisiwe Mokwena	67 600
7. Jean Fisher	47 000
TOTAL	<u>419 800</u>

It must be emphasized that it is not possible at this stage to predict the longer-term implications of the injuries suffered or the possible psychological impact, especially on the young children involved.

B. Property damage

29. Although the Government had prepared a preliminary estimate of the cost of property damage as a result of the attack, the mission, in consultation with the appropriate Government authorities, decided that an independent professional survey would be appropriate. Accordingly, it engaged the services of Peter Richards and Partners International as consultants. The full report of that firm, including a description of the procedures used and of individual property assessments, is contained in annex III. Briefly, the report indicates that the cost of reinstatement or repairs of buildings damaged during the attack, including damage to adjacent property, totals \$80,600. In addition, it is estimated that the cost of repair or replacement of motor vehicles damaged during the attack totals \$12,900. Finally, it is estimated that the loss of rental income while the properties are being restored will amount to \$7,300. The Government has reviewed these estimates and concurs with them.

C. Furniture, equipment and personal effects

30. Only a very rough estimate can be made of the value of furniture, equipment and personal effects lost during the attack. Most had been destroyed or removed, and there were no documents in the form of insurance or individual inventory records. Peter Richards and Partners International has estimated that the cost of replacement of personal effects and equipment totals \$41,600. The firm notes, however, that their estimate is no more than a broad and average appraisal based on a general inquiry and the best available information.

D. Other costs

31. In addition to the foregoing, it is possible that Botswana will suffer real damages as a result of the general atmosphere of insecurity resulting from the attack. This applies in particular to both the tourist industry and to the climate for private investment. With regard to the latter, Botswana officials informed the mission that some specific investors who had previously indicated that they

were prepared to undertake projects have, as a result of the attack and subsequent developments, taken a more hesitant attitude and clearly indicated that they were concerned about the security situation. While the Government requested that this category of damage be brought to the attention of the international community, it also noted that it was not in a position at this time to estimate these potential damages. The Government reserves the right to revert to this issue when more substantial evidence is available.

E. Damage to the person of the Republic of Botswana

32. The Government submits that the attack on Botswana by the South African Defence Force was first and foremost a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Botswana which injured the person of the State. The country has been psychologically violated and its ability to provide conditions of security and well-being to its inhabitants has been called into question. It is not possible to attach a value to the injury involved. The Government, however, reserves the right to claim damages consequent to the violation of its sovereignty.

IV. MATTERS AFFECTING THE LEGAL PROTECTION, SAFETY AND WELFARE OF REFUGEES IN BOTSWANA

33. In accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 568 (1985), consultations were held with the Government of Botswana and the relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the UNHCR, on measures to be undertaken to assist the Government of Botswana in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of the refugees in Botswana. Paragraph 8 (b) further requested the mission to propose measures to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees. In the course of consultations, the Government was explicit in indicating that it regarded issues related to South African refugees in Botswana as a part of its comprehensive refugee policy and wished to deal with them in that context. Accordingly, the following responds to both provisions of the Council resolution.

34. The Government of Botswana estimates the number of refugees in the country at approximately 5,400, primarily from Zimbabwe but also in significant numbers from Namibia and South Africa. There has been no major influx of refugees from South Africa in recent weeks, and the basic pattern of 10 to 20 refugees a month has continued. However, the Government is deeply concerned about the prospects of a major increase in refugees from South Africa should the situation in that country continue to deteriorate. Such an increase would pose serious problems in terms of both the capacity of Botswana to provide the necessary facilities and the prospects for even greater pressure from South Africa to restrict the right of Botswana to receive refugees.

A. Government of Botswana policy

35. Botswana acceded to both the 1951 Convention relating to the States of refugees,¹⁴ and the 1967 Protocol.¹⁵ Some provisions of the 1951 Convention, notably the definition of the term "refugee" and the principle of *non-refoulement*, have been made applicable in Botswana

under the 1967 Refugees (Recognition and Control) Act. The principle of *non-refoulement* is observed by the Government. Botswana has also signed the 1968 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and some of its articles, notably the expanded definition of the term "refugee", are applied in practice.

36. During its consultations with the Government as well as with the representative of UNHCR in Botswana, the mission was informed that the Government cooperated closely with UNHCR to facilitate the latter's task of extending international protection and providing material assistance to refugees in Botswana.

37. The Government explained to the mission that it had always pursued a refugee policy in line with the principles defined in the international refugee instruments and its foreign policy of good neighbourliness. Accordingly, it grants asylum to, and recognizes the refugee status of, persons who leave their home country because of persecution or fear of persecution as provided for in the above-mentioned conventions. At the same time, Botswana does not allow refugees to establish bases within its territory from which they could launch attacks against their respective country(ies) of origin or to engage in subversive activities.

38. In line with this policy, the Government repeated to the mission that charges by South Africa that it was a base for terrorist activities against that country were completely unfounded. It stated that it has long extended an invitation to anyone to visit Botswana to confirm the implementation of that policy.

39. In spite of recent events, the Government reaffirmed that, as a signatory to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Botswana would continue to meet its obligations as a State of asylum. In this regard, the Government shared with the mission its concern and preoccupation for the safety and security of refugees in Botswana as a result of the 14 June attack.

40. The Government considers that the determination of refugee status and the granting of asylum is the sovereign prerogative and responsibility of Governments and that Botswana, in accordance with international refugee instruments, must be free to decide who should be granted asylum within its borders. Any attempt by South Africa to prevent or hinder Botswana from fulfilling its international obligations would, in the view of the Government, seriously undermine the conventions and the universal humanitarian principle of granting asylum to people fleeing persecution.

B. National legislation and procedures

41. The basic legislation concerning refugee matters in Botswana is the Refugees (Recognition and Control) Act of 1967. This act incorporates the definition of a refugee, found in the 1951 Convention, and the principle of *non-refoulement*.

42. Asylum-seekers must report to the nearest police station and are then referred to the determining authorities. All applicants for asylum are registered, interviewed and their cases determined on an individual basis. Those recognized as refugees are registered with the Office of the President and the Botswana Council for Refugees, and issued identity cards. Refugees are required to reside

in the Dukwe settlement (see para. 51 below); however, dispensations are granted for employment, education and health reasons. Applications for asylum which are rejected are referred to UNHCR for further review of their case.

43. The 1967 Refugee Act provides for the establishment of refugee advisory committees which have, *inter alia*, been given the function of determining refugee status. The mission noted that, generally, the committees have not been functioning since 1982 and that the police authorities have been determining refugee status and granting asylum. The Government explained that the flow of refugees after 1982 did not seem to justify maintaining the committees; however, it indicated that it would review the situation in the light of recent developments.

44. The mission was informed that discussions have been and are continuing between UNHCR and the Government on strengthening and improving the procedures, including matters such as registration and establishment of information and statistics on refugees. The mission was also informed of discussions between the Government and UNHCR aimed at strengthening these procedures by the adoption of appropriate legislation or regulations or both.

C. Problems related to the safety of refugees

45. The Government told the mission that, in its view, given the hostile attitude of the South African authorities, any refugee from South Africa must be considered a potential target. It considered the danger a real one in light of South African statements made immediately after the attack that there were still more targets in Botswana. The Government noted that South Africa has indicated that it reserves the right to carry out future attacks similar to that of 14 June 1985. Equally serious are other hostile and criminal forms of attack which have been used in the past, such as car-bombs, abductions and assassinations.

46. The Government stressed that it has been concerned for some time about the physical safety of South African refugees. These concerns have increased in the wake of the 14 June attack. It explained the difficulty of instituting special measures over and above those it takes to protect the lives and property of other refugees as well as of its own nationals. The Government noted that South Africans have comparatively easy access to Botswana since, with existing immigration arrangements, visas are not required. In addition, the extensive border and the vast size of the country make it extremely difficult to ensure the safety of refugees and also to screen all those who cross the border from South Africa. In the Government's view, the overall security situation for refugees from South Africa could be improved through a strengthening of the Botswana Police and Defence Forces, in particular by establishing additional border posts and introducing better communications and transport equipment.

47. With regard to individual refugees, the Government stated that, when it had reason to believe that a refugee was in immediate danger, it would advise either the relocation of such a refugee in another part of the country or resettlement in a third country. The Government is concerned about the danger posed both to the individual involved and to the other residents in the com-

munity. The Government works closely with UNHCR in cases involving relocation and resettlements

48. The events of 14 June have created considerable fear among the local population over the presence of refugees living among them. It is widely believed that any further attack against refugees would again result in others being killed and in property being damaged. Consequently, there is a reluctance to rent houses to refugees or to have refugees as neighbours. The Government fully appreciates the need to improve overall security and to deal with the concerns of its citizens. However, it stressed that it does not plan at this time to change its policy of allowing those with permits to live at large in the community and to locate others in the Dukwe settlement. There is a general perception in the Government, shared also by the South African refugee community and the organizations working with them, that to confine South African refugees to special communities would make them easy targets and expose them to increased danger.

D. Welfare of refugees

1. Dukwe settlement

49. Most refugees in Botswana are located in the Dukwe settlement, an area of approximately 264 square kilometres located in the Central District, about 130 km from Francistown. As of July 1984, Dukwe had a total population of 4,350 refugees. (The Government estimates that approximately 1,000 refugees are located outside the settlement.) It is envisaged, given the appropriate facilities, that the settlement could accommodate up to 10,000 refugees. In addition to providing temporary facilities for transients, Dukwe was designed as an agricultural settlement with refugees growing their own food. Other services, including health and education, are provided by the Government with the assistance of the international community, in particular UNHCR.

50. While the settlement does provide basic necessities, it is clear that facilities and ancillary services could be improved. The Government agrees but cautions that the standards to be applied should be in accordance with the standard of life in the surrounding community. During its visit to the settlement, the mission met with a cross-section of refugees living there and discussed a number of measures which they believed would make them more productive and make the settlement more self-reliant.

51. At the present time, there are 86 South African refugees located in Dukwe. For the most part, they come from the urban areas of South Africa and find it difficult to adjust to the rural agricultural conditions in the settlement. In this connection, it should be noted that many of the South African refugees are in transit, moving on to other countries, generally for educational purposes when opportunities are available. While sympathetic to the problems of South African refugees, the Government indicated that it would not be feasible or appropriate to treat them in a manner at variance with the basic refugee policy.

52. The mission believes that, in view of the burden that the presence of refugees represents to Botswana, the international community should give favourable consideration to assisting Botswana to improve its refugee-

receiving capacity. It should be noted that, although the proposals are not specifically directed at South African refugees, they, as well as other refugees in Botswana, would benefit from their implementation. Further, these measures would contribute to the general welfare of all the inhabitants in the region. While presenting these specific proposals, the mission supports a suggestion made during its consultations that a more systematic survey be conducted to determine other measures which might be undertaken.

(a) Educational Resource Centre

53. The Educational Resource Centre is the highest educational institute in Dukwe. It provides a combination of formal and non-formal training designed to prepare students for Junior Certificate and Cambridge Overseas School Certificate ("O" level) examinations. Since the facilities are limited, the Centre is not able to accept all qualified students. It is considered that the solution to the problem is to expand existing facilities at the Centre rather than build a new secondary school. Details and estimated costs are as follows:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Eight classrooms	58 800
Improvement and expansion of science laboratory, including equipment.....	13 500
Library building	14 700
Books for library	7 600
Services of seven additional permanent teachers for one year (initial period).....	34 100
Seven staff houses	65 900
Administrative block to include staff offices.....	17 600
TOTAL	<u>212 200</u>

(b) Scholarships

54. The mission was informed that the number of scholarships for study outside Dukwe or outside Botswana was limited and did not meet the demand of qualified applicants. It is recommended that the authorities, in co-operation with UNHCR, study the matter further and present a complete list of scholarship needs to the donor community. In this connection, the Government indicated that it would be appropriate and useful to continue to improve educational institutions in Botswana so as to enable them to absorb more refugees.

(c) Vocational training

55. The mission was impressed by the reservoir of talent present in Dukwe and the clear interest of the refugees located there to develop vocational skills marketable both within and outside the settlement. There is a community development project in operation which provides some training in such areas as carpentry and brick-making. The mission proposes that these vocational training programmes should be expanded. Estimated costs are as follows:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Buildings and workshops	10 600
Equipment and machinery	20 600
Services of two instructors for one year (initial period).....	9 900
Staff housing	18 800
TOTAL	<u>59 900</u>

(d) *Income-generating activities*

56. The Dukwe settlement was originally designed as an agricultural settlement. It has suffered, however, from four consecutive years of drought which have brought agricultural activity virtually to a halt. Efforts are under way to explore and develop water resources; however, it appears doubtful that the original design of the settlement can be fully realized. In addition, as noted previously, not all of the refugees have farming backgrounds. In order to expand economic activities and better utilize the talents available for the benefit of both the settlement itself and the economy of the region, there is a need to increase and expand income-generating activities such as tailoring, knitting, shoe-making, brick-making, carpentry and metal work. The mission was advised that the Botswana Council for Refugees had commissioned a report in 1983 dealing with the utilization of refugee skills in Botswana. The International Labour Organisation and UNHCR have expressed an interest in supporting activities in this area. The Government informed the mission that it fully supported programmes in this area. It indicated that the problem was not one of conceptualization but of finding the necessary resources. The mission has no specific proposal to submit; however, it urges the international community, including the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, to work with the Government in exploring the possibilities and formulating specific programmes to promote income-generating activities. Financing in the order of \$14,700 is requested to initiate this effort.

(c) *Health facilities*

57. Dukwe has at present a small Government-run clinic which serves both refugees and residents in the nearby communities. The addition of a small maternity wing to the clinic is planned for 1985. The clinic is periodically visited by a doctor from the nearest hospital, which is located in Francistown, some 130 kilometres away. The clinic is heavily used and needs to be expanded and improved to meet the needs of the community. The required improvements include equipment, medical supplies, additional staff and residential quarters. Estimated financing requirements are \$17,600.

(v) *Housing*

58. Dukwe has 235 two-room brick houses (built in 1981-1982) and 498 traditional houses constructed under a self-help programme (built in 1983-1984). The permanent housing available is not sufficient for the population, and many of the houses are in need of repair. The mission recommends that resources be made available to provide material for the construction of 1,000 houses, including pit latrines, to be build under a self-help programme. It is estimated that the cost involved would total approximately \$105,900.

(g) *Recreational facilities*

59. There is a need to improve the sports and indoor recreational facilities in Dukwe. In this connection, it should be noted that 65 per cent of the residents are men, 7 per cent women and the rest children. Improved recreational facilities are important to both the health and well-

being of refugees and their morale. Estimated financing requirements are \$14,700.

2. *Refugees living outside the Dukwe settlement*

60. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 refugees reside outside Dukwe primarily in the capital, Gaborone, and in the other major towns of Francistown, Lobatse and Selebi Phikwe. These refugees are for the most part assimilated in the local community and enjoy the standard of welfare generally available in the country. Botswana is proud of its tradition of genuine hospitality extended to foreigners in general and to refugees in particular.

61. The events of 14 June 1985 have had a disturbing impact. The citizens of Botswana have become fearful that the presence of refugees in their midst exposes them to the dangers of possible attacks or other retaliatory actions. One immediate result of this has been the refusal of private landlords to rent to refugees as well as attempts to evict refugees.

62. In spite of a major public housing programme under the auspices of the Botswana Housing Corporation, there is a serious housing shortage in urban areas. Reflective of government policy, the Corporation does not discriminate against refugees; however, refugees must take their place on the waiting list. Unfortunately, for the reasons indicated above, the refugees now face limited recourse to the private sector while waiting. Accordingly, the mission recommends that assistance be provided to Botswana for the immediate construction of low-cost housing to be administered as part of the Corporation's programme and integrated into ongoing public housing programmes. Details need to be worked out with the Government to ensure that the needs of refugees are met. However, the following general estimates are provided:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Estimated cost per unit (US dollars)</i>
Gaborone.....	100	8 200
Francistown.....	50	9 500
Lobatse.....	30	9 500
Selebi Phikwe.....	20	9 900
	TOTAL	37 100

E. *Contingency planning*

63. In the final analysis, the capacity of Botswana to provide for the safety, protection and welfare of South African refugees is seriously affected by the policy and actions of South Africa. For its part, South Africa has clearly indicated that is prepared to take whatever measures it deems necessary to deal with what it calls the "terrorist" threat posed by the South African refugee community in Botswana. Specifically, the South African authorities have not renounced in any public statement the use of military force across the border or other form of retaliation. Most recently, in response to Security Council resolution 569 (1985), the President of the Republic of South Africa is reported to have threatened to use economic pressure on neighbouring States, including the return of mine workers or the restriction of the transport of goods. Finally, the deteriorating situation in South Africa opens up the possibility of a major influx of refugees from that country.

64. Under these circumstances, the mission believes it is of capital importance that the Government should undertake a thorough contingency planning exercise. Such an exercise should encompass measures to deal with the effects of future attacks (for example, emergency facilities and supplies), capacity to handle effectively a sudden new influx of refugees and measures to withstand other forms of pressure.

65. The mission was particularly impressed with the need for contingency planning in the health sector. The Princess Marina Hospital has an emergency plan to cope with a limited number of casualties. Other hospitals and medical facilities do not appear to have similar plans. The Ministry of Health stated that present facilities in Botswana could deal with only a limited number of casualties in a major emergency. For example, there are only two operating theatres and these are already overstretched. To upgrade the emergency health capacity of the country will require additional staff, including doctors, surgeons and nurses trained in casualty and intensive care, and additional equipment and supplies.

66. The pertinent organizations of the United Nations system can assist the Government in this effort. The international community should be ready to provide such technical and material assistance as needed.

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. General

67. The problem of ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of refugees in Botswana must be seen in the context of the economic capacity of the country. As previously indicated, Botswana is a land-locked country, disadvantaged by its distance from major international markets and its dependence upon South Africa for trade, transport routes, opportunities for migrant labour and customs revenue. A highly dualistic society has emerged as a result of development efforts. A small modern sector now generates substantial earnings through exports of diamonds, copper-nickel and beef, and this, in turn, has supported the growth of modest secondary and tertiary activities. At the same time, more than half the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture and continues to live at income levels below the estimated poverty threshold.

68. Led by the modern sector, recent economic performance has been very strong. It is estimated that GDP grew by 13 per cent in 1983/84 and by 12 per cent in 1984/85, primarily as a result of increased diamond production and improved prices for diamonds. GDP per capita was estimated at approximately \$840 in 1982 and, in spite of a relatively high population growth rate (approximately 3.3 per cent per annum), has probably improved. A record overall balance-of-payments surplus of \$94 million was recorded in 1984/85 with the result that, at the end of 1984, foreign reserves totalled \$425 million, equivalent to eight months' imports. For 1985/86, the Government has projected a sharp decline in GDP growth to approximately 4 per cent as a result of the lack of major new investments, the end of the expansion of diamond production and the continuing adverse impact of drought on the agricultural sector.

