



SECURITY COUNCIL

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THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1976

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1977

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 1976**

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

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- c Communications from the Sudan and the Libyan Arab Republic.
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**Further reports on the status of the cease-fire in the
Israel-Lebanon sector**

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.28

[Original: English]
[1 July 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during June 1976:

1. Ground activity remained at a low level while air activity increased.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11 (AMR 1799-2788),¹ 14 (AMR 1838-2734) (except on 17, 21 and 22 June), 18 (AMR 1880-2740), 19 (AMR 1907-2749) and 33 (AMR 2004-2904).

3. There were 16 cases of firing across the ADL, one of which involved an exchange of fire. There were also three crossing violations. The incidents were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab (AMR 1643-2772), south of the village of Labbouna, reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 19 June.

(b) OP Hin (AMR 1770-2790), east of the village of Marouahine, reported an exchange of fire on 30 June involving automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces and unidentified forces. United Nations Military Observers were unable to determine which side initiated the fire. It also reported automatic-weapons fire on 2, 7-9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 21 and 28 June, all by Israel forces.

(c) OP Ras (AMR 1920-2785), south-east of the village of Maroun Er Ras, reported automatic-weapons fire on 3 June, small-arms fire on 9 June and a crossing violation on 3 June (maximum penetration 400 metres), all by Israel forces.

(d) Naqoura outstation (AMR 1629-2805), on the coast near the village of Naqoura, reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 5 and 13 June (maximum penetrations 5,000 metres and 4,000 metres respectively).

4. There were 41 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 2, 4-6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18-24, 26, 28 and 30 June (one each day), on 3, 8, 11 and 16 June (two each day), on 25 June (three overflights) and on 7 and 13 June (four each day). One overflight by an Israel forces light aircraft was reported on 15 June. Overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 2 and 26 June (one each day). United Nations Military Observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to cloudy conditions and high altitude respectively.

¹ AMR = approximate map reference.

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted one complaint with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations Military Observers. The complaint alleged that on 25 June between 0600 and 0900 hours GMT, an Israel force penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Ed Dhaira (AMR 1708-2789). The inquiry took place on 25 June. The complaint was not confirmed.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.29

[Original: English]
[2 August 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during July 1976:

1. Ground activity remained at a low level while air activity decreased.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11, 14 (except on 3, 4, 11-13, 20, 26-29 and 31 July), 18 (except on 13 and 16 July), 19 (except on 16 July) and 33.

3. There were three cases of firing across the ADL and one case of firing across or within Lebanese territorial waters, as well as two crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire by unidentified forces on 4 July and automatic-weapons and mortar fire by Israel forces on 28 July.

(b) OP Hin reported small-arms fire by Israel forces on 18 July.

(c) Naqoura outstation reported automatic-weapons fire by an Israel forces naval vessel on 17 July. Additionally, it was reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 17 and 22 July (maximum penetrations 3,000 metres).

4. There were 23 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25 and 28-31 July (one each day) and on 1, 9 and 23 July (two each day).

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted six complaints as follows:

(a) Four complaints concerned Israel forces jet aircraft overflights on 11 and 28 July (one complaint each day) and on 15 July (two complaints). One of these complaints was confirmed.

(b) One complaint was submitted alleging that Israel forces penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Ed Dhaira on 7 July. The complaint was not confirmed.

(c) In addition, one complaint was submitted with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations military observers (see para. 6 below).

6. This complaint alleged that during the morning of 15 July a mechanized Israel force penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Aalma Ech Chaab (AMR 1675-2786) and set up an observation post. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO authorized an inquiry, which took place on 20 July. The inquiry team observed a tent, one wheeled truck, five military personnel and a small quantity of supplies in a concertina-surrounded compound in the vicinity of border pillar 6 (AMR 1680-2770), north of the ADL. The complaint was confirmed. Subsequently, Israel forces personnel were observed during daylight hours, occupying this position on 28, 29 and 30 July. United Nations military observers will continue to keep the situation at that position under observation.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.30

[Original: English]
[1 September 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during August 1976:

1. Activity remained at a low level.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, six positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 6, 11, 14 (except on 13, 14 and 15 August), 18, 19 and 33.

3. There were three cases of firing across the ADL and two crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 15 August.

(b) OP Ras reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 13 August.

(c) Naqoura outstation reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 12 and 29 August (maximum penetration 5,000 metres).

(d) An UNTSO mobile patrol, while located at AMR 1723-2780, reported automatic-weapons and small-arms fire by Israel forces on 14 August.

4. There were 22 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 28 and 29 August (one each day), and on 20 and 25 August (two each day). One overflight by Israel forces Hercules aircraft was also reported on 4 August. An overflight by one unidentified jet aircraft was reported on 15 August. United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to high altitude.

DOCUMENT S/12121*

Letter dated 25 June 1976 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 July 1976]

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to express our firm endorsement of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 19 June 1976 [392(1976)], condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against the African people, including the killing of school children and students and others opposing racial discrimination.

The Brazilian conscience was deeply shocked by the incidents in South Africa in which the lives of so many victims of *apartheid* have been lost.

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

(Signed) L. P. LINDENBERG SETTE
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Brazil
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/120-S/12121.

DOCUMENT S/12122

Letter dated 4 July 1976 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 July 1976]

On Friday, 2 July 1976, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan suffered an act of armed banditry designed to effect the overthrow of its legally constituted Government. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has massive evidence that the act of aggres-

sion was conceived, prepared and executed by the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic.

As this act of open foreign intervention is a provocation and a threat to the security and safety of the Sudan and, consequently, to international peace and security,

I have been instructed by my Government, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request you to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss this grave act of aggression on the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

Also, in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter, I request to participate in the discussion of this issue in the Security Council.

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

(Signed) Mustafa MEDANI
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Aide-mémoire

On Friday, 2 July 1976, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan suffered an act of foreign armed intervention designed to overthrow its legally constituted Government.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has concrete evidence to prove that this act of aggression

was conceived, prepared and executed by the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic.

The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic provided training, arms and ammunition and vehicles of transport, as some mercenaries arrested by the Sudanese security forces have confessed.

No single Sudanese on active service has been a party to this criminal act.

As a consequence of this aggression, the Sudan has sustained substantial losses of life, including innocent children, women, the old, and medical staff. Losses in property are estimated to be worth at least 300 million dollars. The exact number of victims has yet to be determined.

The wanton and premeditated aggression by the Libyan Arab Republic constitutes a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, thereby flouting the Charter of the United Nations as well as international law and morality. As this flagrant aggression by the Libyan Arab Republic poses a potential threat to international peace and security, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has requested the President of the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council in order to take the necessary steps to safeguard peace and security in the area.

DOCUMENT S/12123*

Letter dated 4 July 1976 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 July 1976]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit the attached excerpts from the statement delivered by the Prime Minister of Israel in the Knesset on 4 July 1976, with regard to the operation conducted by the Israel Defence Forces to rescue the hostages hijacked by Palestinian terrorists on 27 June and held in captivity in Uganda.

