

participate and, in the case of logistics, the capacity to perform the required tasks.

*E. Agreement on the status of UNTAG*

16. A draft agreement on the status of UNTAG was first presented to the South African authorities in August 1978. Agreement has now been reached with those authorities in respect of most of its provisions. As stated in my report of 29 August 1978 [S/12827], UNTAG and its personnel must necessarily have all the relevant privileges and immunities provided for by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as well as those especially required for the proposed operation.

*Concluding remarks*

17. The settlement proposal requires that all its provisions should be completed to the satisfaction of the Special Representative. In agreeing to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), the parties have agreed to abide by those provisions. The United Nations has the responsibility of assessing the implementation of the various military provisions of the proposal. Similarly, the Special Representative is to be satisfied about the various provisions regarding the creation of conditions for and the conduct of elections. There is no basis for unilateral determinations or actions by any party. At the same time it is recognized that the effective implementation of the proposal is dependent upon the continued co-operation of the parties. Should the implementation of the proposal be jeopardized as a result of failure of any party to carry out its provisions, I would bring the

matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council.

18. I have already communicated to the Government of South Africa and SWAPO the basic elements of the proposals contained in this report. In the light of the above proposals, and if the co-operation of the parties concerned is forthcoming, I intend to designate the date of 15 March 1979 for the commencement of the emplacement of UNTAG and the entry into force of the cease-fire. The letter on the cease-fire will be transmitted accordingly. In the interim, I appeal to all parties to exercise restraint and refrain from actions which might jeopardize the settlement.

19. I should like to draw attention to paragraph 18 of my report of 29 August 1978, in which I stated that "it is expected that the duration of UNTAG would be for one year, depending on the date of independence to be decided by the Constituent Assembly".

**ANNEX**

**Cease-fire letter to be sent by the Secretary-General to both the South African Government and SWAPO**

In accordance with the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation, as approved by Security Council resolution 435 (1978), I propose that a cease-fire take place beginning at 0000 hours on 15 March 1979. At that time comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts is to take effect.

I request you to assure me in writing no later than 5 March 1979 that you have accepted the terms of the cease-fire and that you have taken all necessary measures to cease all warlike acts and operations. These include tactical moves, cross-border movements and all acts of violence and intimidation in or having effect in Namibia.

**DOCUMENT S/13121**

**Letter dated 28 February 1979 from the representative of Equatorial Guinea to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[28 February 1979]

I have the honour, on behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the recent developments in Southern Rhodesia.

(Signed) EVUNA OWONO ASANGONO  
Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea  
to the United Nations

**DOCUMENT S/13122\***

**Letter dated 27 February 1979 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[28 February 1979]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to further serious violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish military aircraft. They were as follows:

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/99-S/13122.

(a) On 23 February 1979, at approximately 1120 hours, an F-102 Turkish military aircraft flew over the Pentadakylos Range and thence proceeded to Kornos, a village located in the unoccupied part of the Republic, where it dived five times over a hill in the vicinity;

(b) On the same day, a similar violation also occurred at approximately 1305 hours, when another Turkish military aircraft of the same type flew over the same area for about three minutes at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

These repeated and systematic violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey not only terrorize the civilian population but also aggravate the already tense situation.

Whilst strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, against the aforesaid aggressive violations, I wish to point out that they are taking place, once again, at a time when further efforts by you to resume the intercommunal talks are in progress, thereby giving a new dimension to Turkey's unwillingness to solve the Cyprus problem through peaceful negotiations.

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

(Signed) Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS  
Permanent Representative of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/13126\*

Letter dated 28 February 1979 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[28 February 1979]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter of 31 January 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jordan<sup>6</sup> concerning the University of Bir Zeit, north of Jerusalem.

As is well known, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regards itself as being in a state of war with Israel. In 1948, it invaded the districts of Judaea and Samaria, in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, with the avowed purpose of destroying the fledgling State of Israel. Despite the terms of the 1949 Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement, it consistently refused to make peace with Israel between 1949 and 1967.

On 5 June 1967, King Hussein spurned an official message from Israel, delivered through a United Nations intermediary, inviting him to stay out of the Six-Day War which began that day. Instead, the Jordanian Army opened fire on Jerusalem and all along the armistice line with Israel and, as a result of that renewed aggression, lost Judaea and Samaria. Since 1967, Jordan has resolutely resisted all overtures to negotiate peace with Israel.

The above-mentioned Jordanian letter must be seen in this context: as an act of political warfare against Israel and as yet another effort to manipulate the United Nations machinery for propaganda purposes. It is also designed to give expression to Jordan's ongoing but illegal pretensions to Judaea and Samaria. (On the invalidity of Jordan's claims to these areas, I have the honour to refer to my letter of 22 November 1978 [S/12933].)

The Jordanian letter certainly does not reflect genuine concern for the well-being of the population in the areas

in question, for Jordan has never entertained such concern. During the 19 years in which it occupied those areas, the Jordanian Government deliberately curtailed their economic and educational development so that they could not compete with the primacy of the territory which became the Kingdom of Transjordan in 1946 and which had previously been the eastern part of mandated Palestine. Hence, from 1948 to 1967, agriculture in the areas concerned was kept at a subsistence level. Industry was virtually non-existent, and no infrastructure was developed. Similarly, there were no universities, and the Jordanian authorities refused to grant university status to any institution seeking it.

However, since 1967, under Israeli administration Judaea and Samaria have advanced rapidly in all fields, including education. Agriculture has been greatly boosted with the introduction of modern methods, mechanization, improvement programmes, convenient loans and widened markets. Produce is now exported, and income from this branch has gone up over tenfold. Industry has also surged forward, and scores of factories are in operation. Moreover, there are now two full-fledged universities and two colleges in Judaea and Samaria where, as indicated above, none existed during the Jordanian occupation. They are:

(a) Bir Zeit University: granted university status in 1973; student body about 600.

(b) Bethlehem University: established in 1973; student body about 650.

(c) The Najjah College and Teachers' Seminary at Nablus: originally opened as a high school and constituted as a college in 1976; student body about 1,400.

(d) The Islamic Academy at Hebron: founded in 1971; student body about 450.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/34/101-S/13126.

<sup>6</sup> A/34/72.