69. In spite of this performance, there are some fundamental weaknesses in the economy of Botswana. The

country remains highly dependent on South Africa for trade, transport and employment of a substantial proportion of the Botswana labour force. The vagaries of the world diamond market have a major impact on economic performance: in 1984, diamonds accounted for 76 per cent of total exports. In spite of a continuing shortage of skilled manpower, there is increasing difficulty in providing sufficient new jobs for new entrants to the labour market, including the large rural-to-urban migration. Critical new investment programmes, in particular the Sua Pan soda ash project, depend on a general atmosphere of regional stability which is easily endangered by events such as the 14 June attack, and on agreement by South Africa to purchase the final output.

70. Most serious, however, is the impact of four consecutive years of drought. This has had a major impact on livestock which accounts for 80 per cent of agricultural production. A 10 per cent decline from 1984 is projected for 1985. Food grain production fell to record lows in 1984 and is expected to worsen in 1985. Cereal output amounted to only 7,350 tons in 1984 (against domestic food requirements of 230,000 tons), and the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board has reported that less than 10 per cent of the normal cereal crop has been planted this year for lack of rain. Equally serious, the drought has thwarted Government efforts to correct the income discrepancies in the country, in particular, to improve the lot of the rural poor. In 1985, the Government was forced to direct 20 per cent of its development budget for drought relief.

71. At the country consultations organized by the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa at Lusaka on 12 April 1985, emergency relief requirements identified by the Government of Botswana, in co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, totalled \$22.8 million. These included food aid (\$3.4 million), basic agricultural inputs (\$6 million), essential health action (\$2 million), relief survival items (\$6.4 million), essential water projects (\$3.9 million) and logistical inputs (\$1.1 million). The international community has responded to the food aid requirements; however, critical shortfalls remain in the other categories of emergency assistance requested.

B. Impact of refugees

72. The requirement of dealing humanely with a relatively large refugee community poses serious problems for the Government which is already having difficulties maintaining an adequate pace of development and caring for its rural poor. In general terms, refugees make additional demands in the provision of social services and complicate the solution of some basic problems such as unemployment and deforestation. More specifically, the Government has estimated that in 1983/84, recurrent budget expenditures for refugees totalled about \$0.8 million which would increase to \$1.5 million in 1985/86 assuming no change in the pattern of arrivals and departures. The Botswana police estimate that the annual cost of providing services directly to the refugee community totals approximately \$361,830 which represents a significant diversion of resources, both human and material. To this must be added the additional security requirements resulting from the deteriorating situation in South Africa.

73. As indicated previously, the Government of Botswana has indicated that it will continue its refugee policy. It deserves full credit for the sacrifices it has already made. At the same time, it is not in a position to increase significantly its contribution to the safety, protection and welfare of the refugee community. The international community—bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations system and in particular UNHCR—has been generous in supporting the efforts of Botswana in dealing with refugees. However, in the light of recent developments and the need to initiate additional measures, it is necessary that the international community consider increasing its share of the burden.

74. At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva in July 1984, the Government of Botswana presented five proposals as outlined below:

	<i>US dollars</i>
1. Establishment of poultry marketing infrastructure and training in poultry raising and marketing.....	330 000
2. Reforestation at and around Dukwe settlement.....	300 000
3. Assistance to establish health screening devices at Dukwe.....	110 000
4. Construction of housing and offices for immigration officials in Bobonong.....	200 000
5. Administrative, technical and logistical support services.....	3 200 000

The mission was advised that Canada has agreed to provide \$150,000 for the equipment component of projects 1 and 3 and has indicated a willingness to support the technical assistance component. This should permit the projects to get under way although the funding provided falls short of that requested. Norway has agreed to fund reforestation project 2. The United States has indicated that it is favourably considering project 4. No progress has been made in securing financing for project 5. This project, as revised, is included in the recommendations of the mission (see para. 81).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

A. Recommendations

1. Damages

75. The unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana, Gaborone, by South Africa on 14 June 1985, resulted in the death of 12 people and injury to 7 others, and considerable damage and destruction to property. This development has raised concerns about the security of the country, with consequent implications for its economic development, and constitutes a clear violation of the person of the Republic of Botswana. The mission, in consultation with the Government of Botswana, has presented an assessment of the measurable damages. Security Council resolution 568 (1985) demands full and adequate compensation by the Government of South Africa for these damages. The Government of Botswana, by official communication to the Government of South Africa, has demanded "the payment of reparations in respect of the deceased and injured persons, the properties destroyed and all other damages resulting from this act of aggression". The Government of South Africa has not responded officially to that

demand. The Government of Botswana hopes that, with the information now at its disposal, the Security Council will take the necessary action to obtain redress from South Africa for the damages.

2. Safety

76. The 14 June attack on Botswana underlined once again the precarious security situation of the country, a situation which has real and immediate implications for the safety, protection and welfare of refugees in the country as well as the right of Botswana to receive and give sanctuary to victims of *apartheid*. The Government of South Africa has indicated that it reserves the right to carry out similar actions in the future.

77. Botswana has neither the ability nor the desire to match the overwhelming military presence of South Africa in the region. The Botswana Defence Force was created in 1977 in response to Southern Rhodesian incursions. The Government believes that it is essential, under current circumstances, to increase the capacity of its Defence Force to permit it to patrol effectively the extensive borders of the country in order to be forewarned of attacks and to provide a minimum of internal security for its nationals and for the refugees in the country. To this end, the Government informed the mission that immediate requirements for additional assistance totalled approximately \$5.9 million. This figure includes provision for salaries (\$800,000), clothing and general stores (\$400,000), observation devices (\$600,000), communications equipment (\$500,000), transport (\$3.3 million) and ammunition (\$500,000). It is hoped that interested donors will respond to this requirement and, to this end, enter into immediate consultations with the appropriate authorities of the Government of Botswana.

3. Refugee services: administrative and technical support

78. The geographic location of Botswana results in the continuous influx of refugees into the country. This situation cannot be changed by the Government short of changing its policy of receiving refugees. Nor is the Government in a position to effect an improvement in the deteriorating regional security environment or the political situation in South Africa which gives rise to refugee flows. Under these circumstances, and especially in the light of the events of 14 June, there is a pressing need to improve the capacity of Botswana to receive, process and administer its refugee community.

79. Within the framework of governmental organization, primary responsibility for carrying out these functions is assigned to the police, under the general supervision of the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration. As indicated earlier, the Government of Botswana presented a proposal at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa to strengthen administrative, technical and logistic support.

80. This proposal has been revised by the Government of Botswana in the light of changing circumstances. The revised proposal estimates the cost of strengthening administrative, technical and logistic support to facilitate reception and screening of refugees by Botswana authorities to total \$5,885,000: (a) buildings \$1,391,000; (b) transport \$923,000; (c) communication equipment

\$352,000; (d) special support group \$3,218,000. Full details of the proposal are given in annex V.

4. Welfare of refugees

81. Specific measures to improve the welfare of refugees as presented in section IV are summarized below:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Educational resource centre	212 000
Vocational training	59 900
Income-generating activities (pilot project)	14 700
Recreational facilities	14 700
Health facilities	17 600
Housing: Dukwe	105 900
Housing: Urban centres	1 778 800

B. Conclusion

82. The South African attack against Gaborone, which took place at 0140 hours on 14 June 1985, was a most terrifying experience for the city's inhabitants. It appears that the South African attackers divided themselves into groups and each headed for different parts of the city. Within a period of not more than half an hour, each group struck its target area causing a series of tremendous explosions accompanied by bursts of automatic gunfire.

83. Several houses, believed by the South African attackers to be occupied by ANC members, were blown up. Several others were partially demolished or structurally damaged. Victims of the attack were killed in cold blood, some in their bedrooms and others while attempting to escape. The killings were indiscriminate, showing no regard for women or children or for those who had no connection with the situation in South Africa.

84. The brutality of the attack and its indiscriminate nature have created much fear among the people of Gaborone about their safety, particularly those who are neighbours of South African refugees.

85. In reviewing the projects outlined above with the mission, the Government emphasized that they are strictly related to the needs of refugees and, in particular, to the additional requirements consequent to the events of 14 June. The Government will pursue its own economic development planning in a different context.

86. While details on some of the recommendations outlined above remain to be worked out or need to be refined, the mission fully endorses the basic approach. The mission saw strong evidence of a deep sense of insecurity on the part of the population as a result of the 14 June attack and subsequent developments. In spite of this situation, Botswana is determined to keep its doors open to South African refugees and to bear any sacrifice that this will entail. The international community should enhance its assistance to Botswana in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of refugees. At stake is the right of refugee asylum countries to be secure from attack or coercion by refugee producing countries: this is a fundamental principle of the internationally agreed régime of international treaties and conventions dealing with refugees.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of victims of the attack

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residential status</i>
A. KILLED	
1. Cecil George Phahle Age: 47 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Self-employed (operating bus service) Comment: Arrived Botswana 12 December 1976	Asylum granted
2. Lindiwe Maud Phahle née Malaza Age: 37 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Social worker (Ministry of Local Government and Lands) Comment: Wife of (1) above. Arrived Botswana 12 December 1976	Asylum granted
3. Joseph Malaza Age: 28 years Nationality: South Africa Occupation: Student Comment: Arrived in Botswana on 11 June 1985 to visit cousin Lindiwe Phahle, (2) above, with travel document issued by South African authorities	Visitor
4. Dick Nkukwana Mtsweni Age: 71 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Driver Comment: Arrived Botswana 27 July 1981. 60-year-old wife and grandchildren injured	Asylum granted
5. Thamsanga Harry Mnyeletse Age: 37 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Self-employed musician Comment: Arrived Botswana 4 October 1979	Asylum granted
6. Michael Frank Hamlyn Age: 24 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Student (University of Botswana) Comment: Arrived Botswana 30 December 1980	Asylum granted
7. Themba Duke Machobane Age: 32 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Teacher Comment: Arrived Botswana 6 October 1975	Asylum granted
8. Peter Kamohelo Mofoka Age: 6 years Nationality: Lesotho Comment: Was visiting his aunt, Rose Machobane, wife of (7) above	Visitor
9. Basi Amos Zondi Age: 60 years Nationality: South Africa Occupation: Employed by interna-	Resident

Name	Residential status
<p>tional export/import company until February 1985 Comment: Entered Botswana from Zambia in 1980 as a normal immigrant</p>	
<p>10. Ahmed Mohamed Geer Age: 36 years Nationality: Netherlands Occupation: Computer programmer Comment: Entered Botswana from the Netherlands on 27 June 1984 as legal resident. Wife injured.</p>	Resident
<p>11. Eugenia Kakale Kuuole Age: 20 years Nationality: Botswana Occupation: Unemployed</p>	Citizen
<p>12. Gladys Kelape Keshupile Age: Unknown Nationality: Botswana Occupation: Unknown</p>	Citizen

B. INURED

<p>1. Elina Mtsweni Age: 60 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee) Occupation: Housewife Comment: Arrived Botswana 27 June 1981. Husband killed in attack (see (4) above) and grandchildren wounded (see (2) and (3) below)</p>	Asylum granted
<p>2. Busisiwe Mokwena Age: 10 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee)</p>	Asylum granted
<p>3. Tebogo Gqabi Age: 5 years Nationality: South Africa (refugee)</p>	Asylum granted
<p>4. Prince Mampane Age: 25 years Nationality: Botswana Occupation: Unknown</p>	Citizen
<p>5. Moitse Botshelo Age: 24 years Nationality: Botswana Occupation: Unemployed</p>	Citizen
<p>6. Roelfin Geer Age: 27 years Nationality: Netherlands Occupation: Computer programmer Comment: Wife of (10) above</p>	Resident
<p>7. Jean Fisher Age: 35 years Nationality: United Kingdom Occupation: Teacher (Broadhurst Junior School) Comment: Resident of Botswana since 1984</p>	Resident

ANNEX II

Extracts from medical records of Princess Marjane Hospital

1. Roelfin Geer, female, Netherlands, national, 27 years old

Admitted at 2.30 a.m. on 14 June 1985 with extensive shrapnel wounds on both thighs. There are numerous deep wounds affecting both thighs and lower legs. One of the wounds goes right through the thigh

muscles with an exit wound at the back of the thigh. There are several abrasions on the face. She is about 20 weeks pregnant.

The wounds were cleaned and sutured under anaesthesia. She stayed in the hospital until 24 June when she was repatriated to Holland. The wounds were healing only very slowly. There was a little vaginal bleeding. On 28 July we heard that she was still in hospital in the Netherlands with infected wounds and threatening to miscarry.

Progress

There is a danger that a miscarriage will occur due to shock. There is a probability that there will be contractures of the muscles with some permanent lameness in the legs. There is a grave danger of permanent psychological upset from seeing her husband killed by her side.

2. Prince Mampane, male, Botswana national, 28 years old

Admitted 2.30 a.m. on 14 June. Said to have been attacked whilst driving his car. Grenade thrown into car. He has blisters from burns on his neck and chest. He has two wounds one below each buttock. Small flesh wounds. X-rays show no bone injury but pieces of shrapnel in the muscles. The wounds healed well and he was discharged on 19 June. Walking well.

Progress

There should be complete recovery as the wounds were not extensive. The pieces of shrapnel should not give trouble.

3. Elina Mtsweni, female Zulu, about 60 years old

Admitted around 3 a.m. on 14 June after her house had been destroyed and her husband shot dead.

She has a broken wrist (right) (Colles fracture) which she sustained when she escaped through a window. She had a gunshot wound on the left foot with fractures of first and second metatarsal bones.

The fracture was treated with reduction and plaster of Paris and the wound of the foot cleaned and plaster of Paris applied.

The patient is still in the hospital. The fractures are healing slowly.

Progress

She will most probably have some difficulty walking due to the compound fracture of the bones of the foot. At her age, she may also have a stiff wrist. There will be some psychological effect following the emotional trauma of seeing her husband shot dead and her grandchild badly injured.

4. Busisiwe Mokwena, female Zulu child, 10 years old

Admitted to hospital around 2.30 a.m. on 14 June with a gunshot wound of the right thigh. The child was in shock and there was a compound fracture of the lower part of the right thigh. Much haemorrhage from the fracture site. The child was given blood transfusion and taken to the operating theatre where pieces of metal were recovered from the wound. The wound was cleaned and traction applied by means of a Steinman's pin. The child is still in the hospital, the wound has healed and the fracture is showing callus formation.

Progress

It is too early yet to say what the leg will be like. There is always the danger of bone infection (osteomyelitis) and there will probably be some shortening of the leg which will cause permanent deformity with the need, among other things, for special shoes. There will certainly be some psychological trauma following the frightening experience of being shot and of seeing her grandfather killed, grandmother injured and the house blown to pieces.

5. Moitse Botshelo, female, Botswana national, 24 years old

Admitted on 14 June at 2.30 a.m. There is a gunshot wound in lower chest at the back with signs of severe shock. Later signs of peritoneal irritation developed.

At 4 a.m., a laparotomy was performed with the following findings: contused left kidney, seven perforations in small intestine, and one perforation in large bowel.

The affected small intestine with six holes was resected and an end-to-end anastomosis was done. One hole in the small bowel and one hole in the large bowel were closed.

The patient made a satisfactory recovery although she was very ill for several days. She was discharged on 4 July.

Progress

The immediate prognosis is good but there is always the danger that in the future she might be troubled with adhesions. These could cause a lot of pain and even cause obstruction necessitating further surgical operations in the future.

6. *Tebogo Gqabi, male Zulu child, five to six years old*

Brought to hospital in a dazed condition after being rescued from a blazing house. He had inhaled smoke.

The child was in a state of shock due to his experience of seeing his grandfather killed and his grandmother and sister injured. He recovered well after some hours.

Progress

There is danger of a permanent psychological upset due to the emotional trauma to which he was exposed.

7. *Jean Fisher, female, United Kingdom national, 35 years old*

Treated as an out-patient from 14 to 20 June by the eye specialist. She had abrasions of the cornea (right) due to a gunshot or to shrapnel hitting the door post when she opened the door.

The abrasions healed well and she has regained full sight. The patient has gone to the United Kingdom for three weeks.

ANNEX III

List of damages to houses and property

1. House No: Tlokweng village
Owner: Mr. Andrew Matlapeng
Tenant: Thamsanga Harry Mnyele
Property damaged: House riddled with bullets, doors and windows broken, water and electricity installations extensively damaged.
2. House No: Tlokweng village
Owner: Kgomotoo Mogome
Tenant: Lerato Motsepe
Property damaged: House and furniture riddled with bullets.
3. House No: United Automobile, industrial site
Owner: United Automobile
Tenant: Solidarity News Service
Property damaged: Duplicating machine, photocopier, typewriter and steel cabinets extensively damaged. Telephone callbox was also riddled with bullets. In addition, a computer was lost.
4. House No. 5007: (Servants' quarters) Gaborone
Owner: Botswana Housing Corporation
Tenant: Eugenia Kakale Kobole, Gladys Kelape Keshupile
Property damaged: Servants' quarters reduced to rubble.
5. House No. 2914: Ex. 10 Gaborone
Owner: Late Barnabas Magole
Tenant: Michael Frank Hamlyn, Ahmed Mohamed Geer and his wife Roelfin
Property damaged: House partly demolished. Water and electrical installations extensively damaged.
6. House No. 7819: Maruapula location
Owner: Botswana Housing Corporation
Tenant: Themba Duke Machobane, his wife Rose and six-year old Lesotho national, Peter Kamohelo Mofoka
Property damaged: House riddled with bullets, windows, doors and some furniture damaged. A Ford Cortina car BD 8584 parked behind that house was also riddled with bullets, which

smashed the screen and right-hand side window.

7. House No. 13212: Tsholofelo
Owner: Botswana Housing Corporation
Tenant: Dick Mtsweni and his family
Property damaged: House extensively damaged. Toyota Hilux vehicle BD 4603 burnt to ashes while in another Hilux pick-up BZ 8275, the glass of the canopy was broken.
8. House No. 15547: Tsholofelo
Owner: Botswana Housing Corporation
Tenant: Timothy Williams
Property damaged: The whole house was reduced to a pile of rubble.
9. House No. 15717: Broadhurst
Owner: Botswana Housing Corporation
Tenant: Cecil George Phable and family
Property damaged: House riddled with bullets. Honda Balade car BD 9482 burnt to ashes while a VW Beetle BD 2895 and Toyota Hilux pick-up BD 7834 had their screens smashed. A 75-seater bus BZ 6541 had two of its windows smashed. Television set and telephone callbox were riddled with bullets.
10. House No. 2067/8: Bontleng
Owner: Botswana Housing Corporation
Tenant: African National Congress office
Property damaged: Main gate dismantled. House and servants' quarters completely destroyed by gunfire and rockets.

ANNEX IV

Report and financial assessment of damage to property resulting from the South African attack on Gaborone on 14 June 1985 submitted on 2 August by Peter Richards and Partners International

1. General

1. Due to the extremely limited time available for the preparation of this report and the related financial considerations, it was not possible to obtain accurate or detailed information in several instances, as noted hereafter.
2. The properties surveyed were restricted to those listed in the appendix to the United Nations Special Service Agreement and the adjacent residents, as indicated by the Botswana Police Force.
3. Direct damage caused by gun-fire, incendiaries or explosions was readily visible; however, in the case of explosions, damage to adjacent property may not have been immediately apparent. This is the case particularly with respect to sheet steel roof coverings which may have been lifted due to the effect of the explosions and thereby may have suffered water penetration or further lifting under storm conditions at a later date.
4. Having regard to the nature of the explosions, it is unlikely that the sub-structures have been more than superficially damaged.
5. As far as can be ascertained, all properties were occupied by tenants.
6. Wherever possible the number of persons occupying the buildings was provided by the Botswana Police Force.
7. Except in the case of the offices belonging to United Automobile (Pty.) Ltd. and the occupant of one house, all tenants have left the various premises and removed their personal effects.