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

(Signed) Chaim HERZOG
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Excerpts from the statement delivered by the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, on 4 July 1976 in the Knesset

In a bold and imaginative operation, the Israel Defence Forces carried out the decision of the Government of Israel to rescue and liberate the passengers of an Air France aeroplane, who were hijacked by Palestinian terrorists and held prisoner and in danger of their lives in Uganda. In the course of the rescue operation three of the Israeli passengers of the plane were killed, and one officer fell in action.

The decision to undertake this operation was taken by the Government of Israel, on its sole responsibility. We did not consult any other Government in advance, and we shall not place responsibility on any other country or Government.

Anti-Israel terror has become a matter of international concern, and we do not exclude any Government from the

duty to fight for the elimination of terrorism. For our part, we shall persist in this struggle—even alone.

An Air France plane that left Israel for France on 27 June was hijacked after a stopover in Athens. The hijackers forced the French pilots to land first at Benghazi in Libya, and then at Entebbe in Uganda.

As the hijacked aircraft belonged to the French national airline, it was natural to regard the French Government as bearing the immediate and principal responsibility to do everything demanded for the release of all the passengers. We immediately contacted the French Government, which accepted this responsibility. In addition, we approached other Governments and institutions to do their utmost to ensure that no harm befell the hijacked passengers and to expedite their release. The terrorists transmitted their ultimative demands to the Governments of Israel, France, Germany, Kenya and Switzerland, but it soon became clear that the attack against the Israeli and Jewish passengers was the main objective of the operation. The terrorists' demands were accompanied by the threat that the passengers would be killed if the Governments did not carry out their demand that murderers, terrorists and accessories to terrorism, who had been apprehended and imprisoned for their crimes, be freed.

Self-defence against the attacks of the terrorist organizations and the war against the terrorists within our own borders and abroad, in complex and unusual circumstances, have been part of our daily life for years. When the terrorist organizations found themselves unable to operate on our territory, they tried to attack us on foreign soil, in conditions which place inestimable difficulties in the way of protection, rescue and action. There are cases in which the terrorist organizations operate against us in countries where we enjoy the co-operation of the authorities. On the other hand, operational conditions are particularly difficult from our point of view in countries where we have no access because of open hostility, the absence of diplomatic relations or even governmental co-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/122-S/12123.

operation with the Palestinian terrorist organizations. On more than one occasion, we have found ourselves faced with appalling dilemmas, each alternative being more difficult than the other, with our dear ones held captive far away, isolated and without any possibility of our aiding them or acting rapidly for their release.

In the hijacking of the Air France plane to Entebbe, all indications were that the President of Uganda co-operated with the terrorists under a cloak of deception and false pretences. This was the situation of the eve of 1 July: the expiry of the first ultimatum was drawing ever closer; the release of non-Israeli passengers blatantly exposed the sinister conspiracy against Israeli citizens. Political efforts bore no fruit. The sand in the hour-glass was about to run out, leaving no possibility for an independent rescue effort.

Under these conditions, the Government of Israel unambiguously decided to declare its readiness to release terrorists detained in Israeli prisons. Following the Cabinet's decision, we informed the French Government, through which the negotiations with the terrorists were being conducted. In default of any other alternative we were even prepared to adopt this course to rescue our people. It was not a tactic to gain time

and, had it been the only choice left, we would have stood by our decision as a last resort.

During the entire period after the hijacking, we sought ways to foil the terrorists' scheme by our own means. The Israel Defence Forces and the Intelligence Services did not lose any time in this respect. When the appropriate moment arrived, the plan was submitted for the Cabinet's consideration. The Cabinet approved the operation unanimously.

This rescue operation is an achievement of great importance in the struggle against terrorism. It is Israel's contribution to humanity's struggle against international terror, but it should not be viewed as the final chapter. It will give us encouragement as we continue our efforts, but the struggle is not over: new efforts, new methods and unremitting sophistication will be required. Terrorism will find us neither immobilized nor hidebound by routine.

I know the Israel Defence Forces from within. I am well aware of their qualities and achievements. Nevertheless on this occasion I feel a personal need to express special thanks and appreciation to the Israel Defence Forces, the Chief of Staff, the General Staff, the several arms and all those who participated in the rescue operation, for risking their lives in the fulfilment of their duty as Jews and human beings, and for being an example and a source of pride to us all.

DOCUMENT S/12124

Letter dated 5 July 1976 from the representative of Uganda to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 July 1976]

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed message from the President of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellency Al-Hadji Field-Marshal Idi Amin Dada, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., bringing to your attention the very serious incident that occurred at Entebbe International Airport on the night of 3/4 July 1976.

I should appreciate it if you would circulate the text as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. K. MWANGAGUHUNGA
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Uganda
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 4 July 1976 from the President of the Republic of Uganda to the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General

I wish to bring to your urgent attention the very serious incident which occurred at Entebbe International Airport on the night of 3/4 July 1976.

At 2120 hours GMT, three Zionist Israel transport planes landed by surprise and without any authority from the Uganda Government at Entebbe International Airport. Soon after landing, they proceeded straight to the old airport building, where the hostages and the crew of the French airbus which had been hijacked in flight between Tel Aviv and Paris were being held by Palestinian commandos. Two military jeeps drove out of the aircraft and the invaders, using machine-guns and bazookas, started shooting indiscriminately at the airport building and at Ugandan soldiers who had surrounded the building at a distance of 200 metres and who, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the hijackers of the French plane, were armed only with light arms.

The Israeli invaders quickly mounted an attack on the hijackers, killing seven of them and some hostages, as well

as a number of Ugandan soldiers, and injuring many others. The Israeli invaders also blasted the old airport building, causing considerable damage and destroying a number of Ugandan aircraft, which were parked nearby, and other equipment.

You may wish to recall the circumstances and the situation of the aircraft that existed since the hijacking drama came to Uganda at 4.15 a.m. on 28 June, most notable of which was that the aircraft had fuel for only fifteen more minutes. On being contacted, I allowed the aircraft to land at Entebbe on humanitarian considerations. After the landing, I took the initiative, as President of the Republic of Uganda and then Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to negotiate the release of the hostages. My main interest all along was to save the lives of some 275 people of different nationalities which were at stake. To that end, I directed that the plane be guarded properly while I negotiated with the members of the PFLP who were the hijackers of the plane.

My first success was to have the hostages transferred from the aircraft into the airport building, a process which was achieved after the hijackers had insisted first of all on placing explosives round the building before bringing the aeroplane nearby so as to enable their hostages to be securely transported from the aircraft to the building. As we have clearly stated in various communiqués on the hijacking, the Uganda Armed Forces were not allowed by the hijackers to go near the airport building. This was part of the bargain. However, once they were in the airport building, under my directives, many facilities, such as medical and food supplies and other welfare treatment were made available to the hostages, while negotiations with the hijackers continued.