2. Construction costs

1. The year of construction and construction costs have been obtained from the Botswana Housing Corporation for those houses owned by the Corporation and are based upon the best information available on privately-owned properties.
2. The costs pertaining to reconstruction of particular houses and the repair of direct and indirect damage have been ascertained by a physical examination of the properties scheduled, indicated by the

Botswana Police Force and costed at current market prices for the work required.

3. It may well be that other property, of which the authorities are unaware, was damaged during the incident. The cost of repairing any such damage has not been taken into account.

3. Damage to personal property of occupants

1. As previously stated, in the majority of cases all personal property was removed prior to physical examination of the premises. Under the circumstances, an average assessment has been computed based upon general enquiries and the best available information.

2. It was not possible to obtain access to the offices owned by United Automobiles (Pty.) Ltd. However, an assessment was compiled from information provided by the Botswana Police Force and a Government officer.

4. Personal injury or death

No consideration has been given to any claims resulting from personal injury or death of the individuals involved.

5. Loss of rent

1. The rents stated are those currently charged by the Botswana Housing Corporation for those residences owned by that authority. In

the case of privately owned houses, the rents stated are based on current market rents. Due to the very limited time available, it was not possible to obtain the amount of actual rents paid by the owners of the particular properties.

2. The Botswana Housing Corporation has stated that it intends to increase its house rents by 20 per cent from 1 September 1985.

3. An assessed period relating to loss of rent has been provided in the Financial Summary included in this report. The estimated time stated covers the period from the incident to completion of the reinstatement of the various properties.

6. Acknowledgements

The authors of this report would like to express their appreciation to particular officers of the Botswana Police Force, the Botswana Housing Corporation, Government and private individuals for the information they provided in compiling this document.

(Signed) P. M. RICHARDS
Peter Richards and Partners International
Chartered Quantity Surveyors
Construction Cost and Investment Consultants

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF REINSTATEMENT COSTS, REPLACEMENT COSTS AND LOSS OF RENT (In pula)¹⁶

Property	Reinstatement or repairs	Repairs to adjoining property	Replacement of personal effects and equipment	Repairs and replacement of vehicles (market value)	Total	Monthly rent	Estimated period of loss (in months)	Estimated total adjusted for increases effective as of 1 September 1985, where applicable
Plot 15717, Shaboro Way	1 700	300	5 200	9 600	16 800	158	4	695
Plot 15547, Gumare Road	33 000	4 000	7 500	—	44 500	205	7	1 640
Plot 13212, Ngwale Crescent	14 000	—	7 500	9 500	31 000	158	7	1 264
Plot 7819, Khudu Close	800	—	1 500	500	2 800	158	4	695
Plot 5007, Chobe Way	5 000	400	4 500	—	9 900	40	5	200
Plot 2914, Pudulogo Crescent	25 600	100	3 000	—	28 700	130	7	910
Plot 2067, Phuko Close	49 500	500	20 500	—	70 500	550	8	4 400
Plot 2068, Phuko Close								
Residence of Mr. Matlapeng, Tlokweng	700	—	3 000	—	3 700	150	2	300
Residence of Mr. Mogome, Tlokweng	800	—	1 000	—	1 800	80	3	240
Plot 1284, Molosiwa Road	550	—	17 000	—	17 550	700	3	2 100
Vehicle BL 1782, Mr. Mompone, Tlokweng Road	—	—	—	2 300	2 300	—	—	—
TOTAL	131 650	5 300	70 700	21 900	229 550	—	—	12 444

Location: Plot 15717, Shaboro Way, Gaborone

Description of buildings: Standard medium-cost house (approximately 75 square metres) and attached servants' quarters (approximately 24 square metres).

Year of construction: 1982

Original cost of construction (house): Approximately P14 000.

Number of occupants: Four

Extent of damage: There is no structural damage to this property. Repairs required comprise the rehabilitation of several areas where internal finishes were damaged; the replacement of one door frame, nine internal doors, one external door, and two door locks; the reglazing of one front bedroom window; and the redecoration of a front elevation to match the existing one.

Repairs to the servants' quarters comprise the replacement of three doors, two locks, one toilet cistern, one glass pane and the rehabilitation of approximately 30 square metres of internal wall finishes.

	Pula
Estimated cost of repairs to house and servants' quarters	1 700
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	5 200
(b) Motor vehicles	9 600
	<u>14 800</u>

Repairs to adjoining property

Plot 15720: Repairs to the west elevation of the house on this plot comprise the following:

- Minor damage to one window including reglazing one pane;
- Replacement of barge board and one length of roof sheeting;
- Repairs to wall, rendering and bedding of roof sheeting;
- Decoration to match existing one.

Estimated cost of repairs to adjoining property: P300

Loss of Rent

The current rent for the house and servants' quarters on plot 15717 is P158 per month.

Location: Plot 15547, Gumare Road, Gaborone.

Description of buildings: Standard medium-cost house (approximately 95 square metres) and attached servants' quarters (approximately 24 square metres).

Year of construction: 1981

Original cost of construction (house and servants' quarters): Approximately 17 000.

Number of occupants: Five

Extent of damage: The house has been almost completely destroyed and has very little residual value. The structure requires to be demol-

ished to ground level and a new building needs to be constructed on the existing foundations. There is minor damage to the floor slab which may be repaired.

The servants' quarters have been extensively damaged by fire. Whilst the floor slab and foundations are sound, most of the superstructure requires reconstruction including the provision of a new roof and roof timbers. Approximately one third of the walls may remain. Plumbing services are unaffected but may have to be taken out and refixed during the demolition work.

<i>Pula</i>	
Estimated cost of reconstruction of house and servants' quarters	33 000
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	7 500
(b) Motor vehicles	—
	7 500

Repairs to adjoining properties

Plot 15548: Repairs to the west elevation of the house on this plot comprise the following:

- (a) Reglazing of one window pane;
- (b) Minor repairs to external rendering;
- (c) Replacement of guttering and connection to downpipe of car shelter;
- (d) Redecoration to match existing one;
- (e) Replacement of four pre-cast concrete panels in boundary wall;
- (f) Securing loosened roof sheets and repairs to roof timbers.

Plot 15552: One glass pane has been broken.

Estimated cost of repairs to adjoining properties: P4 000

Loss of rent

The current rent for plot 15547 is P205 per month.

Location: Plot 13212, Ngwale Crescent, Gaborone.

Description of building: Standard medium-cost house (approximately 75 square metres).

Year of construction: 1981

Original cost of construction: P16 000

Number of occupants: Undetermined

Extent of damage: This house has been extensively damaged by fire. The foundations, floor slab and most of the walls are sound. Two internal walls were so damaged by fire that their removal is required and new walls need to be constructed in lieu thereof (approximately 23 square metres). New roof coverings, roof timbers and ceilings are required. The majority of the doors need replacing, including the locks. Finishes are generally sound although some areas will require replacement and others only rehabilitation. The house will have to be re-wired throughout. Kitchen fittings require replacement. Approximately 75 per cent of the windows need to be reglazed and the entire building will require redecoration upon completion. One leaf of the main entrance gate requires renewal.

<i>Pula</i>	
Estimated cost of repairs	14 000
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	7 500
(b) Motor vehicles	9 500
	17 000

Repairs to adjoining property: None

Loss of rent

The current rent of the house on plot 13212 is P158 per month.

Location: Plot 7819, Khudu Close, Gaborone.

Description of building: Standard medium-cost house (approximately 55 square metres).

Year of construction: 1977

Original cost of construction: Approximately P7 000

Number of occupants: Two

Extent of damage: There is no structural damage to this property. Repairs required comprise rehabilitation of internal finishes, replacement of three internal and two external doors and locks, and reglazing of two window panes.

<i>Pula</i>	
Estimated cost of repairs	800
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	1 500
(b) Motor vehicles	500
	2 000

Repairs to adjoining property: Negligible

Loss of rent

The current rent for the house on plot 7819 is P158 per month.

Location: Plot 5007, Chobe Way, Gaborone.

Description of building: Servants' quarters (approximately 34 square metres).

Year of construction: Approximately 1965

Original cost of construction: P300

Number of occupants: Two

Extent of damage: This building has been completely destroyed and needs to be rebuilt.

<i>Pula</i>	
Estimated cost of reconstruction	5 000
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	4 500
(b) Motor vehicles	—
	4 500

Repairs to adjoining property

A number of windows to adjoining properties require reglazing.

Estimated cost of repairs to adjoining property: P400.

Loss of rent

The current rent on this property is estimated at P40 per month.

Location: Plot 2914, Pudulogo Crescent, Gaborone.

Description of building: Standard medium-cost house (approximately 78 square metres) and servants' quarters (approximately 31 square metres).

Year of construction: Approximately 1965

Original cost of construction (house): Approximately P2 400

Number of occupants: Three

Extent of damage: The central section of the house has been completely demolished and the remainder of the property is severely damaged structurally. The building requires full demolition and reconstruction, retaining the existing foundations and floor slab.

The servants' quarters have been damaged only superficially and require the following repairs:

- (a) One new entrance door and lock to first bedroom;
- (b) One new door to second bedroom;
- (c) One new door and frame to W.C.
- (d) Reglazing of three windows;
- (e) Rehabilitation of internal finishes;
- (f) Redecoration to match existing one.

<i>Pula</i>	
Estimated cost of reconstruction of house	25 000
Estimated cost of repairs to servants' quarters	600
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	3 000
(b) Motor vehicles	—
	3 000

Repairs to adjoining property

Plot 2913: Reglazing of broken window panes.

Estimated cost of repairs to adjoining property: P100.

Loss of rent

The current rent on this property is estimated at P130.

Location: Plots 2067 and 2068, Phuko Close, Gaborone.

Description: Two medium- and high-cost houses (approximately 86 and 108 square metres).

Year of construction: Plot 2067, approximately 1978; Plot 2068, approximately 1972

Original cost of construction: Not determined

Number of occupants: Undetermined.

Extent of damage: These houses have been almost completely demolished with few structural walls undamaged. New buildings will have to be constructed, possibly reusing the existing foundations and floor slabs.

	<i>Pula</i>
Estimated cost of reconstruction	<u>49 500</u>
Estimated total value of loss or damage to personal effects in both houses:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	20 500
(b) Motor vehicles	—
	<u>20 500</u>

Repairs to adjoining property: A number of surrounding buildings incurred minor damages including broken window panes, structural cracks to walls and minor displacement of roof sheeting and roof timbers.

Estimated cost of damage to adjoining property: P500.

Loss of rent

The total current rent for these properties is estimated at P550 per month.

Location: Residence of Mr. Matlapeng, Tlokweng village, near Gaborone.

Description of building: Medium-cost house

Year of construction: 1964

Original cost of construction: Not determined.

Number of occupants: Two

Extent of damage: There is no structural damage to his property. Repairs required comprise rehabilitation of internal finishes, replacement of four doors, reglazing of one window pane and redecoration to match existing one.

	<i>Pula</i>
Estimated cost of repairs	<u>700</u>
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	3 000
(b) Motor vehicles	—
	<u>3 000</u>

Repairs to adjoining property: None

Loss of rent

The current rent for this property is estimated at P150 per month.

Location: Residence of Mr. Mogome, Tlokweng village, near Gaborone.

Description of building: Low-cost housing (approximately 42 square metres).

Year of construction: Approximately 1983

Original cost of construction: Approximately P5 500

Number of occupants: One

Extent of Damage: Repairs required comprise replacement of three doors and locks, reglazing of two window panes, rehabilitation of internal finishes and redecoration to match existing one.

	<i>Pula</i>
Estimated cost of repairs	<u>800</u>
Estimated value of loss or damage to personal effects:	
(a) Clothing, furniture, fittings and consumer goods	1 000
(b) Motor vehicles	—
	<u>1 000</u>

Repairs to adjoining property: None

Loss of rent

The current rent for this property is estimated at P80 per month.

Location: Offices on Plot 1284, Molosiwa Road, Gaborone.

Description of building: Two-storey building comprising garage, showrooms and workshop on ground floor, and office accommodation on first floor.

Number of occupants: Undetermined

Extent of damage: Repairs required comprise rehabilitation of wall finishes, replacement of two door frames and three doors, and reglazing broken window panes.

	<i>Pula</i>
Estimated cost of repairs	<u>550</u>
Estimated value of loss or damage to fittings and equipment comprising one duplicating machine, one photocopying machine, one typewriter and one computer	<u>17 000</u>

Repairs to adjoining property: None

Loss of rent

The current rent for the rooms occupied is P700.

Location: Tlokweng Road, near Gaborone.

Extent of damage: A private motor vehicle, registration number BL 1782 was destroyed.

	<i>Pula</i>
Estimated market value	<u>2 300</u>

Number of occupants: One

ANNEX V

Refugee services: submission by the Government of Botswana on administrative and technical support, including buildings, transport and communications

Buildings

1. Dukwe

Dukwe refugee settlement was established during the liberation war in Zimbabwe. All unemployed refugees from different parts of Africa are required to stay at Dukwe. The settlement is under police supervision, who provide security; hence, many police officers had to be moved to this settlement and surrounding areas. Originally, the settlement was intended to be manned by at least 12 police officers of different ranks, but, because of the influx of refugees, this number proved to be inadequate and had to be increased; subsequently, both office and housing accommodations became inadequate. It is now necessary for both office and housing accommodations to be increased so as to cope with the settlement requirements. The existing office and housing accommodations need to be expanded as indicated below:

		<i>Pula</i>
(a) Office block with 8 offices, 2 store-rooms, 2 cells and a generator house.....	240 000	
(b) 12 low-cost houses	261 600	
(c) Site works and services	48 500	
(d) Provision for professional fees.....	18 300	
(e) Contingencies.....	<u>39 000</u>	607 400

2. Francistown

Francistown is the largest town, with all supporting facilities, north of the Dukwe refugee settlement, and is a central point for the screening, processing and monitoring of refugees. It has a large concentration of refugees from many surrounding countries. A large number of police officers have been assigned to handle refugees, at the expense of various other general police operations. Reinforcement from other centres have been provided. To deal with the duties related to refugees and

general policing, additional housing, transport and radio equipment will be required as shown below:

	<i>Pula</i>	
(a) 21 low-cost houses.....	430 500	
(b) Site works and services	66 000	
(c) Provision for professional fees.....	24 800	
(d) Contingencies.....	<u>52 200</u>	573 500

3. Selebi Phikwe

The Selebi Phikwe is another main town which is situated near both the Zimbabwe and South African borders. Most of the refugees coming from these countries enter Botswana through ungazetted entry points and are referred to Selebi Phikwe. As a result of refugees entering the country through these illegal points, it was found necessary for the police in Selebi Phikwe to be increased in order that they could, in addition to their duties, patrol the border. The increase of police personnel at Selebi Phikwe has resulted in a critical shortage of office and housing accommodations. For the police to cope with the refugee influx, office and housing accommodations, transport and radio equipment will be required as shown below:

	<i>Pula</i>	
(a) 21 low-cost houses.....	430 500	
(b) Site works and services	66 000	
(c) Provision for professional fees.....	24 800	
(d) Contingencies.....	<u>52 200</u>	573 500

4. Bobonong

After entering the country, refugees report to the nearest police station for assistance. Quite a number of substations along the border are reception centres for refugees, in addition to general policing. Of all such stations, Bobonong features prominently as it has the widest area and the highest figure of refugees reporting. Reinforcements have been provided from other centres and it is necessary that additional office and housing accommodations be provided, as well as transport and radio communication equipment, as shown below:

	<i>Pula</i>	
(a) Charge office block with 8 offices, 2 store-rooms, 2 cells and a generator house.....	240 000	
(b) Site works and services	49 000	
(c) 12 low-cost houses.....	264 200	
(d) Provision for professional fees.....	18 500	
(e) Contingencies.....	<u>39 400</u>	611 100
TOTAL		<u><u>2 365 500</u></u>

Transport

The following vehicles will be required as shown for each station. The vehicles will cater for all different units involved with refugees.

	<i>Pula</i>
1. Dukwe	
4 1½-ton trucks.....	77 344
4 5-ton trucks.....	165 012
2. Francistown	
3 1½-ton trucks.....	58 008
1 Hilux truck	9 872
3 Commodore Opel cars	60 000
3. Selebi Phikwe	
5 1½-ton trucks.....	96 680
2 Hilux trucks	19 744
1 car.....	20 000
4. Bobonong	
1 landcruiser	19 336
5. Special support group	
4 troop carriers	180 000
3 land rovers.....	69 000

	<i>Pula</i>
10 land rovers pickup with canopy.....	220 000
10 land rovers pickup without canopy.....	210 000
1 mobile control bus	60 000
6. Gaborone	
5 1½-ton trucks.....	96 680
4 Hilux trucks.....	39 488
4 Opel cars.....	80 000
7. Lobatse	
3 1½-ton trucks.....	58 008
1 Hilux truck	9 872
1 car.....	20 000
TOTAL	<u><u>1 569 044</u></u>

Communication equipment

	<i>Pula</i>
1. Dukwe	
H.F. base radio station	10 000
VHF base station	7 000
2 VHF mobiles.....	10 000
8 VHF portables.....	14 400
Generator	10 000
2. Special support group	
H.F. and VHF military-type radios for all new vehicles.....	458 150
3. Francistown	
For all new vehicles.....	32 462
4. Gaborone	
For all new vehicles.....	34 462
5. Lobatse	
For all new vehicles.....	22 462
TOTAL	<u><u>598 936</u></u>

Special support group—Gaborone

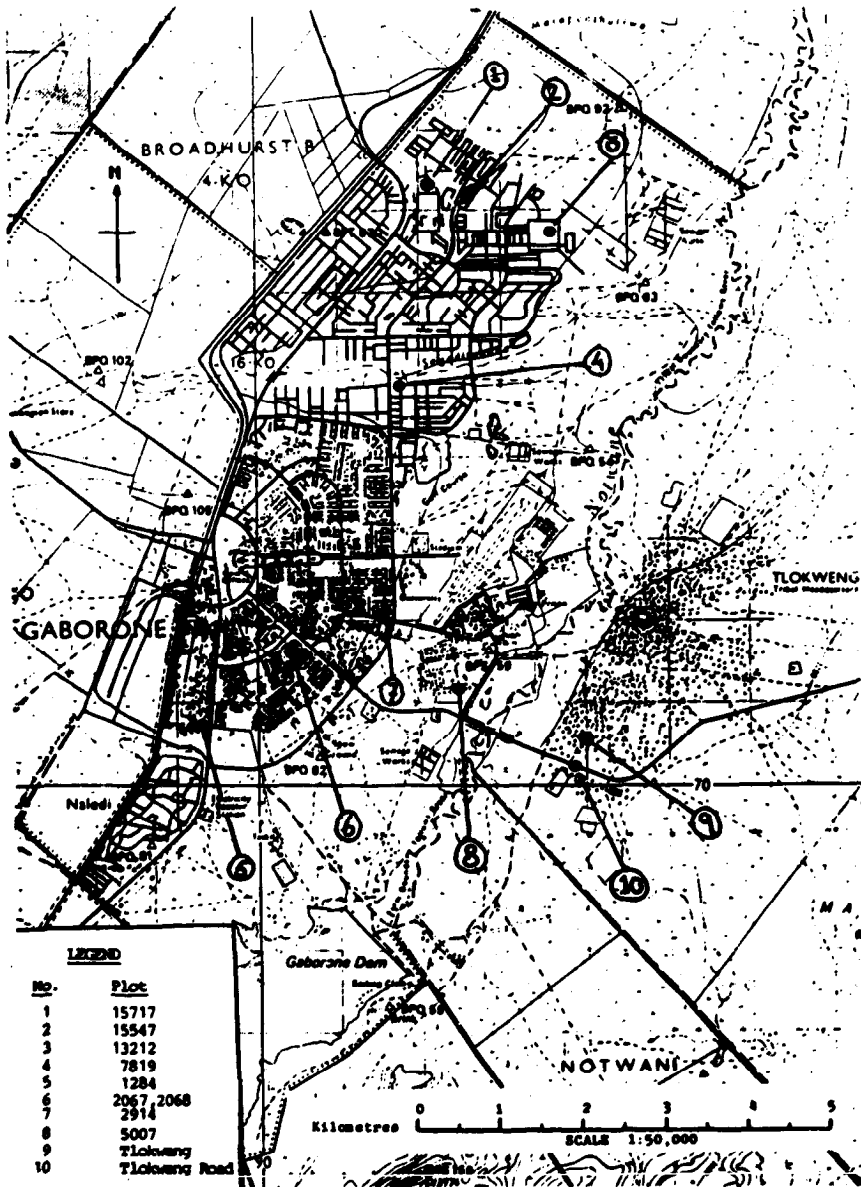
As it is the Government's policy that some refugees may reside at any town or village of their choice, extended security has to be made available. This contingent is already fully stretched throughout the country with reinforcements to various units. It is necessary that it be expanded. Additional houses will be built to meet this expansion as shown below:

	<i>Pula</i>
(a) Additional posts	
Superintendent, 1 at P13,404 per annum for 5 years	67 020
Assistant Superintendent, 1 at P11,436 per annum for 5 years.....	57 180
Inspector, 5 at P8,700 per annum for 5 years.....	217 500
Sub-Inspector, 8 at P6,708 per annum for 5 years..	268 320
Sergeant, 15 at P5,124 per annum for 5 years.....	384 300
Constable, 120 at P3,972 per annum for 5 years....	2 383 200
TOTAL 150 posts P675,504 per annum for 5 years..	<u><u>3 377 520</u></u>
(b) Housing	
1 Type II house.....	48 500
1 Type III house.....	28 500
90 low-cost houses.....	2 016 000
TOTAL	<u><u>2 093 000</u></u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>5 470 520</u></u>

Summary

	<i>Pula</i>
1. Buildings	2 365 500
2. Transport	1 569 044
3. Communication equipment	598 936
4. Special support group	5 470 520
TOTAL	<u><u>10 004 000</u></u>

ANNEX VI
Location of houses and property damaged



3427x

Letter dated 9 September 1985 from the representative of Lesotho to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[11 September 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that I have been instructed by the Government of Lesotho to write this letter to you and to request that this letter, together with the declaration herewith attached, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. MAKEKA
Permanent Representative of Lesotho
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the declaration

The Government of Lesotho is concerned with the malicious statements to the effect that general elections scheduled for 17 and 18 September 1985 in Lesotho have been cancelled. These statements emanate from our neighbour and unfortunately seem to have fallen on willing ears in certain quarters in the Western world.

The facts are that on 1 January 1985, His Majesty King Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II dissolved the Lesotho Parliament as a first step towards the holding of general elections. Thereafter, all eligible voters, namely, Lesotho citizens over 21 years of age, were called upon to register for voting. The Constituency Boundary Delimitation Commission, consisting of the Chief Justice of Lesotho and two other judges of the High Court of Lesotho, was also set up. All political parties interested in contesting elections were invited upon to make presentations to the Commission. Following the completion of registration of voters and publication of the Commission's report, His Majesty King Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II, on advice of the Right Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Leabua Jonathan, announced that the date for general elections would be 17 and 18 September. In accordance with the law, the Prime Minister declared that on 14 August the nomination for candidates would be held at designated nomination courts.

One of the many opposition parties, the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, went to the High Court seeking to postpone the holding of elections by about three more months on the grounds that they needed more time. The High Court dismissed the application with costs, since the electoral process had in fact started on 1 January. On 14 August, the opposition parties failed to field or nominate candidates and only the ruling Basotho National Party nominated its candidates. In terms of the law, particularly Section 26 (8) of the 1968 Electoral Act as amended, candidates nominated without opponents are automatically returned unopposed. The section reads as follows:

"If at the close of such a sitting only one person has been duly nominated, the electoral returning officer shall forthwith declare him to be the duly elected member for the constituency in the National Assembly, with effect from the polling day fixed in respect of the elections in question, and shall advise the Chief Electoral Officer and the electoral officer concerned in the prescribed form of such a declaration."

The Chief Electoral Officer consequently declared all the 60 duly nominated and unopposed candidates of the ruling Basotho National Party duly elected, with effect from 18 September 1985. This means there will be no polling on 17 and 18 September, as the candidates will automatically be declared Parliamentarians as of 18 September.

Elections have therefore gone through the normal legal process and were never cancelled. It is neither the fault of the law nor of the ruling Basotho National Party that the opposition parties failed to field their candidates for the elections.

Lesotho has the following registered political parties: the Basotho National Party, the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, the Lesotho Communist Party, the National Independent Party, the United Democratic Party, the Basotho Democratic Alliance and the Basutoland Congress Party, with its many splinter groups. It is interesting to note that on 16 August, the leader of one of these splinter groups of the Basutoland Congress Party, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, announced, over Government-controlled radio of South Africa, that he will continue with his acts of sabotage, murder and destruction of property in Lesotho. Ntsu Mokhehle fled from Lesotho to South Africa in 1974 and has since engaged in acts of sabotage, murder and destruction of property in Lesotho from across the South African side of the border. Naturally, Lesotho protested against South Africa as a result of this statement. What is unfortunate is that a few days thereafter the home of one of the ruling Basotho National Party candidates, Mr. Malachemela, was attacked and six people were murdered in their sleep, including the wife of the candidate and his daughter-in-law. Again, the Government of Lesotho protested strongly against South Africa and put the blame for the cold murders squarely on South Africa.

South Africa has ignored the first protest, but, after the second one, denied, as usual, any involvement. It added that Lesotho also allowed Mr. Tambo, of the African National Congress of South Africa, to speak over Radio Lesotho. It is a known fact that Mr. Tambo is not based in Lesotho and is not using Lesotho as a base for attacks against South Africa, whereas Ntsu Mokhehle and his bandits are based in South Africa, and do use South Africa as a base for attacks against Lesotho. Destabilizing acts against Lesotho seem to continue.

Lesotho wants to live in peace and wants to be left alone to complete its electoral process without external interference.

DOCUMENT S/17455*

Letter dated 11 September 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[11 September 1985]

I wish to provide you with information on recent serious measures taken by the Israeli military authorities against the Palestinian population in the occupied Palestinian territories. In a previous letter [S/17392] dated 8 August 1985, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had already expressed the grave concern of the

Committee at Israel's decision to reinstate its policies of "administrative detention" for up to six months without trial, deportation of persons who are considered "security risks", increased censorship and other measures against the Palestinian people.

According to *The New York Times* of 30 August and 4 September 1985, *The Christian Science Monitor* of 23 and 27 August 1985 and other recent press reports, the Israeli military authorities have engaged in a massive

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/628-S/17455.

campaign of detention of Palestinians in pursuance of the above-mentioned policy, and are now holding over 50 persons in the West Bank, 20 of whom were detained on 3 September. According to *The New York Times* of 6 September, several persons were also detained in Gaza on 5 September. Curfews have been imposed in a number of towns, including Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Hebron and Gaza, and in several Palestinian refugee camps. At least three Palestinians are threatened with deportation from the West Bank.

As reported in *The New York Times* of 10 September, four Arab youths, including a 12-year-old boy, were shot and wounded by Israeli soldiers in Hebron.

These actions by the authorities are taking place in an atmosphere of growing provocation by the Jewish settlers in the occupied Palestinian territories, which is clearly aimed at putting pressure on the local population to emigrate, thus favouring the eventual annexation of these territories by Israel.

In bringing this information to your attention, I wish once again to reiterate the Committee's deep concern at these developments and at Israel's continuing denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, which cannot but further exacerbate tensions in the area and pose a serious obstacle to international efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, the core of the Middle East conflict.

I should be obliged if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/17456

Letter dated 11 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic/English]
[11 September 1985]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations during the month of September, to request, on behalf of the States members of said Group, an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider Israeli practices against the civilian population in the Palestinian occupied territories.

(Signed) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17458*

Letter dated 11 September 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 September 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 11.30 a.m. on 8 September 1985, and the following was pointed out to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The military Government of Pakistan, in connection with its previous baseless allegations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again claimed that the Afghan armed forces have fired at the Lakka Tigga post in the Arawali area of the Kurram Agency on 26 August 1985. It has also been alleged that on 24, 27 and 31 August, the areas of Teri Man-

gal and the Peiwar Kotal Pass of the Kurram Agency have come under the shelling of heavy artillery.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thorough and careful investigation, considers these charges of the military Government of Pakistan as totally void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is mentioned that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to such fallacious 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/40/630-S/17458.

Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 September 1985]

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 468 (1980), 469 (1980) and 484 (1980),

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 35/122 of 11 December 1980,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Qatar [2604th meeting] and other statements made before the Council,

Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Affirming once again that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Deplores* the repressive measures taken by Israel since 4 August 1985 against the civilian Palestinian population in the Israeli-occupied territories, especially in the West Bank and Gaza, and expresses serious concern that the persistence of Israeli authorities in applying such measures would lead to further deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, immediately to stop all repressive measures, including curfews, "administrative detentions" and forceful deportation, and to release forthwith all detainees and refrain from further deportations;

3. *Further calls upon* Israel to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

DOCUMENT S/17462*

Letter dated 12 September 1985 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[12 September 1985]

With reference to the letter dated 9 September 1985 from the Israeli representative [S/17448], and on instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your attention the following:

The representative of Israel states in the above-mentioned letter that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) "... has recently escalated its campaign of terror by infiltrating terrorists and smuggling weapons and explosives from Jordan".

In this connection, I wish to point out the unfounded nature of this Israeli accusation, which is contrary to the truth, for everyone knows that the resistance to Israeli occupation arises within the occupied territories, and that this resistance is escalating as a natural reaction to the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities, involving oppression, injustice, suppression of freedoms, detention of innocent people, expulsion and deportation of citizens, confiscation of land and property, the construction of settlements and the bringing in of immigrants. Moreover, the individuals to whom these acts of resistance are ascribed belong to a generation of Palestinian people who were born and have lived under Israeli occupation, which has lasted for 18 years, and most of them are students and adolescents from the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who have never left, despite Israel's inhuman and illegal measures to that end.

The reasons for this violence and resistance within the occupied territories lie in the Israeli occupation, and the instruments of this resistance are mainly stones and knives

originating in the Arab territories which are suffering under the yoke of the occupation. The Israeli representative's letter shows a blatant disregard of these facts and represents a deliberate attempt on his part to make the international community believe that Israel is not responsible for what is happening within the occupied Arab territories.

The meaning of this Israeli allegation is clear and hardly requires any effort of comprehension. Israel wishes to sow confusion with regard to the recent Jordanian peace move reflected in the agreement signed by Jordan and the PLO on 11 February 1985, which Jordan is seeking to crystallize and consolidate with all the parties concerned and other peace-loving parties and which is aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace. This will put an end to all forms of violence and war, while ensuring justice for all on the basis of international legitimacy.

The fact that Israel is now waging such a campaign against Jordan and is disregarding the real reasons for the violence, which lie in Israel's continuing occupation and its attempt to evade its responsibility for this state of affairs, is regrettable and illustrates Israel's persistent refusal to face reality, an attitude which in the final analysis merely serves the cause of terrorism and extremism in the region.

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

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/634-S/17462.

Letter dated 13 September 1985 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 September 1985]

Further to my letter of 4 September 1985 [S/17441], I have the honour to report to you two serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side which occurred on 9 and 11 September. The details of the incidents are as follows:

On 9 September, at 1110 hours, Pakistan standard time, four Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace in the north Waziristán area and fired rockets at the village of Faqiran Kalli, 2 miles south-west of the frontier constabulary post at Saidagi. As a result of this firing, 2 persons were killed and 10 injured.

On 11 September, between 0800 and 0830 hours, four Afghan jet aircraft violated Pakistan airspace in the north Waziristán area and dropped six bombs and fired rockets at the Pakistan border post of Punnu, as a result of which a sepoy of the frontier corps was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'Affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office on the afternoon of 11 September 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/40/639-S/17465.

DOCUMENT S/17466**

Letter dated 14 September 1985 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[16 September 1985]

I have the honour to attach protest notes of 13 September 1985 (annexes I and II) which Mr. José Tomás Arita Valle, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras, has presented to the Government of Nicaragua as a result of further acts of aggression committed by the Sandinist Army against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Honduras. This situation has forced the Government of Honduras to exercise its inherent right of self-defence.

I am also attaching press releases of 13 and 14 September (annexes III and IV) issued by the Government of Honduras, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the aforesaid serious acts of aggression.

I should be extremely grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes, which have already been submitted to the Organization of American States, circulated as documents of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX I

Note dated 13 September 1985 presented by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Government of Nicaragua

It is my duty to inform you of a further criminal act perpetrated by the Sandinist People's Army, in the place known as El Españolito, in the Las Vegas-Arenales sector, department of El Paraíso.

At 1000 hours today, 13 September 1985, the Sandinist People's Army launched a mortar attack in which, according to first reports, one person was killed and eight others wounded, all of them of Honduran nationality.

In presenting to you this latest protest by the Government of Honduras at the constant acts of aggression committed by Sandinist forces against my country, I have the duty to inform you that crimes of this nature cannot go unpunished, since they violate national sovereignty, for the protection of which Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations authorizes the exercise of the inherent right of self-defence.

Faced with the outrageous aggressive attitude of the Government of Nicaragua, which has intensified in recent days, I wish to place on record that the Government of Honduras remains determined to preserve peace between the two countries through the Contadora Group negotiations but that, at the same time, it declines all responsibility for what may happen as a result of the aggressive behaviour of the Sandinist Government in attempting to undermine the security and territorial integrity of my country.

ANNEX II

Note dated 13 September 1985 presented by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Government of Nicaragua

I am writing to inform you of further acts of harassment by the Sandinist People's Army against my country.

At 1300 hours on 6 September 1985, a Honduran border patrol was attacked in Las Piñas sector, municipality of Concepción de María,

* Incorporating document S/17466/Corr.1 of 24 October 1985.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/39/952-S/17466 and Corr.1.

Press release dated 14 September 1985 issued by
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras

department of Choluteca, while it was carrying out routine patrol work. *Acting in self defence, the Honduran patrol returned the Sandinists' fire.*

At 1800 hours on 7 September, members of the Nicaraguan army fired 22 mortar shells of 120-mm calibre over the sector known as La Lodosa in the municipality of El Paraíso.

On 9 September, members of the Sandinist People's Army, probably based at El Hato frontier post, fired rifles at the village of Caguasca in the department of Choluteca, situated half a kilometre from the frontier line, wounding one of its inhabitants.

At 1400 hours on 10 September, a Sandinist People's Army patrol of about 20 men penetrated Honduran territory through the Bocay sector, backed by aircraft of the Nicaraguan air force, which bombed the sector, continuing their action the following day until 1000 hours.

Once again, my Government voices its strong protest at these aggressive acts by the Government of Nicaragua and draws attention to the fact that such acts are increasing on the eve of and in the course of one of the meetings convened by the Contadora Group. It is obvious that this curious coincidence in no way facilitates the complex negotiations aimed at ensuring that the peoples of Central America live in peace and security, for the legal possibility always exists of exercising the right to self-defence, something which would complicate still further the already difficult situation in the area.

ANNEX III

Press release dated 13 September 1985 issued by
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras announces to the public that at 10 a.m. today, 13 September 1985, the Sandinist People's Army launched an attack which, according to early reports, has caused several deaths and casualties. In response to the constant acts of military aggression carried out by this army, the Honduran Military High Command has ordered a military alert along the border with Nicaragua on land, at sea and in the air, and, in exercise of the country's inherent right of self-defence, orders have been given to repel any action by the Sandinist People's Army in the national territory.

Military ground command officers subsequently reported concentrations of Sandinist troops and continuing hostile actions against the national territory. Under these circumstances, the Honduran air force carried out air defence operations, in the course of which they took limited action against the artillery positions from which the hostile actions were originating, against Sandinist units and against Sandinist military helicopter formations, downing one helicopter.

The Honduran people may rest assured that the Government of the Republic and the Honduran armed forces remain on their guard to counter any action which may be taken against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of our homeland.

This summary provides an account of the acts of aggression carried out by the Sandinists beginning on Thursday, 12 September 1985, which have caused an increase in tension along the common border and casualties among innocent Honduran civilians.

On 12 September, the Sandinist People's Army opened LCM BM-21 fire on the Boca de Arenales sector (2634 on the Rio Poteca map), in the El Paraíso department. On the same day, two armed helicopters of the Sandinist air force shelled the same sector.

On the same day, troops of the Sandinist People's Army fired approximately 80 LCM BM-21 122-mm rockets on the sector known as El Españolito (3949 on the Rio Poteca map), causing the death of one soldier of the sixth infantry battalion and wounding eight others. Also killed in the attack was Julia Exolina Ramos Castellanos, eight years of age, the eldest daughter of Mr. Albino Ramos. The following individuals were wounded:

1. Mr. Albino Ramos (father of the dead girl), 40 years of age and a native of Alauca, who received shell fragments in the shoulder, both hands and the chest. He is hospitalized in serious condition in the Escuela Hospital.
2. Mrs. Blanca Nubia Ramos (aunt of the dead girl), who sustained deep wounds of the legs and one arm. She is hospitalized in El Paraíso.
3. Nina Abdunia Ramos Castellanos (sister of the dead girl), five years of age, who was hospitalized with three very serious fragment wounds, in the Escuela Hospital. The wounded were evacuated to the Escuela Hospital by a helicopter of the Honduran air force. The dead girl was buried on 13 September.

At 1314 hours on 13 September, combat aircraft of the Honduran air force, which were flying on a surveillance mission in Honduran airspace, observed Nicaraguan troop movements in the frontier sector of Arenales, in the El Paraíso department, and opened fire. There is no estimate of the casualties, but the Sandinist troops were observed dispersing.

At 1425 hours on the same day, combat aircraft of the Honduran air force, which were flying on a surveillance mission in Honduran airspace, in the Arenales sector, encountered a formation of seven M-8 helicopters and one MI-24 helicopter, opened fire and hit the one MI-24, which exploded.