On 30 June, the PFLP accepted my request to release 47 hostages, including old and sick people and some children. On 1 July, which was the first deadline set by the hijackers, I was not only able to convince them to extend the deadline to 4 July, that is, today, but I was also able to make them agree to the release of another 100 hostages who were nationals of States other than Israel. In all these difficult negotiations I kept the French Ambassador to Uganda fully informed

and also the Somali Ambassador to Uganda who, in his capacity as Dean of the Arab League Ambassadors in Uganda, had been appointed by the hijackers to be their spokesman. On that same date (1 July), the hijackers made their demands, which were widely publicized and transmitted to all the Governments concerned, as the demands consisted entirely of the release of a number of Palestinian freedom fighters who had been imprisoned in West Germany, Switzerland, France and Kenya, as well as Israel, in all totalling 53. On 2 July, I had to go to Port-Louis, Mauritius, to hand over the Chairmanship of the OAU at the Thirteenth Summit of OAU Heads of State and Government. I took the opportunity of addressing my colleagues of the OAU on the subject of the delicate negotiations that I was undertaking to have the hostages and the French airliner released. I had to return to Uganda in time for the new deadline of 4 July, made by the hijackers.

Upon my return, I quickly re-established contact with all persons concerned. I spoke to the hostages and assured them of my efforts to do everything possible to save their lives. The Israeli hostages themselves were very happy with what I was doing, which is partly why, on 3 July, they issued a statement of appreciation of my efforts. They also made an appeal to their Government to meet the demands of the hijackers so that their lives would be saved. After a brief meeting with the hostages, I got in touch with the French Ambassador through my Foreign Office to check on whether there had been any response from his Government and the other Governments concerned on the subject of the hijackers' demands. As the extended deadline was only some 12 hours away, while waiting for the information, I continued my negotiations with the PFLP commandos. That is the time when Israeli invading forces arrived at Entebbe.

I should like to bring to your attention some aspects of the Israeli invasion, showing that it had been well planned and rehearsed with the full collaboration of some other countries. According to the information available to us, which has been repeatedly confirmed by the international press, the Zionist Israeli plan to invade Entebbe was decided upon on Thursday, 1 July. This decision was communicated to the Kenya authorities, whose consent and assistance in the operation was immediately obtained.

This collaboration has been confirmed by the fact that the Israeli planes on their way to and from Uganda stopped at Nairobi where, for example, a mobile operating theatre was set up to take care of the invaders' casualties. It is most disturbing and disheartening to us in Uganda that such a blatant and open invasion of our country should have been mounted by the Zionists with the close collaboration of Kenya, a neighbouring sister State which is a member of both the OAU and the United Nations. Further aspects of this plot to invade Uganda have been revealed by the international press, notably the Voice of America—which announced the invasion barely two hours after it had been mounted—and by the leading British Sunday newspapers, which are carrying on their front pages the details of the operation. It is further reported that the Foreign Minister of Israel is today, 4 July, making direct reports on the invasion to the American Secretary of State and to the Foreign Ministers of France and West Germany. These are reports clearly revealing well planned international collaboration in a plot to violate and abuse the territorial integrity of Uganda. The hijacking incident, in which Uganda was accidentally involved and on which I personally spent many sleepless days, has thus ended by innocent Ugandans losing their lives and property, aside from the thousands of shillings spent on looking after the hostages on humanitarian grounds.

On the basis of the foregoing, I wish to impress upon the international community that:

1. Uganda has been attacked by Israel with the close collaboration of some States, including Kenya, a sister neighbouring State.
2. The aggressors have killed a number of Ugandans, injured many others and damaged a lot of property, the total cost of which is being assessed.
3. It is the intention of my Government to claim compensation for the losses arising from this aggression.

I request that the international organizations for which you are the respective spokesmen, be fully briefed on this incident and that Israel be condemned in the strongest possible terms for the aggression. In the meantime, Uganda reserves her right to retaliate, in whatever way she can, to redress the aggression against her.

DOCUMENT S/12125

Letter dated 6 July 1976 from the representative of the Ivory Coast to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: French]
[6 July 1976]*

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement made by His Excellency Mr. Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, following the broadcasting by Radio Conakry of an editorial concerning "aggression by mercenaries" which was allegedly being organized against Guinea from within the borders of Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

I should be most grateful if you would have this statement issued as a document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Koffi KOUAME
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.*

*of the Permanent Mission of the Ivory Coast
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the statement

Radio Conakry, in a broadcast heard at Dakar, states in an editorial that an act of aggression by mercenaries is being

organized against Guinea from within the borders of Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

We have become accustomed to hearing fanciful accusations of this kind from Guinea, particularly on the eve of summit meetings of OAU.

Senegal, against which similar charges have been made, will unquestionably feel bound to make a reply in order to put an end to accusations which lack all foundation.

As regards the Ivory Coast, it is scarcely necessary to recall that our only concern is the economic and social development of our country and that our entire civilian and military population is mobilized for that purpose. Lacking, as we do, sufficient manpower for the task of national construction, at which we have been working tirelessly since our attainment of independence, how could we be frivolous and foolish enough to divert some of our manpower to goals other than development?

I appeal to all ambassadors accredited to the Ivory Coast, a free country where they can move about during the daytime and at night without obtaining prior authorization, to see for themselves whether or not Mr. Sékou Touré's allegations have any foundation.

I call upon the United Nations and OAU to dispatch missions as soon as possible to verify the accuracy or inaccuracy of the accusations made against the Ivory Coast by Guinea.

Finally, I challenge Mr. Sékou Touré to prove that there are "mercenaries" ready to attack Guinea along our common frontier or being trained somewhere in our national territory. Indeed, I call upon him to send units of his army and police to the Ivory Coast side of our common frontier to determine whether any so-called "mercenaries" are to be found in the Ivory Coast.

Since we are in the middle of the rainy season, these mercenaries would presumably be in camps. It should therefore not be difficult for Mr. Sékou Touré's men to find them there. We state once again that since we are devoting ourselves entirely to the development of our country, we have no policy other than one of living in peace with all the peoples of the world and, in particular, with our neighbours.

Radio Conakry also mentions a certain Camara who is "in charge of recruiting mercenaries among Guinean officials who have fled their country".

Once again Mr. Sékou Touré shows how frivolous his allegations are. Here is the truth: in 1963, Mr. Camara, the nephew of Lamad Camara, an Ivory Coast Deputy originally from Guinea who has fought beside us for 30 years—I trust that we will be pardoned for pointing out that the Ivory Coast is the only African country which has persons from other African countries in responsible political and administrative posts—joined his uncle in the Ivory Coast after graduating from the Fréjus military academy as an officer. After asking to serve in the Ivory Coast army, he was posted to Bouaké, in Daloa. He served in his various assignments with the same devotion and loyalty as other Ivory Coast officers.

It is absurd to contend that this officer could, under the flag of the Ivory Coast, permit himself to engage in the training of Guinean "mercenaries" with a view to launching an attack on their country.