At 1425 hours, combat aircraft of the Honduran air force, which were flying on a surveillance mission in the frontier sector, identified the Sandinist artillery positions which were being used to attack the national territory in the Arenales sector and opened fire; no estimate of casualties was made. The aircraft of the Honduran air force returned to their base without further incident.

At 1745 hours, Sandinist troops once again fired artillery shells on Honduran territory, this time on La Lodosa (7625 on the San Fernando map).

DOCUMENT S/17467

Letter dated 15 September 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 September 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.

At 0815 hours local time on Saturday, 14 September 1985, two Iranian jet fighters attacked an Iraqi economic installation 5 kilometres outside Soleymanieh. Although the targeting was very correct and only an Iraqi tobacco factory was bombarded, not surprisingly, the Iraqi rulers, in order to resume their war against our civilians, produced the unfounded claim that Iran had attacked Iraqi civilian areas. Subsequently, Iraqi forces opened artillery

fire on the civilian population centres in Piranshahr and inflicted losses of life and property upon innocent civilians.

It is evident that, if the Iraqi claim had any base whatsoever, it would have been reported to the United Nations Inspection Team stationed in Baghdad. Moreover, our aerial operations have been filmed and the documentary can be reviewed by the United Nations authorities if necessary.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has maintained utmost self-restraint and has to this date refrained from any retaliatory attack against Iraqi civil-

ians. We earnestly hope that we will not be forced to resort to retaliate in kind. However, if the Iraqi fire upon our civilians continues, such a retaliation might be imposed upon us in spite of our wishes.

We therefore request you to make every possible effort to stop the Iraqi violation of international humanitarian law, to prevent military escalations against innocent civilians and thereby to relieve us of the burden of retaliation attacks against our Iraqi brothers and sisters.

It would be highly appreciated if the contents of 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/17468*

Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General

{Original: Spanish}
{16 September 1985}

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the press release dated 13 September 1985 and the appendices thereto, issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries at the conclusion of the meeting which they held at Panama City on 12 and 13 September.

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) David SAMUDIO
Permanent Representative of Panama
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release dated 13 September 1985 issued by the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries

The Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met at Panama City on 12 and 13 September 1985 with their counterparts from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as well as the Vice-Minister for External Relations of El Salvador, for the purpose of exchanging views on the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [S/16775 of 9 October 1984].

The meeting was opened by the President of the Republic of Panama, Mr. Nicolás Ardito Barletta, who made a fervent appeal for efforts to be redoubled with a view to the achievement, as soon as possible, of a regional agreement conducive to peace and co-operation in the region.

The Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group transmitted to the Central American Ministers the final draft of the Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America. The document embodies comments made by certain Central American Governments concerning the version of 7 September 1984 [*ibid.*]. An attempt was made to preserve, within a balanced system, the legitimate interests of each State as well as regional security. The document constitutes a coherent and structured body of commitments to permit the foundations of coexistence to be laid on the basis of political trust and good faith.

The Act contains all the elements of a comprehensive legal instrument and is the outcome of intense and wide-ranging consultations that reflect the positions of the Central American Governments.

There is an acceptance, reached by consensus among the Central American Governments, of the vast majority of the commitments which the Act contains, in the preamble, under the items relating to *détente*

and confidence-building, and, above all, in the chapters dealing with political matters, security matters, economic and social affairs, implementation mechanisms and the follow-up to the agreements.

The Central American Ministers for External Relations welcomed the final draft, which marks a decisive step forward in the search for a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis. Accordingly, the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries decided to convene on 7 October 1985 a meeting of plenipotentiaries for a session which is to last not more than 45 days and which cannot be extended, for the purpose of discussing exclusively the following subjects, as well as the timetable for entry into force and the duration of the commitments, on the basis of the provisions of the final draft of the Act:

1. Control and reduction of armaments;
2. Implementation and follow-up mechanisms with regard to security and political matters;
3. Military manoeuvres.

During that session, there will also be negotiations on operational questions that would make it possible to fulfil the commitments contained in the Act, namely, the procedure for entry into force, the integration and functioning of implementation and follow-up mechanisms, budget and headquarters.

The framework of reference for the consideration of those issues will be the proposals embodied in the draft legal instrument submitted on this occasion by the Contadora Group. In undertaking this commitment, the Ministers for External Relations consider that the negotiation of the other issues referred to in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America has drawn to a close.

Incidents or developments in the region will not be matters to be dealt with by the plenipotentiaries and will not affect the holding of the meetings or the completion of the work.

Once the meeting of plenipotentiaries is over, the Contadora Group will convene a joint conference of Ministers for External Relations with a view to the signing of the Act.

In expressing their satisfaction with the progress made at the meeting, the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group stressed the importance of this final phase of the process and reiterated that it is the Central American States that have the exclusive and non-transferable responsibility for securing the agreement. They also noted that the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela are playing a role in bringing parties together and seeking a convergence of views in order to promote dialogue and permit negotiation.

The Contadora Group deeply appreciates the demonstrations of solidarity towards the process of negotiation made by the community of Latin American nations, especially those belonging to the Support Group made up of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, whose Governments it will notify of the results of this meeting and of any new developments.

The Ministers for External Relations expressed their belief in the continuing validity of the proposals made on 21 and 22 July 1985 by the Contadora Group [see S/17350, annex], proposals which led to a number of interrelated measures intended to reactivate diplomatic activity. They also took the view that the forthcoming session of the

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United Nations General Assembly, the Luxembourg Conference between the Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries and the Ministers of the European Community, and the regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States will afford a good opportunity for joint action to strengthen the peace process in the region.

Lastly, in the light of the tense situation in the region, the Central American Ministers for External Relations reiterated their acceptance of all the commitments contained in the 1983 Document of Objectives [S/16041 of 13 October 1983, annex] and expressed their resolve to be guided in their conduct by the letter and spirit of that document.

As this final phase begins, the Ministers for External Relations renew their appeal to countries with links and interests in the region to contribute decisively to peace and harmony in the region.

The Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries convey their gratitude to the President of the Republic of Panama, Mr. Nicolás Ardito Barletta, for the expressions of support for the process of negotiation which he made at the inaugural meeting and for the hospitality and consideration shown by the Government of his country in the interest of the efficient conduct of work.

APPENDIX I

On the kidnapping of the daughter of President Duarte

The Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries express their

solidarity with the President of the Republic of El Salvador, Mr. José Napoleón Duarte, whose daughter, Mrs. Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, has been kidnapped.

They join in categorically condemning the action, which constitutes a reprehensible case of terrorism, and in appealing to those responsible to return her safe and sound to her home.

Panama City, 12 September 1985

APPENDIX II

On Guatemala

The Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Central American countries, meeting at Panama City on 12 and 13 September 1985, having reviewed the political and social situation in Central America, and having heard the statement made by the Guatemalan Minister for External Relations, Mr. Fernando Andrade Díaz Durán, join in acknowledging the importance and significance of the process towards democratic constitutionality now taking place in the Republic of Guatemala.

The Ministers for External Relations of the countries members of the Contadora Group consider it useful, in making that acknowledgement, to voice their hopes for the successful conclusion of that process, which is making a decisive contribution to the strengthening and consolidation of the democratic system in Latin America.

Panama City, 13 September 1985

DOCUMENT S/17469*

Letter dated 16 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[16 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua on 13 September 1985.

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

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

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua on 13 September 1985

The people and Government of Nicaragua warn the international community that the serious situation created by United States policy in the region is at this time threatening to provoke a confrontation with incalculable consequences.

The mercenary groups, led by the United States Government, which are camped in Honduran territory and in Costa Rican territory, proceeded today, 13 September 1985, to engage in new aggressive actions against Nicaragua, with the aim of provoking a confrontation between Central American Governments that would involve the participation of the United States Government with its troops, allegedly in support of those Governments. The United States Government would thus be

finding a way of launching a direct action, with the idea of destroying the Sandinist People's Revolution.

In pursuance of these aggressive plans, in the early hours of today, counter-revolutionary groups, numbering about 800 mercenaries, camped in the area of Las Vegas, in the Honduran department of El Paraíso, attempted an invasion by penetrating the sector of El Rosario, in Boca de Poteca, Nicaragua, with the support of units of the Honduran army and air force.

The land forces of the Sandinist People's Army and helicopter-borne units proceeded to repulse the invasive action, fighting until the afternoon, when, at 1441 hours, F-86 fighter planes of United States manufacture belonging to the Honduran air force violated Nicaraguan airspace and territory and launched a criminal attack against our air and land forces. This attack was repulsed by the Sandinist People's Army.

Also today, at 1430 hours, a Nicaraguan civilian aircraft arrived at Toncontín, an airport in Honduras, after being hijacked in another act of terrorism encouraged by the United States Government and praised by the Government of Honduras, which, in open violation of the campaign against terrorism in the air being waged throughout the world, presented over the radio and on television four persons who were stated to have hijacked the Nicaraguan aircraft. Also today, at 1620 hours, mercenaries in the service of the United States Government attacked, from Costa Rican territory with 81-millimetre mortar fire, the frontier post of Peñas Blancas, in Nicaragua, securing hits with eight of the mortar shots 200 metres from the Nicaraguan installations and on the road.

All these aggressive actions have been accompanied by threatening speeches and notes from the Government of Honduras, which is thus allowing itself to be instrumental in calling for interventionist and criminal action by the United States Government against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua once again appeals to the Government of Honduras to cease its open support for the mercenary forces of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and to dismantle the camps which the CIA mercenary forces have at Las Vegas and other points in Honduran territory, on the frontier with Nicaragua. It urges the Government of Honduras not to yield to the policy of blackmail and

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pressure being exerted on it by the United States Government, designed to use Honduras as a staging point not only for aggression through the CIA mercenary forces but also for direct action by United States troops against Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua appeals to the Government of Honduras to take practical steps corresponding to its declarations in favour of peace and effectively to support the Contadora Group peace activities, and invites the civilian and military authorities of Honduras, under the auspices of the Contadora Group, to hold an urgent meeting with us in

order to contain what would be a conflagration inflicting only grief death and sacrifice on the Central American peoples.

At this time of the one hundred sixty-fourth anniversary of the independence of the Central American countries and of the defeat of Yankee intervention in Central America, the enemy is the same, but the possibility of peace is accessible from the dignified, patriotic and independent position, true to Central America, which the peoples of the region ask their rulers to adopt

Victorious Nicaragua Never betrayed, never yielding

DOCUMENT S/17470*

Letter dated 17 September 1985 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[17 September 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that, on 13 September 1985, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mr. Joe Clark, made a major policy statement on South Africa to the House of Commons in Ottawa. His statement examines Canada's relations with the Republic of South Africa, originally raised in his statement of 6 July 1985, a copy of which I have already forwarded to you [S/17336, annex].

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its attachments to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Stephen LEWIS
Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on South Africa made on 13 September 1985 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada

I want to speak to the House about *apartheid* and what Canada can do to end a repugnant racist system. I am guided by two realities: first, that Canadians are offended by and abhor the practice of institutionalized racism by a society that claims to share our values; secondly, that Canada's influence is limited but real, and our challenge is to take practical steps that help to end *apartheid*.

Expressing our outrage is part of our duty, and those Canadian citizens who join in peaceful protest and demonstration help to show the South African Government how deeply the people of this country are offended by their racist practices.

It is also part of our duty to make clear to South Africa that Canada is prepared to invoke total sanctions if there is no change. As a general principle, we believe that diplomatic and economic relations should exist even though Governments might disagree. Indeed, if we had accepted six months ago the advice of some groups that we break all diplomatic and commercial relations with South Africa, we would be in no position today to act individually or in concert with other nations to add to the pressure being felt by the South African Government.

We fully recognize, however, that Canada has a responsibility to provide moral and practical leadership. The Government of South Africa should have no doubt that we will invoke full sanctions unless there is a tangible movement away from *apartheid*.

Today, I will be reviewing the actions Canada has taken, announcing new initiatives and asking the House to consider avenues of influence that we, our fellow citizens and our friends in the world can pursue. But first, I think it would be helpful to indicate some of the changes we seek to bring in those norms of behaviour we expect of all civilized countries, changes that would prove that South Africa is moving away from *apartheid*.

In terms of broad principles, we would look for:

(a) The introduction of common citizenship, which implies common political rights, including the right to vote, and an end to different categories of citizens;

(b) An end to laws that classify South Africans according to colour or race;

(c) Freedom for all South Africans to live, move and work unimpeded by arbitrary restrictions;

(d) Independence for Namibia under Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which would be an important sign that South Africa is willing to accept its neighbours as they are and to live at peace with them.

None of these are as important, however, as the final principles I would cite:

(a) The release of political prisoners and detainees: the release of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and United Democratic Front (UDF) leaders who have been driven to resist the system of *apartheid*;

(b) The initiation of a process of consultation and negotiation with the genuine leaders of those who are called Indians, blacks and Coloureds. This means that such consultations cannot be confined to the homeland leaders;

(c) The initiation of a process of reform based on consent, not imposition or coercion. Such a process would clearly lead to representative institutions that include blacks.

These are the key steps, for it is not Canada's or any other country's consent or support that is crucial to this process. It is the consent and support of South Africans of every race and colour that counts.

What we are witnessing, rather than change, is a deepening crisis. Demonstrations, strikes and acts of resistance against an unjust system continue. They continue to be met with violence, arbitrary arrest and detention—measures of repression and control rather than conciliation.

We condemn the detention of the leaders of UDF, Professor Farouk Meer and others. We are shocked by the detention of Allan Boesak, the President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, who a short while ago visited Canada and spoke to us not of revolution or violence but of justice, equality and reconciliation. We deplore the heartlessness of a Government that keeps behind bars the now seriously ill Nelson Mandela.

We call on the South African Government to release all those whose offence is simply to oppose *apartheid*. We add the names of Tutu and Boesak to that of Mandela among those who should be invited for dialogue, not rebuffed or relegated to silence, or dismissed with contempt. It would indeed be tragic if history were to repeat itself and UDF were to be cast into the role of ANC as something to be stopped, repressed, rendered illegal.

Bishop Tutu can no doubt bear his rebuff from President Botha. Both Nelson Mandela and Allan Boesak may bear their imprisonment. But can South Africa bear the result? It is clear that one community in South Africa, the business community, is beginning to have its doubts.

Their confidence shaken, businessmen and investors within and outside South Africa have fostered a wave of disinvestment, without the prompting of Governments, but surely reflecting both the events on the ground in South Africa and the signals many Governments have sent.

If some South African entrepreneurs have, for too long, lent support to *apartheid*, the consequences of their movement cannot be overstated now.

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Canada's contribution to bringing about those new realities recognized by South African business has been significant. Our policy, through several administrations, has been one of consistent opposition to *apartheid*.

More recently, at Baie Comeau, on 6 July 1985, I issued a statement of policies on behalf of the Government of Canada [S/17336, annex]. Basing ourselves not on our own righteousness but on our common humanity, we introduced 10 new steps, including certain economic sanctions, to strengthen our opposition to *apartheid*, and 2 to foster peaceful change.

We ended the Programme for Export Market Development and the global insurance policies written by the Export Development Corporation insofar as they applied to South Africa. That lived up to the pledges of the previous Government and stopped all official support for trade and investment in South Africa. These two trade measures sent very distinct signals.

We broadened and tightened the application of the United Nations arms embargo [Security Council resolution 558 (1984)] so as to include a broader range of high-technology items, including computers. We have been the only Government to announce the abrogation of our double taxation agreements.

We drew to the attention of Canadians the Security Council resolution prohibiting the sale of krugerrands [resolution 566 (1985)]. Our confidence that the Canadian sellers of krugerrands would take note of our wishes was well placed and sales have virtually come to a halt.

We developed and clarified policies on sporting contacts, official contacts and co-operation. Notice was served that the toll-processing of Namibian uranium would end with the expiration of current contracts, despite the costs involved.

We announced the assignment to our embassy in South Africa of an officer charged with the responsibility for labour affairs, so as to maintain direct contact with South African workers who are agents of reform. That officer will be chosen in consultation with the Canadian Labour Congress.

We more than tripled the funds available for the education and training of the black community. That increased grant will make possible the award of 40 scholarships in the current fiscal year. We applaud the priority that has been placed by the Canadian labour movement on providing training for South African blacks, and we would welcome initiatives and contributions by others in this regard.

But that has not been all. Other levels of Government have also sent strong signals. A number of provinces have seen this as a special case and have shown by their actions that Canadians in all parts of the country abhor *apartheid*. In addition, private Canadian companies have voluntarily announced that they will no longer purchase South African products. Canadian labour has consistently spoken out against *apartheid* and now some Canadian unions are refusing to unload a ship carrying South African steel. Universities are debating disinvestment of their South African holdings. This issue has dramatically affected Canadians as a people, and South Africans who condone *apartheid* should know that they offend not just the Government of Canada, but our people and our values.

In focusing that anger, in applying steady pressure for change, we must have the best information and judgements we can get on how to use our influence most effectively.

We will work closely with our friends. The distinguished African leader Julius Nyerere, Chairman of the front-line States and President of the United Republic of Tanzania, will pay an official visit to Canada from 24 to 26 September. The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth will visit Canada in early October. We will seek their advice and that of other leaders opposed to *apartheid*, particularly in the Commonwealth and among the front-line States. We expect the meeting of the heads of Government of the Commonwealth, in mid-October, to provide an opportunity for common action against *apartheid*.

We are taking a number of further measures as part of our continuing pressure against *apartheid*.

First, I am meeting a number of representatives of Canadian business and finance in order to examine areas of co-operative action against *apartheid*. The first meeting took place on 9 September. The others will follow shortly, on 17 and 20 September.

Secondly, the Canadian Government is introducing a voluntary ban on loans to the Government of South Africa and all its agencies. We are asking all Canadian banks to apply such a ban and we have reason to believe that they will do so. Some have already acted on their own and we welcome that. The ban will not affect any outstanding credits nor prevent loans that would clearly be to the benefit of blacks.

Thirdly, I am announcing the appointment of Mr. Albert Hart as Administrator of the Code of Conduct concerning the employment practices of Canadian companies operating in South Africa. Mr. Hart has had a distinguished career as a public servant, including the assignment as High Commissioner to Ghana. Mr. Hart will take up his duties shortly and will be in touch with the companies concerned. We are issuing today a standard reporting format for the annual public reports that have been requested by the Governments under the Code of Conduct.

Fourthly, the Canadian Government will apply a voluntary ban on the sale of crude oil and refined products to South Africa. To this end, we are asking Canadian companies not to enter into any contracts for the sale and export of these products to South Africa. Our sales in this area have been limited in the past. This measure is being taken now to ensure that Canada does not become an alternative source of supply in the future.

Fifthly, we are placing under embargo air transport between Canada and South Africa. This embargo will cover both cargo and passenger flights. As we have no bilateral air agreement, neither country's airlines have obtained traffic rights from the other country for scheduled international services. Direct air transport between the two countries has consequently been limited to occasional charters. The effect of this measure is therefore to stop these flights and rule out reciprocal air service at least until the process of dismantling *apartheid* is well engaged.