If the 300,000 Guineans living in the Ivory Coast wished to invade their country, they could certainly present a threat. However, they are taking part on the same basis as our own farmers in the task of national construction. They never have and never will take advantage of the Ivory Coast's hospitality against Guinea, which is a fraternal country—and I emphasize, a fraternal country.

As I have stated on a number of occasions, there are no disputes outstanding between Guinea and the Ivory Coast, and this has been explained many times to our brother, Sékou Touré, particularly at Faranah, where we went to meet him.

The only point at issue between us and Mr. Sékou Touré has been his request for the extradition of four Guineans, one of whom, incidentally, recently died.

We, in a country like the Ivory Coast, where not a drop of blood has ever been shed, cannot deliberately hand over men against whom accusations are being made in the same frivolous manner that they are being made against us.

We reaffirm that we bear no hostility towards Guinea. We have stood together with Sékou Touré in struggling against colonialism and for political independence. Economic independence now requires that Africans maintain a united front.

Although politics may occasionally separate us, all Africans must nevertheless stand shoulder to shoulder with a common, shared faith in the struggle to free our continent from the yoke of under-development.

DOCUMENT S/12126

Letter dated 6 July 1976 from the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 July 1976]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the telegram addressed to you, on behalf of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, His Excellency Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, on the recent Israeli aggression against Uganda.

(Signed) Mustafa SAM
Assistant Executive Secretary
of the Organization of African Unity
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the telegram

Assembly OAU Heads of State and Government meeting in its 13th assembly ordinary session in Mauritius on 4 July 1976.

Received information from President of Uganda Al-Hadi Field-Marshal Idi Amin Dada, through his Foreign Minister, concerning the invasion of Uganda by Israeli commandos at 1 a.m. on 4 July 1976. Over 100 members of Ugandan Army were reportedly killed together with a total loss of seven MIG 21s and four MIG 17s and a number of civilian aircraft and complete destruction of old Entebbe Airport. This unprecedented aggression against Uganda by Israel constitutes a danger not only to Uganda and Africa but to international peace and security. OAU Heads of State and Government request you to summon immediately the Security Council to consider this wanton act of aggression against a Member State of the United Nations. I request you to publish the text of the telegram as an official document of the Council.

DOCUMENT S/12127*

Letter dated 2 July 1976 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[6 July 1976]

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

At the 1938th meeting of the Security Council, held

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/123-S/12127.

on 29 June, Mr. Yakov Malik, Permanent Representative of the Soviet Union, caught in the toils of his own obsessive rhetoric, tried to attribute to our country actions which are totally false and inconsistent with Chile's permanent policy of supporting all initiatives

aimed at strengthening peace, eliminating the use of force in international relations and helping to halt the world-wide arms race.

In order to refute Mr. Malik's statement, it should be recalled that the resolution to which he refers, General Assembly resolution 2936 (XXVII), entitled "Non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", which was adopted by 73 votes to 4, with 46 abstentions, was supported by the Chilean delegation. Furthermore, it would be very difficult for the Soviet representative to find any votes which Chile has cast in the United Nations against initiatives designed in any manner to strengthen the principles of the Charter and lessen the danger of breaches of the peace.

In the same statement, Mr. Malik tried to attribute to a country like Chile an effort to unleash a new world war. This assertion is so baseless that it can only be taken as an act of ideological blindness designed to distract world public opinion from the identity of those who are creating focuses of international tension which could cause a general conflict. The Soviet Union is precisely the State which is attempting to build the greatest military force in the world, which is annually increasing its nuclear arsenals at an alarming rate, which is extending its military presence to large areas of the world and which is intervening, overtly and covertly, in countries which are seeking to achieve internal political stability. This evidence speaks for itself, and I believe that the members of the international

community can judge very well who truly represents a threat to international peace and security and who, on the other hand, is the victim of an unprecedented campaign of slander.

Finally, as an illustration of how inconsistent our accuser is with regard to disarmament measures taken in the United Nations, it is useful to recall that super-Power's status as regards ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Year after year, the General Assembly renews its invitation to that State to sign and ratify the instrument in question, which would enable it to substantiate to some degree its alleged leadership in the effort to bring about disarmament. It is sufficient to recall that, under article 3 of Additional Protocol II, the signatory Powers undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Parties, which have undertaken to live under the régime of complete absence of nuclear weapons in their territory. Its unwarranted refusal to sign the Protocol is clear evidence of the actual spirit of negativity by which this super-Power is guided in practical matters of disarmament.

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

(Signed) Vice-Admiral ISMAEL HUERTA
Permanent Representative of Chile
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12128

Letter dated 6 July 1976 from the representative of Mauritania to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[6 July 1976]

With reference to the telegram sent to you on 6 July 1976 by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity [S/12126], I have the honour, as Chairman of the African Group for the month of July, to request you to make the necessary arrangements to convene a meeting of the Security Council as a matter of urgency to consider the contents of that communication.

(Signed) Moulaye EL HASSEN
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12129

Letter dated 7 July 1976 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[7 July 1976]

In reference to the letter dated 4 July 1976 from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to your Excellency [S/12122], in which the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan claimed that the Libyan Arab Republic took part in the tragic events which took place in the Sudanese capital on 2 July, I am instructed by my Government to state the following:

The Libyan Arab Republic is fully aware of its duties and commitments. Its principles do not allow interference in the internal affairs of a fraternal or friendly country. These principles do not allow participation in any coup attempt inside any other country. As is well known, the Libyan Arab Republic's participation and support are restricted to helping liberation movements struggling against imperialism, exploitation and foreign

domination. This policy does not contradict the Charter of the United Nations and is entirely in harmony with United Nations principles.

The Libyan Arab Republic has no wish or intention to overthrow the Nimeiri Government. In fact, the Libyan Government took a well-known position in 1971 which was a decisive factor in restoring President Nimeiri's Government and preventing its overthrow.

Our real interest in this concern is the welfare of our brotherly Sudanese people. For that reason, the Libyan Arab Republic has concluded and ratified several agreements of co-operation with the Sudanese Government in such fields as agriculture, maritime affairs and transportation. These agreements are currently under implementation.

The aide-mémoire enclosed with the complaint of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan raises many significant questions. It claims that no single Sudanese on active service had been a party to this act. This claim directly contradicts reports by the Sudanese Broadcasting System, which cited specific instances of broad-based Sudanese support of this coup. The aide-mémoire approximated, within less than 48 hours following the coup, the material losses to be "at least 300 million dollars". The Libyan Government challenges the feasibility of the Sudanese authorities to determine the extent of material damage in such a brief period, while they failed to make any estimate of the loss in human life. It is virtually impossible to evaluate this material damage within a two-day period. The gross fabrication is evident.