Sixthly, a register has been opened for the voluntary measures that Canadian provinces and municipalities, as well as private institutions, organizations and firms, have taken against *apartheid*. Thousands of Canadians have acted quietly, on their own, in protest and we encourage others to do so. Individuals and institutions who wish to do so are invited to register their actions by writing to me and indicating what they have done. The list of measures will have an exemplary impact and will be conveyed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Seventhly, in view of the increasing numbers of arrests of non-violent opponents of *apartheid*, I am announcing today that an additional \$1 million will be allocated on humanitarian grounds to assist the families of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa. These funds will be channelled through organizations such as the International Defence and Air Fund for Southern Africa and Canadian groups that are actively supporting the victim of *apartheid*.

In the prevailing circumstances, we must proceed with prudence and determination so that the words we say and actions we take, alone or in concert with other countries, will help end injustice and violence. There have been some hopeful signs in recent days regarding pass laws and common citizenship. We do not know whether the reforms hinted at will be realized, but we certainly wish to encourage movement in that direction and encourage the efforts of those South African businessmen who have long supported reform and have now taken the initiative to encourage a dialogue with the true representatives of blacks in South Africa.

We will continue, in the days and weeks ahead, to search for steps that may help bring justice to South Africa and greater harmony to the region. For Canada, that search will centre on consultations with our partners in Africa and elsewhere in the world, but particularly in the Commonwealth. Nor do we exclude talks with South Africa if the door remains open and we can influence events.

Seven of South Africa's close neighbours are Commonwealth countries and an eighth, Namibia, has been invited to join the group. Their people are closely linked; their economies are deeply dependent on one another; their security and standing are inseparable.

There can be no peace in the region while South Africa remains at odds with its Commonwealth neighbours and they live in fear of it. *Apartheid* is a Commonwealth problem. The question is not whether the Commonwealth has a role to play; by force of circumstances, it must be concerned and involved.

Moreover, the Commonwealth has traditions and historic ties with South Africa that have prepared it to play a reconciliatory role, if the Government of South Africa is willing to open its doors. Despite the sharp differences that have divided the Governments, the people of the Commonwealth and the people of South Africa share the same traditions. There is a disposition to be helpful and to seek reconciliation among South Africa's neighbours. What we must know is whether this attitude will be reciprocated.

Another forum, whose unanimous resolutions have consistently been ignored by the South African Government, is the United Nations. At the forthcoming General Assembly, Canada will encourage the world com-

munity, as it has in the past, to take the necessary concerted action so as to leave South Africa with no doubts about the repugnance of its policies.

As we speak, the unusual phenomenon of growing pressure on the South African Government from within that country will be given an

opportunity to bear fruit. Our actions today, those taken by other Governments and those that will be taken will, collectively, keep the pressure on South Africa. If the Government of that country remains unbending to such pressure, then Canada will be left with no resort but to end our relations absolutely.

DOCUMENT S/17471*

Note verbale dated 17 September 1985 from the Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[18 September 1985]

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his notes of 8 February and 19 July 1985, has the honour to state the following.

This year marks the widespread commemoration by the international community of the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism in the Second World War. The aggressor was defeated by the joint efforts of the allies; however, the decisive contribution was made by the Soviet Union.

The great victory over the forces of aggression and reaction and the establishment of the United Nations as a result of this victory gave mankind the hope that racism and fascism, which had brought death and destruction in Europe and many other parts of the world, would finally be eliminated, and provided a powerful stimulus to the unprecedented upsurge of the national liberation struggle of oppressed peoples against colonialism, dependence and imperialist domination.

This year marks yet another significant date—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [resolution 1514 (XV)] by the United Nations General Assembly on the initiative of the Soviet Union. In the time that has passed, major successes have been achieved in the attainment of its lofty purposes. The colonial empires have fallen, and, out of their fragments, dozens of young independent States have arisen. Even today, however, colonialism, racism and racial discrimination still continue to exist in certain parts of the world.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, unchanging in its support for the struggle of oppressed peoples to free themselves from the colonial yoke and from other forms of dependence and foreign domination, advocates the speediest possible complete elimination of all remnants of colonialism, without any exception, and the application of the United Nations resolutions aimed at the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The early achievement of genuine independence for Namibia is one of the most acute and urgent problems of the day. The Ukrainian SSR, which shares the concern of the international community at the seriousness of the situation in and around Namibia, has more than once stated its position of principle on this issue, both in notes on the subject and in the statements of its representatives in the

United Nations and other international forums. This position remains unchanged.

The Ukrainian SSR takes a position for the Namibian people's immediate realization of its inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence based on the maintenance of the country's unity and territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, for the immediate and complete withdrawal from Namibia of South Africa's occupation troops and colonial administration, and for the transfer of total power to the people of Namibia as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, as well as by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as the sole lawful representative of the Namibian people.

The Ukrainian SSR is in full agreement with the reiteration by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence. This responsibility for the political fate of Namibia makes it incumbent upon the United Nations to play a decisive role in the Namibian settlement, the whole process of which must be under the constant and effective supervision of the Security Council.

The Ukrainian SSR supports all the United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia, including General Assembly resolution 39/50, and calls for an end to be put to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa, and for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia, in accordance with the United Nations decisions on the subject. The only acceptable basis for a political settlement of the question of Namibia and the accession of the Namibian people to independence and independent development remains Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the full implementation of which, without any changes, reservations or prior conditions, must be initiated forthwith.

As a member of the Security Council, the Ukrainian SSR supported Council resolution 566 (1985), in which the insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues is rejected.

The Ukrainian SSR strongly condemns the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/654-S/17471.

South Africa and the steps it has taken to undermine the unity and territorial integrity of the country, as well as its persistent unwillingness to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and its refusal to concede to the people of Namibia the right to self-determination and independence. The Pretoria régime's extension of its inhuman *apartheid* system to Namibia and the brutal discrimination it practices against the population of the country by dividing up its territory on a racial basis are truly criminal.

The Ukrainian SSR supports the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO against the aggression of South Africa and for the realization of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia based on territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly. This struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, has been and remains lawful and legitimate. The Ukrainian SSR condemns the persistent and systematic attempts by the illegal South African administration to undermine, discredit and destroy SWAPO and the members and supporters of this Namibian national liberation movement.

The Ukrainian SSR resolutely condemns South Africa for the continuing buildup of its military capability in Namibia, for its use of mercenaries to maintain the occupation of that country and launch attacks against independent African States, and for its use of Namibian territory to carry out repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring countries. In this connection, the Ukrainian SSR fully supports the strong appeal to the international community contained in General Assembly resolution 39/50 A to increase, as a matter of urgency, the financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States.

The Ukrainian SSR opposes the continuing plunder by foreign monopolies and transnational corporations of Namibia's natural resources, which are the inalienable and undisputed property of the Namibian people. It is essential to bring an end to the illegal activities of the imperialist States and transnational corporations in Namibia under the South African administration and to ensure their compliance with all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and the termination of collaboration with the South African administration.

The Ukrainian SSR endorses the conclusion contained in resolution 39/50 A that the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence.

The continuing collaboration of the imperialist States with the racist South African régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields helps to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, undermining international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and encouraging it to persist in its sabotage of United Nations resolutions on the decolonization of Namibia. In view of the urgent need to ensure compliance with the United Nations resolutions on granting genuine independence to Namibia and also considering the defiant actions of South Africa with regard to the Territory, which represent a serious threat to international peace and security, the

Ukrainian SSR supports the appeal by the General Assembly [see resolution 39/50 B] for the Security Council immediately to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the proposal by the African States for the Security Council to take further measures against South Africa, including the imposition of an embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to the Pretoria régime. In addition, it resolutely condemns the actions of the United States of America, certain other Western States and Israel in contravention of decisions already taken by the United Nations with regard to sanctions against South Africa.

As part of their policy of "constructive engagement", the United States and South Africa are making stubborn attempts to link the granting of independence to Namibia with extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, a position which represents interference in the internal affairs of that country. The Ukrainian SSR rejects such linkage as invalid and groundless.

The Ukrainian SSR condemns and rejects all the manoeuvres of South Africa aimed at perpetuating its domination in Namibia by establishing a fraudulent independence and imposing a unilateral "internal settlement" on the Namibian people through the setting up of a "provisional Government" or any other illegal institution. The Ukrainian SSR believes that the racist Pretoria régime and those imperialist States which continue to sponsor its criminal policy of substituting a neo-colonialist solution for a just settlement in Namibia, bear full responsibility for the dangerous implications for international peace and security of their attempts to frustrate the application of United Nations resolutions on the granting of genuine independence and freedom to Namibia.

The Ukrainian SSR invariably complies with all the United Nations decisions and recommendations aimed at the isolation and boycott of the South African racist régime and maintains no political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa. It continues to advocate the termination of any collaboration with the *apartheid* régime by all States.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, the Ukrainian SSR provides extensive political, moral and material assistance and support to the national liberation movement of the Namibian people and to all those fighting against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* in southern Africa.

The Ukrainian SSR regularly makes financial contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa and provides grants for training in its educational institutions to candidates who are recommended by the national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Active public work is carried out in the Ukrainian SSR in support of the just struggle of the Namibian people. An important role in this respect is played by the Republic's mass information media, which provide extensive treatment of the purposes and goals of that struggle,

the various aspects of the Namibian question and the work of the United Nations and its organs directed towards the speediest settlement of the Namibian problem.

The just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve national independence and end the country's occupation and to oppose attempts by the racist

régime of South Africa and its imperialist protectors to impose a neo-colonialist régime on Namibia will continue to enjoy the full support of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations requests that this note be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/17472

Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[18 September 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the most recent violent acts of armed aggression committed against the people and territory of the People's Republic of Angola by the racist régime in South Africa. The racist armed forces of the *apartheid* régime once again crossed the sovereign border of the People's Republic of Angola, on 16 September 1985, and engaged in acts of wanton destruction and brutality against Angola.

This military adventurism and expansionism of racist South Africa, under the pretext of non-existent "pre-emptive strikes" of Namibian nationals, is obviously designed to draw international attention away from the conflagration that is engulfing the racist *apartheid* minority régime in Pretoria.

The entire world has at last finally recognized the evils of *apartheid* and its effects not only on the inhabitants and disenfranchised nationals of South Africa, but on southern Africans as a whole.

South Africa's State terrorism against its sovereign neighbours is but the external manifestation of the inter-

nal State terrorism against the majority of its inhabitants. Such deviousness can no longer fool the international community.

My Government wishes to bring this heinous *apartheid* strategy to the special attention of those who are late but welcome supporters of the national and international struggle against *apartheid*.

My Government also wishes to focus international attention, in particular at the beginning of the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the violation of international law and of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity by a State which has been expelled from the General Assembly.

I request you to circulate this communication as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17474

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[19 September 1985]

In view of the armed invasion perpetrated by the racist armed forces against Angola and the threat it poses to regional and international peace and security, my Government urgently requests that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to deal with the situation.

(Signed) ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO
Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations

Letter dated 18 September 1985 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a telegram sent on 17 September 1985 to the Minister for External Relations of Angola by Mr. Olavo Egydio Setúbal, Minister of State for External Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil in connection with the recent invasion of Angolan territory.

"I have just been informed that the aggressive *apartheid* régime has invaded the south of Angola from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. At

this crucial moment in history in which there has been a flagrant and unacceptable violation both of the sovereignty of Angola and of the basic principles that govern relations between civilized States, Your Excellency and the entire Angolan nation may rest assured of the solidarity of the Brazilian Government and people."

On behalf of the Brazilian Government, I request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) George A. MACIEL
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/658-S/17475.

DOCUMENT S/17476*

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[19 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the protest notes, dated 18 September 1985, from Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

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

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

ANNEX I

Note dated 18 September 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

The Nicaraguan military authorities have noted with concern that a mercenary force of 70 armed men is concentrated in the Honduran sectors of La Chamuscada, 30 kilometres north-east of Somotillo, and of Las Marias, 25 kilometres north of Somotillo. I should point out that the Honduran army has two observation posts in the area, one of which is the Palo Verde post. They are both positioned in the vicinity of the mercenary force.

In expressing its profound concern at this development, the Government of Nicaragua wishes to alert the Honduran authorities to the dangers posed by the presence of these irregular forces in Honduran territory. Such forces can provoke incidents similar to those which occurred on 13 September 1985 [see S/17469, annex] when a force of 800 mercenaries attempted to penetrate into Nicaraguan territory, with the support of units of the Honduran army and air force. Those actions

culminated in the air raid by Honduran F-86 fighters which violated our airspace and launched a criminal attack on our air and land forces.

In the light of these developments, the Government of Nicaragua calls on the Government of Honduras to embark, with the urgency required by the situation, on the reduction, control and dismantling of this mercenary force, with a view to preventing further conflicts in the border area that could serve as a pretext for the United States Government to proceed to the direct escalation of military aggression against Nicaragua.

ANNEX II

Note dated 18 September 1985 from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras

I have the honour to refer to the serious developments described below.

Today, 18 September 1985, between 8.40 a.m. and 10 a.m., a mercenary force attempted to infiltrate into Nicaragua through the Honduran sector of La Chamuscada, situated 30 kilometres north-east of Somotillo. The invading force was supported in its criminal incursion by artillery fire directed by the Honduran army against the troops of the Sandinist People's Army. One member of the Sandinist People's Army was wounded in this criminal attack. According to available information, the bodies of the mercenaries killed, about 10 in all, were moved into Honduran territory.

The Government of Nicaragua notes with concern that the Honduran authorities have failed to adopt the urgent measures called for by the Government of Nicaragua in its note of today (annex I), in which it alerted the Government of Honduras to the presence of a mercenary force of 70 armed men in Honduran territory, stationed in the sector of La Chamuscada.

Once again, the Government of Nicaragua must protest in the strongest and most categorical terms at these developments. Although they have already been brought to your attention, they have failed to arouse the interest of the Honduran authorities. Nicaragua urges, one more time, the Government of Honduras not to fall into the trap set by the United States Government as it seeks to promote conflict between two fraternal peoples through incidents such as the one described and those which occurred on 13 September [see S/17469, annex]. Accordingly,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/659-S/17476.

Nicaragua again stresses the imperative need to agree on effective and lasting mechanisms along the common border, on the basis of the establishment of joint patrol forces that would make it possible to

restore peace and eliminate, once and for all, the dangers posed by the presence, on Honduran soil, of irregular forces working for the United States Government.

DOCUMENT S/17478*

Note verbale dated 17 September 1985 from the Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[19 September 1985]

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note dated 15 August 1985, has the honour to state the following.

The Ukrainian SSR unreservedly condemns and rejects the disgraceful *apartheid* system imposed by the racist régime of South Africa on the overwhelming majority of its population. The policy of *apartheid* is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)] and the universally recognized principles of international law. The United Nations has declared *apartheid* to be a crime against humanity.

The constant acts of aggression by Pretoria against independent African States clearly prove that *apartheid* represents a breach of international peace and security. Only through the total eradication of *apartheid* will there be a peaceful and lasting settlement of the situation in southern Africa. The criminal policy and practices of *apartheid* must be completely and definitively eliminated.

The Ukrainian SSR supports and scrupulously observes all the United Nations decisions and recommendations which condemn *apartheid*, are aimed at its elimination or call for boycotts against and isolation of the South African racist régime.

Strictly adhering to its principled policy on the complete and definitive eradication of colonialism and racism and the elimination of *apartheid*, the Ukrainian SSR has no political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa.

The Ukrainian SSR fully agrees that the primary reason for the serious situation in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid* of the racist South African régime. Accordingly, it supported Security Council resolution 569 (1985), in which the Council strongly condemned the *apartheid* system, the mass arrests and the murders, and called for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in the country and for the release of all political prisoners, first of all, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

The Ukrainian SSR advocates the total isolation of the criminal racist régime of South Africa and the cessation

of all political, economic, military, cultural, scientific and sporting relations with the *apartheid* régime. It is important to bring to a complete end military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, for it enables Pretoria to increase its military and nuclear capability and that poses a particular threat to peace. The Ukrainian SSR supports the appeal made by the African States and other non-aligned countries to the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. It is essential to overcome the negative position taken on this question by certain Western countries. In order to compel the Pretoria régime to renounce the *apartheid* system, there must be unity of purpose and co-ordinated action on the part of the entire international community, including all the members of the Security Council. We agree that it is necessary, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Council, to adopt measures such as those referred to in its resolution 569 (1985) and in General Assembly resolution 39/72 G, adopted on 13 December 1984.

The Ukrainian SSR condemns the United States policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist Pretoria régime, as well as the policy which the United States, a number of other States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Israel are following in maintaining board collaboration with the South African régime in various spheres. This is nullifying international efforts to eradicate *apartheid* and is leading to the intensification of repression within the country and an increase in aggression against independent African States.

The Ukrainian SSR remains in complete solidarity with the national liberation movements in southern Africa, which are waging a legitimate struggle against *apartheid* and for freedom and independence, and therefore gives them assistance and support.

The Ukrainian SSR considers the observance, this year, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should give an immense boost to the struggle against colonialism, racism and *apartheid*.

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations would be grateful if this note could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/661 S/17478.

DOCUMENT S/17479*

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[19 September 1985]*

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10 a.m. on 19 September 1985, and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The military Government of Pakistan, in continuation of its previous baseless and empty allegations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has once again claimed that the air forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have launched attacks against the Punnu and Faqiran Kalli localities on 11 August and 8 September 1985.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after having carried out an all-sided investigation and assessment, considers these charges as totally void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is further mentioned that the military authorities of Pakistan should put an end to such provocative accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and should not whip up further tension along the frontier between 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. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/664-S/17479.

DOCUMENT S/17480*

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[19 September 1985]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the attached press release concerning the invasion by South Africa of the People's Republic of Angola.

It would be highly appreciated if this press release could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Legwaila J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the press release

The Ministry of External Affairs of Botswana has received with great concern press reports of an invasion by the Republic of South Africa of the People's Republic of Angola. These reports state that the South African Defence Force based illegally in Namibia invaded Angola using the army and the air force. It has further been reported that the South African air force has bombed the territory of Angola on which there were Angolan army units. This constitutes an act of aggression on the territory of Angola against the people and Government of the People's Republic of Angola. The Government of Botswana condemns this invasion and calls upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its force immediately from Angola. Botswana also appeals to the United States Government to continue efforts to restrain South Africa from pursuing such acts of aggression.

The Ministry of External Affairs also wishes to state that acts of war by South Africa against neighbouring countries are unlikely to bring about a solution to the internal problems of South Africa. They simply aggravate problems and escalate the violence that has been such a sad phenomenon of South African life.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/665-S/17480.

DOCUMENT S/17482

Letter dated 20 September 1985 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Arabic/English]
[20 September 1985]*

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter, addressed to you from Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber

Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

I would appreciate that this letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1985 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

You have certainly been following the recent developments in the Gulf area relating to the Iranian authorities' interception, search and detention of a number of Kuwaiti and other commercial vessels in international waters. Iranian naval forces detained the Kuwaiti ships *Ibin Shaheed* on 7 July 1984, *Al-Muharraq* on 20 June 1985, *Al-Watyyah* on 4 September and *Al-Mussilah* on 9 September.

Furthermore, on 6 September, an Italian ship *Merzario Britania* was detained. On 12 September, a Chinese ship *Jing Jiang*, chartered by Kuwait, was also detained.

As you might be aware, those commercial ships were sailing in international waters and the Iranian authorities therefore had no right to intercept them.