The aide-mémoire, in claiming that the Libyan Arab Republic provided arms, supplies, transportation vehicles and training for the so-called mercenaries, ignores significant geographical factors: the expansive desert areas located in the adjacent territories of both countries, constitute a major obstacle to any such attempt. The desert extending from Khartoum to the border between Libya and the Sudan stretches for approximately 1,000 miles and more than 1,000 miles of desert separate the Libyan border from the closest populated area within the Libyan Arab Republic. This desert expanse, particularly during this hot season, creates insurmountable obstacles to movement across this territory without any sort of detection by the Sudanese

authorities. This crucial factor of geography and season demonstrates the insubstantial fabrication of the Sudanese Government.

These ambiguous statements and claims, which lack any basis of truth, affirm that the events which took place in the Democratic Republic of the Sudan were an internal uprising carried out by the Sudanese people themselves. This is not the first time the Sudanese people have manifested their feelings about the régime of President Nimeiri.

The Libyan Arab Republic is fully aware of the difficulties facing certain régimes in our area. Yet it is not ready to be a scapegoat for all the difficult domestic problems which these régimes are experiencing.

The allegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has been presented directly to the Security Council, disregarding two regional organizations, each of which is undoubtedly capable of discussing any complaint submitted by any of its members. Such disregard, in addition to the random accusations lacking sufficient proof, makes us question the validity of this allegation altogether and its underlying motivations. We believe that some macabre forces will exploit such a complaint to divert the attention from the fundamental issues concerning Africa and the Arab nation in order to prevent the Libyan progressive revolution from playing its role in supporting the legitimate fight of our peoples for liberation, progress and unity.

The Libyan Arab Republic totally rejects the baseless allegations formulated by the Government of the Sudan. The Libyan Government believes that bringing this issue before the Security Council merely serves propaganda purposes which will ultimately lead to more serious complications in the relations between the two fraternal countries. Moreover, it will undermine the efforts which are at present being made or contemplated by the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League.

I would be grateful if the text of this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mansur R. KIKHTA
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12130*

Letter dated 7 July 1976 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[7 July 1976]

As is clear from the contents of the letter dated 2 July 1976 from the representative of the Chilean Fascist junta [S/12127], he carelessly and thoughtlessly read and interpreted the content and essence of my statement made at the meeting of the Security Council held on 29 June [1938th meeting].

In that statement I emphasized the political like-mindedness and identity of views of the Chilean Fascists

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/126-S/12130.

and the Chinese Maoists. The content of the letter from the representative of the Chilean junta and the fact that, in that letter, he repeated almost word for word the wearisome slanderous fabrications of the Hsinhua agency and the Chinese representatives in United Nations bodies with reference to the Soviet Union, offer striking confirmation of the correctness of my remarks about the identity of views of the Chilean Fascists and the Chinese Maoists and the pathological hostility toward the Soviet Union of both of them.

As for the distorted presentation by the representative of the Chilean Fascist junta in his letter of the Soviet Union's position with regard to the Treaty of Tlatelolco,² the position of the USSR on this matter, as everyone is well aware, has repeatedly been set forth by representatives of the USSR in meetings of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies in the clearest possible way and with exhaustive completeness.

²Treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The Soviet Union has always been and continues to be a firm supporter of the establishment of genuinely nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

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

(Signed) Y. MALIK
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12131

Letter dated 7 July 1976 from the representative of Kenya to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[8 July 1976]

I have the honour to refer to the message from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i., of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and circulated as document S/12124 of 5 July 1976.

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit the following information to clarify Kenya's position regarding the allegations against Kenya contained in the message under reference. There is no evidence whatsoever to indicate my country's collaboration with Israel in the Entebbe episode as alleged in the Ugandan statement. Kenya has not and will not be used as a base for aggression against a neighbouring or indeed any other country in the world, least of all Uganda, which Kenya has consistently assisted with supplies since Uganda's coup d'état in 1971.

The Israeli aggressors must have overflowed a number of countries, both Arab and African, on their way to Entebbe, Uganda. This was definitely done without either the consent or knowledge of those countries. Moreover, they overflowed Ugandan territory before and after landing at Entebbe airport. If in the process they overflowed Kenya's territory, as is being alleged, then Kenya, too, was the victim of aggression and therefore condemns most unreservedly this blatant aggression and violation of our air space.

However, the landing of the Israeli aircraft at Nairobi airport after the Israeli raid was only allowed following a last minute request for medical facilities with respect

to the injured persons. Thus, Kenya's assistance in this regard was given purely on humanitarian grounds and in accordance with international law. Kenya cannot therefore be held responsible in any manner or form for collaborating with those forces hostile to Africa.

Suffice it to state that some States should not see an enemy in every neighbouring State. Kenya stands firmly in the support of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. In that respect, we observe and adhere scrupulously to the principles of the sovereign equality of all Member States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and its inalienable right to independent existence.

I should emphasize my country's abhorrence and repugnance at the loss of human life, particularly when such acts are perpetrated on and in a neighbouring sister State. Few nations in the world can surpass the supreme sacrifice Kenya suffered in both human and material terms in her struggle for independence and nationhood.

I would appreciate it if this information were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) F. M. KASINA
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Kenya
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12132

Note verbale dated 8 July 1976 from the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

(Original: French)
[8 July 1976]

The Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith to the Secretary-General a message addressed to him by His Excellency Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

The Mission would be most grateful to the Secretary-General if he would have this message circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Text of the message

The Israeli raid against the Republic of Uganda is a violation of the territorial integrity of and an act of aggression against the sovereignty of a country which is a Member of the United Nations. This act cannot but arouse the indignation of the non-aligned countries and constitutes a dangerous precedent in the conduct of international relations, opening the way to all

kinds of adventures. It assumes the character of a deliberate violation in which the lives of innocent hostages can be nothing but a pretext. Moreover, the effort undertaken by President Idi Amin Dada had made possible the release of many hostages and was aimed at securing that of the remaining ones. The brutal aggression, far from saving human lives, has resulted in numerous casualties in addition to the destruction of the infrastructure of the Entebbe Airport and of aircraft that were on the ground.

The circumstances in which this attack took place bear witness to a stubborn determination on the part of the Israeli

authorities to expand the scope of their aggression day by day and to try to systematize State terrorism.

The non-aligned countries denounce this flagrant aggression, which is assuming the aspect of a veritable provocation against the countries of the third world and the community of nations as a whole.

The United Nations and the Security Council in particular should condemn this act of war and take all measures to issue a solemn warning to the aggressors so that such conduct can no longer be engaged in with impunity and will not result in a process of deterioration which would be seriously prejudicial to peace and international security.

DOCUMENT S/12133

Letter dated 8 July 1976 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 July 1976]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a communication from the Democratic Republic of East Timor. I would be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) José Carlos LOBO
Permanent Representative of Mozambique
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 July 1976 from Mr. José Ramos Horta addressed to the Secretary-General

I have noted the contents of the second report [see S/12106 of 22 June 1976] of your Special Representative appointed under Security Council resolution 384 (1975).

1. The Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor regrets that it has not been possible for your Special Representative to entirely fulfil the mandate entrusted to him under resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976). In view of the incomplete nature of the report, the urgency of the situation in East Timor, and the strength of the resolve of the international community as expressed in the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the work of the Special Envoy cannot be considered finished.