Following those developments, the Kuwaiti Government contacted the Iranian authorities and expressed its displeasure. It called on Iran to put an end to those acts, which could damage good-neighbourly relations between

the two countries and lead to a dangerous escalation of the situation in the region. The Kuwaiti Government also informed the ambassadors of the States permanent members of the Security Council accredited to Kuwait of the latest developments and of the dangers they pose.

You might also be aware that, at a time when the international community is making strenuous efforts to ease the tension and put an end to the destructive war between Iran and Iraq, such acts by the Iranian Government will lead to a dangerous escalation of the situation in the region and will have an adverse effect on all sincere efforts to end the conflict. The Iranian Government should, therefore, recognize that such acts carry risks which pose a direct threat not only to the interest of the States in the region, but to the interests of the world at large.

You undoubtedly share our opinion that such acts constitute a flagrant violation of all international norms and conventions, as well as the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters. I am sure too that you will join us in calling upon all States to shoulder their historic responsibilities and to expedite all efforts to put an end to those acts and practices, which, if continued, will undermine the foundations for security and stability in the region and the world at large.

(Signed) Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

DOCUMENT S/17483

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 September 1985]

The attached letter, dated 19 September 1985, was addressed by Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter, dated 13 June 1985, from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/17447] and the so-called report of the United Nations Command in south Korea and its appendix attached to the letter.

The United States Command in south Korea, under the name of the "United Nations Command", has submitted, as it did in previous years, what is called a "report" concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953.¹⁰

The report of the "United Nations Command", submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and the "incidents" enumerated therein, were again filled with complete distortions and fabrications to veil its aggressive war policy in south Korea.

All the facts have shown once again that it was none other than the United States which aggravated tensions and increased the danger of a new war in Korea.

The United States has introduced into south Korea various kinds of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The United States has introduced 56 neutron weapons into south Korea, where over 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed, and began to produce from 1984 neutron bombs for 8-inch Howitzers already deployed in south Korea.

The United States has also worked to introduce medium-range nuclear missiles, including cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, into south Korea.

In fiscal year 1984 alone, the United States brought in 60 Stinger missiles and is attempting to increase them up to 156 within fiscal year 1985 to be deployed in its air forces stationed in south Korea.

The United States deployed in Uijongbu, south Korea, special portable nuclear bombs for field operations code-named "Backpack nukes".

It built various nuclear attack bases and facilities for the storage of nuclear weapons throughout south Korea, including Osan, Kunsan, Taegu and Kwangju, in Paekryong Island, off the western coast, and in Pusan and Chinhae, in the southern coastal area, to say nothing of Munsan, Dongduchon and Chuncheon near the military demarcation line.

Likewise, the United States troops stationed in south Korea are supposed to be supplied, within two to three years, with 180 kinds of combat equipment including various types of tanks, missiles, aircraft and a large quantity of ammunition.

The United States hastened its preparations to wage a war by introducing armed forces into south Korea and ceaselessly committing various kinds of acts of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States announced that by 1985 it would increase its troops in south Korea by 2,500 and is trying to reorganize a 19,000-men light infantry division in that country.

The United States has deployed most of its troops stationed in south Korea, as well as the south Korean army, along the military demarcation line.

It continued to commit aerial espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in flagrant violation of paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the Armistice Agreement.

From July through December 1984, the United States infiltrated, with high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes, the east and west of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on more than 80 occasions to commit espionage acts against the northern half of the Republic.

The United States staged large-scale war exercises code-named "Team spirit-85" in and around south Korea for over 70 days, as of 1 February 1985, involving the mobilization of large forces of over 200,000 soldiers (United States troops stationed in south Korea and the south Korean army; United States forces both on the United States mainland and in the Pacific area; units equipped with conventional and nuclear arms and their means of delivery; commandos; and notorious "Green Berets"), in wanton violation of paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement which stipulates "a complete cessation of hostilities in Korea".

These unprecedented-in-scope military exercises "Team spirit-85", held in south Korea, were essentially a combined "preliminary war" and "nuclear war test" aimed at attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the ground, sea and sky.

During the period 1 January through 31 December 1984, there were more than 21,500 violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United States and south Korea. From 1 January through 30 June 1985, the number of such violations amounted to over 10,800 cases.

Removing the danger of war and easing the tension in Korea is the pressing issue. To relieve such tension, the armistice should be transformed into a durable peace.

To this end, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed, on 10 January 1984, to hold tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea.

If the United States is concerned about peace in Korea and wishes to contribute to the reunification of the country, it should approach the proposal for tripartite talks in good faith.

Whether peace is maintained in Korea or not depends entirely on the attitude of the United States.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed appeal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Governments of all countries of the world, which was published on 6 September 1985, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

APPENDIX

Appeal dated 6 September 1985 of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Governments of all countries of the world

The coming 8 September 1985 marks the fortieth year since the United States set foot in south Korea and enforced its military occupation and colonial enslavement policy.

For the last 40 years, our people have undergone too many great misfortunes and sufferings and have had to pay too high a price due to national division.

Owing to the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops, the southern part of our country was once again subjected to colonial chains and our nation, which prides itself on its 5,000-year-old history, found itself divided into two parts.

As the years go by and time passes, the barrier of division is increasing, the unity of our homogeneous nation is gradually fading away and the growing confrontation and tension between the north and the south plunge all our fellow countrymen into constant unrest and terror.

The national division, which still exists while a new generation has reached middle age and is in its forties, has created a miserable situation wherein even correspondence is denied, so that relatives dispersed in the north and the south can hardly recognize each other, not to mention their safety.

It is an irrefutable fact that all these misfortunes and sufferings imposed on our nation are entirely attributable to the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops.

Having occupied south Korea under the pretext of "disarming" the Japanese army after its defeat, the United States has forced the miserable fate of national division on our people and has hampered in every

way the unified development of the country while ceaselessly intensifying its aggression and new war provocations.

For the purpose of making south Korea a colony and military base which could serve as a springboard for conquering the whole of Korea and, further, dominating Asia and the rest of the world, the United States, while pursuing the most reactionary, colonial, military and Fascist rule from the first days of its occupation of south Korea, speeded up war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic and, at last, ignited the aggressive war against our people on 25 June 1950.

Even after the war, the United States never gave up its aggressive ambition about Korea, being engrossed in the new war preparations and becoming entrenched in south Korea.

It has tens of thousands of troops permanently stationed in south Korea to guarantee its colonial rule militarily and holds sway, exercising the real power in politics, economy, culture and military affairs. The United States has subordinated its colonial subjugation policy in south Korea to purely military considerations, reducing south Korea to a military base determined by its geographical location and its importance from a militarily strategic point of view.

Particularly, the present rulers of the United States, openly seeking a policy of "strength", are further intensifying their policy of turning south Korea into a military base, proclaiming that the Korean peninsula is the most important area of "vital interests" in the implementation of their world strategy and "the first line in the United States strategy".

They overtly announced that the Korean peninsula was the "testing-ground of the showdown of strength in the 1980s", and introduced a great quantity of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, while incessantly reinforcing their armed forces stationed in south Korea. They thus turned south Korea into a military arsenal and a sophisticated nuclear base.

Due to the United States manoeuvres of reinforcement, today there are more than 40,000 United States troops and over one million soldiers of the regular armed forces of the puppet régime, plus huge paramilitary forces of about 10 million men in south Korea. Thus, south Korea has become the area of the world with greatest military strength.

The United States, which already has more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea, not satisfied with this, has recently introduced neutron weapons, unanimously condemned by the people of the world, and is going to even deploy Pershing 2 medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles.

The United States is continuously reinforcing its armed forces levelled in the Korean peninsula, not only in south Korea, but also in many United States military bases in Japan, Okinawa and other areas of the Pacific, and does not conceal that it is going to fabricate a tripartite military alliance with Japan and south Korea so that the military forces of the Japanese "self-defence corps" participate in the Korean war in times of emergency.

Every day the United States conducts large- and small-scale military exercises in south Korea against the northern half of the Republic and constantly stimulates the bellicose nature of the south Korean authorities.

Recently, the United States reorganized the south Korea forces on an offensive footing to deploy them near the area of the military demarcation line, increased the numerical strength of the "commando" to 180,000 and started to dig out tunnels towards the north at 180 points near the military demarcation line, which clearly shows how far it went in its new war preparations.

Due to the reckless war preparations of the United States, the Korean peninsula today has become one of the most tense and strained areas of the world and a dangerous situation has been created in our country in which a war may break out at any moment.

The creation of "two Koreas", aimed at making south Korea a permanent colony and military base, is the basic strategy of the United States policy in Korea.

From the first days of its occupation in south Korea, the United States has hampered the reunification of our country in every way.

The United States created the separate puppet régime in south Korea and suppressed our people's struggle for the establishment of a unified Government right after liberation, on 15 August, which provoked an aggressive war running counter to the entire nation's desire for peaceful reunification at the beginning of the 1950s. It was the United States which secretly manipulated to challenge, with the 16 May "military coup", the young students and people of south Korea who, at the beginning of the 1960s, rose up in the struggle for reunification with cries of "go to the north, come to the south, let's meet in Panmunjom".

Under the very manipulation of the United States, the south Korea authorities challenged, at the beginning of the 1970s, the hard-won

north-south dialogue and openly proclaimed to the world their policy of "two Koreas". At the beginning of the 1980s, they responded to the south Korean people aspiring for democracy and reunification with atrocious mass slaughter and committed the crime of suppressing the growing spirit of national reunification.

The United States has not only blocked the way to national reunification in south Korea but has also mocked the fate and future of our nation at random, prattling about "admission to the United Nations" and "cross-recognition" in an attempt to legalize Korea's division internationally.

The 40-year history of the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops is a history of crimes aimed at turning south Korea into a complete colony and military base and at imposing the calamities of war and division upon our nation, a cursed and sin-filled history to be recorded in the disgraceful chapter of modern imperialist history of aggression.

All the facts suggest that the United States troops' occupation of south Korea is the very cause of the increasing tension in the Korean peninsula and the stumbling-block to the reunification of Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States voices the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and "military superiority of the north", and trumpets that its troops present in south Korea "serve" as a means of "security" in the Korean peninsula and as a world "equilibrium of armed forces".

It is nobody's secret that the "threat of southward invasion" the United States is uttering as its favourite expression is, in fact, no more than an artifice which serves as a pretext for its occupation of south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the name of the entire nation, flatly condemns the United States for its 40-year-long illegal occupation of the southern part of our motherland and flagrant violation of the sovereignty of our nation, seeking war and perpetual division.

Today, our country is on the crossroads of war or peace, division or reunification, due to the United States armed intervention and manoeuvres aimed at a perpetual division.

Our nation, which has lived as one nation on one territory throughout thousands of years, shall never be separated into two in our generation. This is the steadfast will of all the Korean people.

If our nation were to be split into two for good, tension would continue to be exacerbated and the danger of war would further increase on

the Korean peninsula; the history of bitter sufferings would repeat itself indefinitely; and the coming generations, to say nothing of our own, would not escape a tragic fate.

So long as the United States continues to dominate south Korea, the Korean people will neither get rid of present-day disasters, nor achieve national sovereignty, democracy of the south Korea society and the country's peaceful reunification.

The United States must feel due responsibility for the tragic situation in Korea. It must withdraw its troops from south Korea, in accordance with the resolution of the thirtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly [resolution 3390 B (XXX)]; cease to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, and respond at the earliest date to our proposal for tripartite talks which would provide the prerequisites for national independence and peaceful reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly reiterates its unshakable stand to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops, eliminate the fundamental cause of war, check and frustrate the internal and external manoeuvres of the separatists who seek to permanently divide our country into "two Koreas", and solidly reunify the divided country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the world cannot be satisfied with being the spectator of a situation where, instead of a durable peace, the danger of war is increasing daily in Korea and the Korean people are suffering from the pains of a 40-year-long national division imposed by external forces.

The Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea appeals to the Governments of the world's peace-loving countries actively to help prevent the flames of war, which may plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war, from sparking in Korea and to realize at the earliest date Korea's independent and peaceful reunification after the withdrawal of the United States troops.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea avails itself of this opportunity to express its profound thanks to the Governments of various countries of the world for rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for national reunification.

The Korean people will terminate the United States interference in south Korea and will certainly accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the positive support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people.

DOCUMENT S/17484*

Letter dated 20 September 1985 from the representative of Somalia to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[20 September 1985]*

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your immediate attention the following acts of aggression carried out by Ethiopian air and land forces against the Somali Democratic Republic.

On 15 September 1985 at 0600 hours, concerted attacks were launched against populated areas of the Audal, Mudugh and north-west regions of the Somali Democratic Republic. Ethiopian artillery, supported by an aerial bombardment from Ethiopian military aircraft, shelled several villages along the border of the north-west region, causing the following casualties:

Village	Killed	Wounded
Goroyo Awul.....	3	12
Dila.....	2	5
Tog Wajaaleh.....	1	4

On 16 September at 1230 hours, four Ethiopian aircraft bombed and strafed the village of Abud-Waaq, in the GalGaduud province. This attack resulted in the death of 17 villagers, the injury of 15 others and the destruction of 35 houses, as well as the village water pumping station. On the same day, Ethiopian artillery shelled the village of Allaybaday, in the north-west region.

These murderous attacks against civilian populations are characteristic of the brutal nature of the Addis Ababa régime and of its contempt for human life and international law. The dangerous course on which that régime has embarked is a threat to regional and international peace and security. If these aggressive acts are not halted, Ethiopia will be responsible for whatever consequences may follow.

It should be pointed out that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, which was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly at its

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/671-S/17484.

twenty-fifth session [resolution 2734 (XXV)], calls for the scrupulous observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and the non-use of force in international relations.

In view of the urgency and gravity of the situation, my Government requests that this letter be circulated as a

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdillahi Said OSMAN
Permanent Representative of Somalia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/17485*

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

[Original: Spanish]
[20 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you two notes dated 19 September 1985 which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Edgardo Paz Barnica, has sent in reply to a message and a protest note from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco.

I should be very grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes, which have already been transmitted 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

ANNEX I

Note dated 19 September 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note dated 18 September 1985 [S/17476, annex I], in which you alerted the Honduran authorities to the presence of a contingent of 70 armed men, presumably anti-Sandinists, in the sector of La Chamuscada, 30 kilometres north-east of Somotillo.

I am forwarding today the information in question to the relevant military authorities so that appropriate action might be taken.

At the same time, I cannot ignore and I cannot fail to reject the malicious and distorted version of the incidents of 13 September [see S/17469, annex] which you have given, in a deliberate attempt to relate

them in some way to the information which you have now provided, ostensibly in good faith.

ANNEX II

Note dated 19 September 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your second note dated 18 September 1985 [S/17476, annex II], in which you inform me that, on that day, "a mercenary force attempted to infiltrate into Nicaragua through the Honduran sector of La Chamuscada, situated 30 kilometres north-east of Somotillo".

You go on to say that your Government notes with concern that the Honduran authorities have failed to adopt the urgent measures called for in your other note of 18 September [ibid., annex I], in which the Government of Honduras was alerted to the presence of 70 armed men in the aforementioned sector.

A short while ago, less than 24 hours after it had been received, this Ministry replied to the first note which you sent yesterday, and informed you that the relevant military authorities had been notified so that appropriate action might be taken.

A cursory glance at the chronology of events is more than enough to convince anyone that what we have here is an incident artificially contrived by the Government of Nicaragua for the sole purpose of scoring another propaganda victory. You claim that the attack in question was carried out between 8.40 a.m. and 10 a.m. on 18 September. Yet, on that same day, you had already sent the note alerting the Government of Honduras, only to express your concern later that it had failed, in a few seconds, to take appropriate action. It is just as if a torpedo has been fired at a vessel and, once it is on its way, the captain of the vessel is alerted and then is blamed for not preventing the torpedo from striking its target.

Instead of indulging in those dangerous displays of dialectical fireworks, which never fail to leave their toll of victims, the Government of Nicaragua, if it really wants peace, should start by respecting the territorial rights of its neighbours and fulfilling in good faith the commitments already established through the Contadora Group process. In the mean time, my Government will continue to reject unfounded protests of that type.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/670-S/17485.

DOCUMENT S/17487

Letter dated 20 September 1985 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 September 1985]

In connection with the new act of aggression by the apartheid régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic states the following:

"It is with profound indignation that the Government and people of Mongolia have learned about the latest unprovoked act of aggression perpetrated by the racist régime of Pretoria against the People's Republic of

Angola, in flagrant violation of the norms and principles of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations.

"The repeated brutal acts of aggression of the racist régime against its neighbours, illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as repressive acts against its indigenous population within the country itself, clearly demonstrate once again the aggressive nature of the policy of *apartheid*, which is rightly denounced by the international community as a crime against humanity and against international peace and security.

"The Mongolian people join all the other people of the world in strongly condemning the racist régime for the new acts of aggression and demand that it withdraw immediately its troops from Angola; cease forthwith all hostile activities against its neighbours; grant independence to Namibia, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations; put an end to its repression of the indigenous population; and dismantle the abhorrent system of *apartheid*.

"The Government and people of Mongolia reiterate once again their firm solidarity with and full support

for the legitimate struggle of the Angolan people in defending and strengthening their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic expects that the Security Council, in discharging its obligations in accordance with the Charter, will take all appropriate and effective measures to put an end to this flagrant act of aggression and eliminate its consequences. It also expects the Council to condemn the States which encourage the racist régime of *apartheid* in its aggressive and repressive acts under whatever cover or pretext."

I would be grateful if the above communication would be brought to the attention of the Security Council and circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Mangalyn DÜGERSÜREN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Mongolian People's Republic

DOCUMENT S/17489*

Letter dated 23 September 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 September 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2.30 p.m. on 23 September 1985, and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of the repeated protestations by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, irresponsible aggressions and interferences of the military Government of Pakistan still continue against the territory of our peaceful country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"For instance, on 7 September, Pakistani militia forces launched aggressions penetrating 10 kilometres into the area 16 kilometres south of Lichah Kili, 12 kilometres into the Shahwaji Dukan area, 17 kilometres southeast of Khost, and, on 8 September, against the Zhorah area, 22 kilometres south of Khost. As a result of the confrontation with the frontier forces of

the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, 50 persons belonging to the Pakistani militia forces were killed and 80 others were injured and transported to the town of Miramshah.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns these aggressions by the military forces of Pakistan and strongly protests against them to the military Government of Pakistan. It is further mentioned that the military authorities of Pakistan must put an immediate end to their armed aggressions and interferences against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which have posed a danger to the security of the frontier areas. Otherwise, responsibility for the heavy and dangerous consequences of such actions shall rest with the military authorities 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. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/674-S/17489.

Letter dated 23 September 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[23 September 1985]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the message addressed to you by the representatives who participated in the High *Jirgah* (Assembly) of the frontier tribes, which was convened on 14 September 1985 at Kabul, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

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

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

ANNEX

Message from the representatives to the High *Jirgah* of the frontier tribes to the Secretary-General

We, the elected representatives to the historic High *Jirgah* (Assembly) of the Pashtun tribes, salute you, who, as the Secretary-General of this great world organization, the United Nations, have the responsible duty of preventing war and who consistently endeavour for the creation of understanding among the peoples of the world.