2. In paragraphs 2 and 7 of the report of the Special Representative there is reference to efforts to confer with FRETILIN representatives and to reach the territory of the Democratic Republic. My Government feels impelled to point out that in the context of the debate which gave rise to resolution 389 (1976), the mandate of the Special Representative included vigorous efforts to reach East Timor and to confer with all parties involved. This urgency derived from the extensive obstruction carried out by the Indonesian aggressors on the occasion of the Special Envoy's first visit to East Timor, when a series of landing sites were nominated by representatives of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, only to be bombed immediately. After this earlier experience, military and security reasons dictate that there could not be, and cannot be, public discussion of landing sites.

3. The attached map and appraisal of the military situation show that the Indonesian forces numbering 30,000 to 40,000 have occupied a number of "postos" and "conselhos", but have no control whatsoever of the surrounding areas where most of the people live. Once in East Timor, the Special Envoy should travel overland by jeep clearly marked with United Nations flag and symbols to the countryside to places to be nominated by the Central Committee of FRETILIN in such a way that secrecy is maintained. The Security Council, on the other hand, must insist that Indonesia acts as a responsible member nation of the United Nations and guarantees the safe

passage of the Special Envoy and his party. The weather during the present dry season is suitable for a mission of this nature. The most appropriate place from where the Special Envoy should travel to the countryside is certainly Dili, and Indonesian military authorities should facilitate transport to this end. Any opposition by Indonesia to this proposal would be clear evidence to the world that Indonesia cannot substantiate its claim to control East Timor and to have popular support for the illegal act of annexation that it proposes to carry out.

4. It should be noted that on 1 June and on subsequent occasions the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs has said that his Government will provide every assistance to the Special Envoy's mission provided that the Government of Indonesia will guarantee safe conduct.

5. Despite the continued Security Council calls for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops, it should be noted that the total number of Indonesian invasion troops in East Timor remains at 30,000 to 40,000. Such troop "withdrawals" as have taken place have been the replacement of one set by another, for reasons of loss of morale, high casualty rates, or extreme brutality. These troops, whose presence can be verified by observation in East Timor, are evidence of the contempt the Indonesian Government displays towards the resolutions of the Council and the international community in general.

6. The people of East Timor have shown their unshakable will to be free in the face of the massive forces of the Indonesian Fascist junta in violation of three successive demands by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The nationalist forces of East Timor, under the leadership of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, continue to control at least 80 per cent of the territory. Indonesian forces suffering heavy casualties occupy only the centres of towns and some coastal points. Even in these "occupied" areas Indonesian forces do not control the population led by the military forces of the Democratic Republic of East Timor. Evidence of this lies in the failure of the Indonesian invaders and their Timorese puppets to allow foreign observers into the countryside where the bulk of the population is to be found. The failure of the Special Envoy's mission is related to the continuing campaign of the aggressors to attempt to persuade the rest of the world that their bloody annexation has been successful. That their propaganda attempt is itself shattered was revealed by the farce of 31 May, when specially selected foreign observers were brought to Dili for only three hours, and were prevented from interviewing any participants or moving freely in Dili and its vicinity.

Further, it is revealing that when an Indonesian parliamentary delegation headed by Indonesian Home Minister Machmud wanted to visit the second largest town, Baucau, on 24 June, the visit failed to take place because the International Airport and the town were under heavy attack by FRETILIN forces.

Jakarta-based foreign correspondents, later confirmed by reports from Indonesian officials, stated that FRETILIN forces had been active just eight miles from Dili, and in all major townships occupied by Indonesian forces. Until now, International Red Cross and other world organizations have not been allowed to re-enter the territory. This added evidence of the fear of the Indonesian military junta of independent witnesses gives further demonstration of the need of the Special Envoy to complete the task entrusted to him by the Security Council. The Indonesian invaders continue to defy the Council and to obstruct the attempts of the Special Envoy to carry out his task.

7. On 31 May the Fascist/expansionist Government of Jakarta carried out what the whole world has recognized as the most ridiculous farce, baptized as the "People's Assembly". It was reported by American and Australian press that of the 28 puppets acquired to "decide" the future of East Timor after 500 years of colonialism, only 5 were "elected". This farce was conducted under armed guards, with the few foreign observers prevented from interviewing any of the fleeing participants in this cynical act.

8. Behind this transparent charade a most horrifying drama continues in the war of resistance against the Fascist aggressors. Even amongst those Timorese originally supporting the aggressors, desperate appeals have been made to FRETILIN representatives by ex-UDT and ex-APODETI supporters in Jakarta to call the attention of the world to the tragic fate of the former UDT and APODETI members whose lives are threatened by the Indonesian "allies". We wish to make a special appeal to the Secretary-General so that the Human Rights Division can commence an inquiry into the situation of the East Timorese people in West Timor.

9. It is apparent to all that, six months after the first United Nations resolutions, the Indonesian military junta have made a mockery of the international community and have violated the most basic rules of international law and the protection of human rights. The report of the Special Envoy is not only incomplete because its progress has been obstructed by the Indonesian aggressors. By merely reporting the propaganda claims of the Indonesian Government and its puppets, the report falls into the plans of the Indonesian junta, which hopes that time will lead the world to ignore East Timor and the heroic resistance of its people.

10. For further clarification of the situation in East Timor, I am enclosing the following documents:

(a) Communiqué from the Central Committee of FRETILIN, dated 15 June 1976, signed by the Vice-President, Nicolau Lobato. This communiqué was monitored in Darwin, Australia.

(b) Press reports of 2 July 1976 monitored in Darwin, Australia, from the national radio station of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, Radio "Maubere".

(Signed) José Ramos HORTA
Minister for External Relations
and Information

ENCLOSURE I

From 15 May to 2 June 1976, in the liberated areas under FRETILIN, the second extraordinary plenary session of the Central Committee of FRETILIN took place. It was the second such session since the invasion of East Timor on 7 December 1975.

After detailed reports were presented by various members of the Central Committee and regional leaders from all over the national territory, the assembly took note that after nearly a year of a people's war of resistance against Indonesian expansionist aggression throughout the territory, women, men, peasants and workers, students and soldiers are continuing the popular resistance in spite of the continuous massive Indonesian military operation.

Once again the Central Committee of FRETILIN repudiated the savage Indonesian aggression against East Timor, a free

and independent State, and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Indonesian forces in accordance with the United Nations resolutions and in the light of the right of the people to determine freely the political and economic system in which they live. The Central Committee of FRETILIN once again reaffirmed the unequivocal determination to continue to lead the people of East Timor in their struggle for national liberation.

In the second part of its meeting, the Central Committee of FRETILIN debated at length about questions of political theory which is considered of capital importance in order to clarify the interpretations of its revolutionary political line as the vanguard that leads the great masses of East Timor in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and all forms of domination and exploitation.

The third part of the meeting saw the Central Committee of FRETILIN debating issues of a practical nature, making decisions concerning the correction of contradictions that have developed or that might develop in the fields of politics, military affairs, economics, education and culture. To this end, practical lines for orientation were drawn up in areas of political and military affairs, education, culture, economics, health, hygiene, justice and production, the great school of the people, as well as the behaviour and the attitudes of cadres at all levels.

Several departments of FRETILIN were restructured together with ministries of the revolutionary government. The basic structures underwent profound alterations in order to cope with the armed resistance. On 20 May, a rally took place in order to signal the second anniversary of FRETILIN. At 8 a.m. the flags of FRETILIN and the Democratic Republic of East Timor were raised with full military honours. The President of FRETILIN and of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, the beloved and respected Comrade Xavier do Amaral, reviewed the military parade. Later, an exhibition centre was inaugurated with displays of traditional medicine that have been adapted to meet the tragic circumstances of war. A small sugar factory was also inaugurated, that processes sugar from palm. This was followed by a rally and afterwards a luncheon was shared by the people and the freedom fighters. In the afternoon there were sports, particularly traditional East Timorese wrestling and an exhibition of simulated knife fighting by FRETILIN soldiers. During the night there was a cultural show with theatrical performances, dances and revolutionary songs.

On the second anniversary of unity of the people of East Timor, the Central Committee decided unanimously to release all political prisoners who had been held in gaol prior to the 7 December invasion. It was noted that many of them had already shown their will to serve the masses by participating in the armed struggle against Indonesian aggression. In the tenth month of the armed struggle—the higher form of political struggle, when the contradictions cannot be solved at the negotiating table, when the language of guns is necessary to impose the force of reason—the struggle is becoming more intense in the national territory.

The people of East Timor, tempered in this struggle for liberation, have taken up, as a consequence, the task of their own liberation. By taking up arms, the people of East Timor forged the consciousness of their national unity. To each escalation of Indonesian aggression there is a new consciousness of the justice of the struggle, of the justice of the political line traced and taken by their only legitimate vanguard, the Central Committee of FRETILIN. To each military offensive of the enemy there is a new certainty that victory may be difficult but it is certain.

Our struggle as it serves the liberation of the people of East Timor, and as such it contributes to the liberation of people all around the world. Our struggle is just and therefore victory is certain. The struggle continues. Country or death, we shall win.

East Timor, 15 June 1976

(Signed) Nicolau dos Reis LOBATO,
Vice-President of FRETILIN and Prime Minister
of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

Press Release

2 July 1976

Information Office, New York.

*Indonesian troops defect in East Timor
FRETILIN retakes 9 north coast villages
East Timor Red Cross established*

Over 100 soldiers of the KKO Special Unit have defected from the Indonesian Army and joined the nationalist forces of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, according to highly reliable sources in Jakarta. The KKO has a reputation as a hotbed of Sukarnoism and, according to the same sources, has inflicted heavy casualties on the corps' chief rival, the RPKAD, usually known as Red Berets, who played a vital role in the massacres of 1965-1966 following the Suharto/CIA coup.

According to radio messages monitored in Darwin, Australia, FRETILIN has recaptured nine villages previously taken over by Indonesian forces—Railaco, Turisca, Vato-Von, Cailaco, Darlete, Lekidoe, Atabai, Hatolia and Leoreme—along the north coast. The Minister of Home Affairs and National Security, Mr. Alarico Fernandes of the Democratic Republic of East Timor announced in the same radio message that over 400 rifles and sub-machine guns had been captured during the operations. He also said that the Indonesian forces at Atabai garrison in the north coast and near the border regions had surrendered to FRETILIN forces after a two hour raid by the East Timorese guerrillas. The number of Indonesian soldiers killed in that garrison was over 60 before it surrendered.

The International Airport in Bancau was also under heavy attack by FRETILIN forces which would account for the failure of the Indonesian Parliamentary delegation to go there.

Anti-Jakarta demonstrations took place in the Indonesian villages of Atambua and Kefamananu during the past week. Undoubtedly the Indonesian military adventure in East Timor is giving opportunity to the separatist movements throughout Indonesia to intensify their own struggle, according to Mr. Alarico Fernandes.

In another radio message monitored in Darwin, the Vice President of FRETILIN and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor gave an account of FRETILIN achievements in the fields of health and social affairs. Mr. Lobato said that the East Timor Red Cross had been established in order to deal with the suffering of the peoples in the liberated

areas. Traditional medicines have been adapted in close co-operation with FRETILIN trained nurses, bare-foot doctors and the old traditional "doctors" of the tribes.

ENCLOSURE III

Press Release

2 July 1976

Information Office, New York.

*FRETILIN attacks on Baucau force cancellation
of Indonesian Government mission visit
FRETILIN forces active ten kilometres from Dili*

Latest news from FRETILIN radio station inside East Timor, monitored in Darwin, Australia, confirmed earlier reports of nationalist guerrilla attacks on the second main town of Baucau that forced the Indonesian Government mission to cancel the planned visit to Baucau on 24 June. The mission was headed by the Indonesian Interior Minister Machmud and was supposedly the final act of "consultation" before integration was formalized. These claims by FRETILIN Radio were confirmed as totally accurate by a report from Jakarta by *Sydney Morning Herald* correspondent, Hamish McDonald, quoting Indonesian Government sources. The same officials also admitted that FRETILIN guerrillas were active 10 km. from Dili and other towns captured by the Indonesians.

The radio message gave a further account of military operations against Indonesian forces as follows:

—In Maliana in the border area 10 Indonesian soldiers were killed on 24 June.

—At the eastern tip of the island at Tutuala 20 Indonesian "Red Berets" were killed and over 50 were wounded and captured during 24-26 June.