At this sensitive historic moment for the region and the world and for the first time in the history of the country, we have gathered at the High *Jirgah* of Tribes, in the city of Kabul, to take important decisions for the consolidation of peace and the defence of the frontiers of Afghanistan, on the basis of the programme of action of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the historic *Loya-Jirgah* (Grand Assembly) of the elected representatives of the people of Afghanistan.

We declare with great satisfaction that the *Jirgah* was convened in an atmosphere of freedom, democracy and full understanding. Following the decisions and messages of the recent *Loya-Jirgah* of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, we consider it necessary to bring the following points to your attention.

The victory of the April 1978 national democratic revolution in our ancient country, Afghanistan, has provided adequate conditions for the fraternal tribes and clans of the country to work towards the creation of a blossoming society void of class oppression and national discrimination. All the tribes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan welcomed the victory of the revolution, and the struggle for the implementation of the objectives of the revolution was started with the active participation of the tribes. They whole-heartedly supported the policy of our State. The humane and peaceful policy of the State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again was welcomed by all the toilers of the country during the elections to the local organs of State power and administration. These elections became a decisive factor for the democratization of all aspects of social life.

However, from the very first days of the victory of the revolution, world imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the reactionary forces of the region resorted to savage acts of aggression against our country through Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The military régime of Pakistan has turned the areas of Pashtun and of Baluchistan into arsenals of arms and centres for training bandits.

With the assistance of the military régime of Pakistan and the designs of world imperialism for shedding the blood of Afghans, today there are 120 training centres for the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands on the territory of Pakistan. In these centres, American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors, as well as instructors from other countries, are training the professional killers. The reactionary State of Pakistan, contrary to the will of the Pashtun tribes, has put their territory at the disposal of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who are supported by imperialism, hegemonism and Arab reaction. You are well aware of this fact. All along, throughout history, the Pashtun tribes have been the real guard-

ians of the independence and unity of Afghanistan. Being in the forefront of defence, these tribes have always fulfilled their destiny-making role for the consolidation of peace in the region.

The military and war-mongering régime of Pakistan is implementing its aggressive plans, which stemmed from the expansionist schemes of imperialism in the region and the world, against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and peace-loving India, both of which are active members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

The Pashtun tribes, who have defeated the British before, today will also foil the expansionist plans of the United States and of China as well as the devilish and dangerous schemes of Arab reaction and the reactionary régimes of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

For the creation of stability and the consolidation of peace in the region and for the promotion of country-wide peace, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, reflecting the will of the people of Afghanistan, has put forward, in the proposals of 1980 [see S/13951 of 17 May 1980, annex] and 1981 [see S/14649 of 26 August 1981, annex], to Pakistan and to the Islamic Republic of Iran, objective and realistic ways of solving the problems through talks.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is ready for negotiations. The international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is recognized by about one hundred countries, is increasing. We attach great hopes to the results of the sixth round of the Geneva talks.

The people of Afghanistan are well aware that you have an outstanding role to play in preparing the grounds for the negotiations, but imperialism and hegemonism are giving millions of dollars to the leaders of the counter-revolutionary bands to bribe Afghan fugitives to fight against their own people.

Pakistani generals seek their existence in the continuation of the bloody war and are infringing all norms of international law to obtain dollars, pounds sterling and armaments. Today, the Pashtun tribes have fully realized the dangerous consequences of the war-mongering policy of the military régime of Pakistan and will struggle with all their might in order to prevent the conversion of their territory into a battlefield.

The Pashtuns and Baluchis will not permit the bandits and murderers onto their soil.

You are well aware of what goes on in the so-called refugee camps on the territories of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. A large number of fugitives are kept there by the force of bayonets, while these deceived individuals want to return to the folds of the motherland by availing themselves of the amnesty decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. By the force of arms, the reactionary régime and leaders of the bands are preventing them from returning. There is ample evidence proving this fact.

The deals which are conducted by Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of deceived Afghan fugitives are against all humane norms. No sinister force should prevent the fugitives from returning to the land of their fathers which is waiting for them.

The Pashtun tribes want peace and security in their areas and are resolutely and absolutely supporting the peaceful policies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We, the Pashtun frontier tribes, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this true son of the people and hero of the political struggle, once again declare through you to all the peoples of the world that imperialism, hegemonism and the reactionary forces of the region have subjected our tribes to a grave danger. The Pashtun tribes, in their sacred struggle on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, are fulfilling their role and are looking with deep respect at your humane and honourable activities for the promotion of peace and security in the world.

We wish to convey the call of truth and justice of the High *Jirgah* of Tribes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations. We thank you for your endeavour for the promotion of peace and security in our region and in other regions of the world. We are with you in the struggle for achieving this objective.

DOCUMENT S/17491*

Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[24 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement by the Soviet Government, dated 21 September 1985, concerning South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

I should be grateful if you would take the necessary steps to have the text of this statement distributed 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 issued by the Soviet Government
on 21 September 1985

The racist régime of the Republic of South Africa has again perpetrated a barbaric act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. On 16 September 1985, detachments of South African troops intruded into Angolan territory. Regions lying more than 200 kilometres

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/676-S/17491.

from the frontier were subjected to bombing attacks. Blood is being shed on Angolan soil and people are dying. Yet again, the world has witnessed another high-handed breach of the most elementary norms of international law and a brazen violation of the sovereignty of an independent State.

By their incursion into Angola, the racists in Pretoria are attempting to save the armed bands of UNITA [*União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola*] from the utter defeat which is inevitable. It is common knowledge that this puppet organization is actively used by South Africa and its Western patrons in order to destabilize the internal situation in Angola and disrupt and annihilate the revolutionary achievements of its people.

Military adventurism is an intrinsic feature of the South African régime, which is experiencing a severe internal political crisis. Faced with increasing resistance to the *apartheid* system in South Africa itself and with the growing liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, the rulers in Pretoria are seeking a way out through external aggression.

South Africa's provocative actions clearly demonstrate to the world at large the insubstantiality of the western countries' "limited economic sanctions" against the *apartheid* régime and of the policy of appeasement of the aggressor pursued by the United States and some of its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Soviet Government strongly condemns South Africa's criminal aggression and demands the immediate and complete cessation of hostile acts against the People's Republic of Angola. In view of the special danger South Africa's aggressive policy presents to the cause of peace, the Soviet Government calls on the Security Council to take against the aggressor the effective measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/17493*

Letter dated 24 September 1985 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 September 1985]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations for the month of September, I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 23 September 1985 from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, concerning the deportation of the 29 Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories.

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) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 September 1985 from the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to our letters of 3, 6, 9 and 10 September 1985 (S/17439, S/17445, S/17452 and S/17451), I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your urgent attention.

On Sunday, 15 September, the Israeli occupation authorities illegally deported 29 Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories. Their names are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ahmad Tahboob | 16. Adnan Ebleidi |
| 2. Bader Kawasmeih | 17. Adnan Mansour |
| 3. Gomah Salem | 18. Alyan Abulataia |
| 4. Hassan Amouri | 19. Aissa Shahein |
| 5. Khaled Hantash | 20. Muhammad Al-Beiruti |
| 6. Khaled Dalool | 21. Muhammad Abusbeih |
| 7. Khalil Salameh | 22. Muhammad Gharier |
| 8. Riyad Al-Goul | 23. Muhammad Al-Hiyyam |
| 9. Khamis Naser Allah | 24. Muhammad Marooh Hanani |
| 10. Salem Ebroish | 25. Mustafa Abugyab |
| 11. Saleh Mortada | 26. Nathmi Abed Al-Raheem |
| 12. Abed El-Majeid | 27. Waleed Katroos |
| 13. Abdallah Harb | 28. Yunis Rajoub |
| 14. Abed Al-Gamez Abuedbaa | 29. Riyad Al-Khateib |
| 15. Abed Al-Kader Almariaa | |

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/679-S/17493.

Eleven of the aforementioned Palestinians appealed their case before the Supreme Court on 12 September 1985; however, the Court upheld the decision of the Israeli Military Governor. The 18 others were deported without recourse to the so-called Israeli justice system.

The Israeli occupation authorities closed indefinitely the Palestinian newspaper *Al-Darb*, and issued a closure notice for a period of three days against *Al-Sha'b*. A massive demonstration by Fascist Zionist

settlers was held outside the Jerusalem offices of *Al-Fajr*, demanding that it be immediately closed by the Israeli occupation authorities. Threats have also been made against the newspaper's employees.

In drawing your attention to the gravely worsening situation in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories, I am requested by Chairman Arafat to call upon your good offices to take immediate and appropriate action.

DOCUMENT S/17495*

Letter dated 25 September 1985 from the representative of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 September 1985]

Referring to the letter dated 20 September 1985 addressed to you from the representative of Somalia [S/17484], and upon instructions from my Government, I should like to make the following remarks:

1. No act of aggression has been committed against Somalia by Ethiopian air or land forces on 15 or 16 September or indeed at any other time. I, therefore, totally and unequivocally reject the unfounded charges contained in the letter from the representative of Somalia.

2. The international community is aware, on the other hand, that the people of Somalia who are opposed to the dictatorial régime of Siad Barre have, for several years now, been engaged in armed rebellion against tyranny. The fact that the Mogadishu régime indulges in all types of manoeuvres, particularly prior to or during the course of major international or regional conferences, with a view to diverting world attention from its internal difficulties arising out of the ongoing civil war, is equally

known. Likewise, the reasons for the present baseless allegations by Somalia against my country can be understood only in that context.

3. Socialist Ethiopia has always steadfastly adhered to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, as well as to those enunciated by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It has strictly observed the letter and spirit of the decisions, declarations and resolutions of these organizations and will continue to do so. Furthermore, socialist Ethiopia is convinced that similar attitudes on the part of all Member States cannot but enhance the prospects for genuine peace and security at the international and regional levels.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/680-S/17495.

DOCUMENT S/17496

Letter dated 25 September 1985 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 September 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter of 19 July 1985 [S/17348] and with reference to the letter of 20 September 1985 from the representative of Kuwait [S/17482], I have the honour to invite your attention to the following.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly announced that it would not allow the transport of arms from the Persian Gulf waters to the Iraqi aggressors. It has unfortunately been established in different cases that, contrary to the principles of good-neighbourly relations, cargo ships destined for Kuwait have had on board logistical goods and arms headed for Iraq via Kuwait.

Friendly notifications to the Kuwaiti authorities in this regard have regrettably been of no avail. Such practices by Kuwait contradict the latter's position of neutrality.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while fully respectful of the freedom of navigation for all

vessels destined for Kuwait, has every right to prevent the transportation of military hardware to Iraq through the Persian Gulf. Therefore, in accordance with the established rules of international law regarding the rights and duties of neutral Powers in naval war, the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue its inspection of ships in the Persian Gulf suspected of carrying arms to Iraq.

We call upon those concerned wisely to observe the position of neutrality *vis-à-vis* the Iraq-Iran war and to avoid carrying fuel for the Iraqi war of aggression.

The letter of Kuwait having been circulated as a document of the Security Council, it would be highly appreciated if this letter enjoyed the same treatment.

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

DOCUMENT S/17497

**Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the representative of Botswana
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]
[26 September 1985]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering and adopting the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 568 (1985) [S/17453].

(Signed) Legwaila J. LEGWAILA
*Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17498*

Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 September 1985]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 20 September 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, condemning South Africa's aggression against Angola.

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

(Signed) LE KIM CHUNG
*Acting Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Statement issued on 20 September 1985 at Hanoi by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Following its commando acts, armed incursions and concentration of tens of thousands of troops along the border between Namibia and

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Angola, the South African racist régime has, for the past consecutive days, used mobile units under air cover to penetrate up to 190 kilometres into Angolan territory. The invading forces attacked vast areas and caused heavy losses of life and property to the Angolan people.

This criminal act further demonstrates that the South African administration is still pursuing its policy of brazen aggression against the independence and sovereignty of Angola, in gross contravention of international law, blatantly challenging public opinion in the African States, the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving forces all over the world.

South Africa's act of aggression is also aimed at aiding the disintegrating UNITA [*União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola*] and its reactionary henchmen in opposing the Angolan revolution and preventing support from the front-line States to the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization.

The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam strongly condemn this brazen act of aggression committed by the South African authorities against the People's Republic of Angola and firmly demand that they immediately halt this act and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

The Vietnamese people once again reaffirm their militant solidarity with and full support for the fraternal Angolan people in their struggle against aggression and in defence of their country.

DOCUMENT S/17499*

Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 September 1985]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my letter dated 21 August 1985 [S/17414], I have the honour to bring to your attention the latest acts of aggression against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity perpetrated by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea as follows:

1. On 17 September, at 1930 hours, Vietnamese troops fired rocket-propelled grenades and mortar shells at a Thai paramilitary position in the area of Ban Cham Rak, Muang district, Trat province, killing one Thai paramilitary personnel.

2. On 19 September, from 1830 to 1930 hours, Vietnamese troops resumed the shellings at a Thai military unit in the area of Ban Cham Rak; no casualties were reported.

3. On 21 September, at 1950 hours, Vietnamese troops attacked a Thai military unit located in the area south-west of Ban Noi Pa Rai, about 1.5 kilometres from Aranyaprathet district, Prachinburi province.

4. On 22 September, at 1330 hours, Vietnamese troops fired mortar shells into Thai territory in the area

south-west of Ban Khao Noi, seriously wounding two Thai military personnel and causing damage to the property of innocent villagers.

The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked acts of hostility deliberately committed by the Vietnamese military forces in Kampuchea, in blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These acts of aggression have increased tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

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 and 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/40/685-S/17499.

DOCUMENT S/17500

Letter dated 25 September 1985 from the representative of Iraq
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[26 September 1985]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of an article which appeared in *The Times* of London on 20 September 1985. The article contains statements by an Iranian military intelligence officer which prove that the Iranian régime has sent children to fight in its battles against Iraq and that thousands of them have died.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex¹⁸ circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

Letter dated 27 September 1985 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[27 September 1985]

I wish to bring to your attention the latest PLO outrages against innocent civilians in Israel.

On 22 September 1985, a booby-trapped car loaded with four gas cylinders was discovered in the Mea Sharim neighbourhood of Jerusalem. The bomb was defused minutes before the car was set to explode.

On 26 September, a bomb exploded at a bus station near Hadassah Hospital, injuring two people.

On the morning of 25 September, three PLO terrorists stormed a small private yacht moored in the marina of Larnaca, Cyprus. Aboard the yacht were three Israelis, one woman and two men, who were on vacation. In the course of a siege lasting nearly 10 hours, the terrorists murdered all three Israelis in cold blood. The bodies of the victims were found with their hands tied behind their backs and shot several times in the back of the head.

The PLO has claimed responsibility for the first two attacks. Initial reports indicate that the slaughter in Cyprus was carried out by "Force 17", a personal body-guard unit of Yasser Arafat.

In the last 45 days there have been 32 PLO terrorist attacks against innocent Israeli civilians. As a result of these attacks, eight people have been murdered and 25 women and children wounded.

This savagery is further evidence of the PLO's continuing campaign of terror directed solely against civilians. Israel will continue to take appropriate measures to defend the lives of its citizens against these brutal attacks.

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

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

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/688-S/17502.

Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 September 1985]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 11 a.m. on 30 September 1985, and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of repeated protestations by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the irresponsible aggressions and interferences of the military Government of Pakistan against the territory of our peaceful country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, still continue.

"For instance, on 22 September 1985, 150 Pakistani militia penetrated into the area of Zhorah, 25 kilometres south of Khoat, and were forced to escape after a confrontation with the frontier forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"On the same day, the residential areas of the Barikot district, Kunarha province, were subjected to mortar and heavy machine-gun fire by Pakistani forces, as a result of which three civilian residents of the area were injured and four residential houses were destroyed.

"Also, on 24 September, heavy shellings were once again conducted against the Barikot district by the Pakistani forces. As a result of this savage attack, four civilian residents were martyred, three others were wounded and five residential houses were destroyed.

"On the same day, Pakistani forces conducted heavy firing on the frontier posts of Shamshad, 2 kilometres south of Torkham, as a result of which three soldiers were martyred, two others were injured and heavy damages were inflicted.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan vigorously condemns these aggressions of the Pakistani military forces and strongly protests against them to the military Government of Pakistan. It is further pointed out that the military authorities of Pakistan must put an immediate end to these aggressions and interferences which have posed a threat to the security of the frontier areas. Otherwise, the responsibility for the dangerous and heavy consequences of such actions shall rest with the military authorities 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. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/690-S/17504.

DOCUMENT S/17505*

**Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Pakistan
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[30 September 1985]*

Further to my letter of 13 September 1985 [S/17465], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as false and baseless the allegations made by the Kabul authorities that, on 6, 7 and 8 September 1985, Pakistan militia personnel had entered Afghanistan and attacked areas south of Khost. Pakistan's rejection of the allegations was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad on 17 and 24 September. He was told to convey to the authorities in Kabul that they should desist from making such fabricated charges which only reflected an attempt by them 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*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/691-S/17505.

DOCUMENT S/17507

**Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of India
to the President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[30 September 1985]*

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Luanda, Angola, from 4 to 8 September 1985, decided to call for the convening of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, during the early part of the fortieth session of the General Assembly.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to request the urgent convening of the Security Council under the item "The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question".

*(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/17508*

Letter dated 30 September 1985 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

*[Original: Spanish]
[30 September 1985]*

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the protest note dated 28 September 1985 from Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, to Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez, Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note 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*

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/693-S/17508.

ANNEX

Note dated 28 September 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 bring to your attention the following facts.

On 27 September 1985, at 12.45 p.m., the Nicaraguan frontier posts of La Penca, Caño Machado and Boca de San Carlos were attacked from three different points in Costa Rican territory. During the criminal attack, which lasted until 2.15 p.m., mortars and 57-millimetre B-10 type guns were used.

In protesting in the strongest and most categorical terms against these serious acts, which demonstrate once again that Costa Rican territory is being used for attacks on Nicaragua, the Government of Nicaragua draws your attention to the absolute necessity for the Government of Costa Rica to increase measures of surveillance over its territory and take more vigorous and resolute action, for it is difficult to explain the failure on the part of the Costa Rican authorities in the area to take the necessary steps to prevent an attack which, apart from lasting for an hour and a half, was carried out with mortars and guns.

Furthermore, these events should once again give the Government of Costa Rica cause to reflect on the possibility of taking joint action to establish lasting and effective mechanisms in the frontier area for eliminating the tensions which result from incidents such as those described above.

Notes

1. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
2. See A/40/91, annex, para. 6.
3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).
4. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.
5. A/40/147, annex.
6. *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.1.20), annex I.
7. *Ibid.*, annex II.
8. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.
9. See also *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985*, p. 11.
10. *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement*

for July, August and September 1985, document S/3079, Appendix A.

11. Subsequently published as the annex to document S/17452.
12. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.
13. *Ibid.*, vol. 360, No. 5158, p. 174.
14. *Ibid.*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.
15. *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.
16. The official currency of Botswana is the pula. As of 1 August 1985, 1 United States dollar was equivalent to 1.70 pula.
17. The Government of Botswana indicated that damages are allowed on the following bases: loss of earnings, estimated medical expenses, solatium (shock, pain and suffering), disability and loss of amenities of life and contumelia (injury sustained from insult or insolence).
18. Not reproduced in the present *Supplement*, may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

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