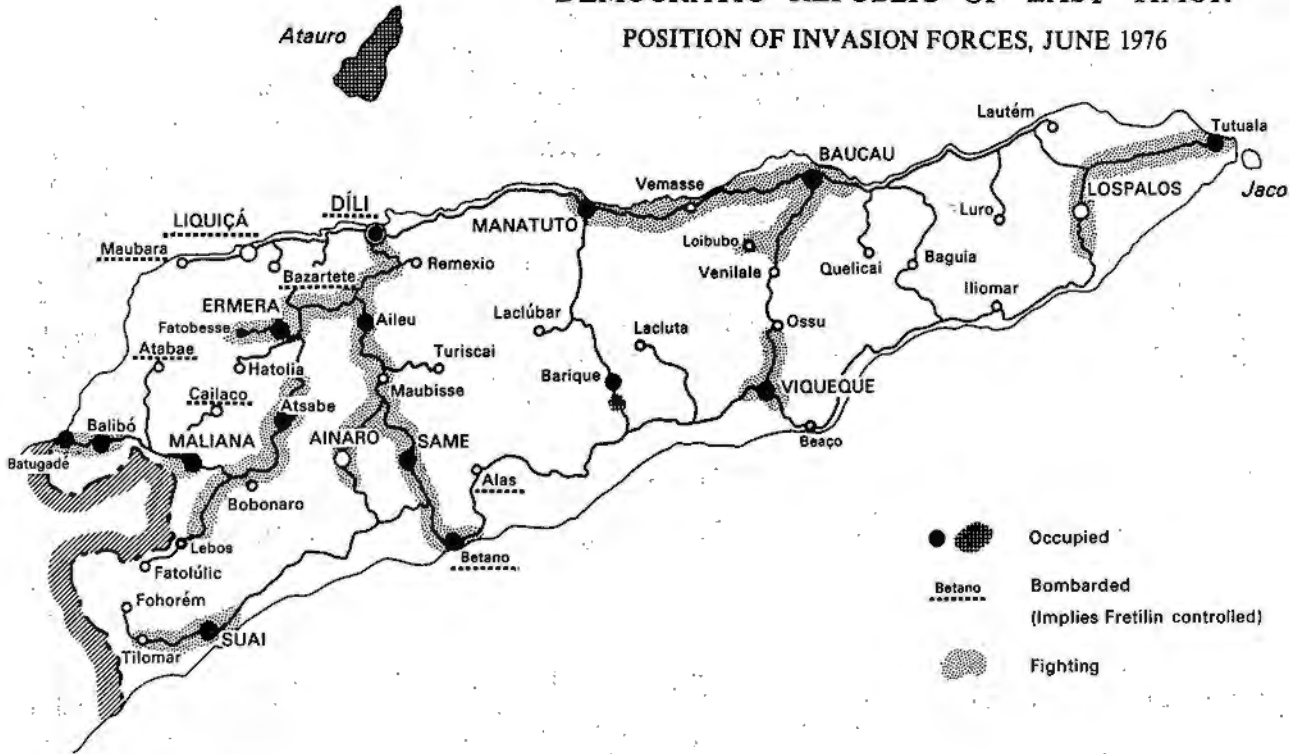
—At Ermera, a rich coffee region, 30 miles south-west of Dili, FRETILIN forces destroyed 12 vehicles, while in a nearby village, Bazartete, 15 Indonesian soldiers were killed. During the operation, East Timorese prisoners were released by FRETILIN forces; in the same village five more Indonesians were killed while trying to take crops from a co-operative farm.

—At Kelicai, on 27 June, 18 Indonesians were killed while working on the repair of a bridge.

—In Same, a village on the south coast, heavy fighting took place from 24 until 27 June, and Indonesian forces suffered over 100 casualties killed, wounded or surrendered.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR

POSITION OF INVASION FORCES, JUNE 1976



2920x

DOCUMENT S/12134

Letter dated 9 July 1976 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 July 1976]

The United States considers that members of the Security Council and other interested representatives should have readily available the text of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hijacking) which was signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970. Seventy-five nations have ratified this Convention.

The Convention was registered with the United Nations on 8 March 1973, and has been assigned United Nations registration number 12325. The Secretariat has informed that the text of the Convention will be printed in volume 860 of the United Nations *Treaty Series*; publication of the Series remains substantially behind schedule, unfortunately.

The full text of the Convention and the list of States known to the United States to have acceded or succeeded to it are attached.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its

attachments be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) William W. SCRANTON
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hijacking) signed at The Hague, 16 December 1970

Ratification, accession, or notification of succession deposited by:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Benin

Brazil
Bulgaria
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist
Republic
Canada
Chad

Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guyana
Hungary
Iceland

Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Malawi
Mali
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama

Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland

Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Yugoslavia

ANNEX II

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft

[The text of the Convention which appeared in the mimeographed version of the present document is not reproduced here; see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 860, No. 12325.]

DOCUMENT S/12135

Letter dated 9 July 1976 from the representative of Mexico to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[9 July 1976]

With reference to the question which the Security Council began to consider today at its 1939th meeting, I have the honour, on instructions which I have just received from my Government, to communicate to you the following.

The Government of Mexico wishes to reiterate its condemnation of all terrorist acts, in particular when the lives of innocent persons are endangered, as in the case of the recent hijacking of the Air France aircraft by an extremist Palestinian group, from whose acts even the Palestine Liberation Organization, a body which in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) is the representative of the Palestinian people, has officially dissociated itself.

Nevertheless, Mexico, faithful to its principles, cannot fail likewise to express its firm rejection of the use of armed force by any State as a means of trying to solve conflicts, because such acts are a flagrant violation both of the Charter of the United Nations and of universally accepted principles of international law, and create precedents of incalculable danger for all civilized coexistence.

The lack of the political will to implement the basic precepts of the Charter and the relevant resolutions

adopted by the United Nations to give effect to those precepts in specific cases has produced, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, a dangerous impasse in the situation in the Middle East which naturally affects all international activity.

In view of the foregoing, we wish once again to appeal to the countries directly involved in that conflict and to all the members of the international community to strive to find, with the greatest urgency, formulas conducive to a definitive solution of the problem of the Middle East, formulas that must of necessity ensure both the right of each of the States of the region to live in peace and security and the right of the Palestinian people to form a State with its own territory, which will doubtless enable the PLO authorities to exercise greater control, thus avoiding a repetition of terrorist acts that warrant condemnation from every standpoint.

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

(Signed) Roberto DE ROSENZWEIG-DIAZ
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12136

Letter dated 8 July 1976 from the representative of Somalia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 July 1976]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to append below the text of a telegram transmitted by Jaalle Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre,

President of the Somali Democratic Republic, to His Excellency Field-Marshal Idi Amin Dada, President of Uganda, on the Israeli aggression against the Republic

of Uganda on the night of 3/4 July 1976, and to request that the text be circulated as a document of the Security Council:

"I have followed with great shock and dismay the dastardly act of aggression perpetrated by the troops of Zionist Israeli terrorists and imperialist forces at Entebbe Airport on 4 July 1976. This barbarous action is an unprecedented and direct attack on the Republic of Uganda and its Government. It also constitutes an arrogant insult to the dignity of Africa and mankind as a whole and contravenes all norms of international behaviour and conduct. Africa and the international community must draw the necessary conclusion from this shameful act and take the appropriate action so that it may not be repeated, for it may happen to any one of us. It must be therefore vigorously condemned by all men of conscience and the international community as a whole. The wanton killing of many innocent people by the Zionist agents and the destruction of Ugandan property, including its main airport, are but an example of the natures of Zionism and its role in the Middle East, a menace and a serious threat to international peace and security. The legitimate struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to regain their homeland and the

Arab nation to liberate the Zionist occupied territories will not be stopped by these acts of terrorism and will continue until final and complete victory is achieved. The shameful statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel, stating in support of this operation, that it was Israel's 'contribution to the fight against terrorism, a fight that has not ended' must be a lesson to the Arab nations, for the Palestinian fight for liberation cannot be equated with terrorism. In their struggle the Palestinians have always shown a deep respect for human lives and have always spared the lives of the innocent for, in this case, they could have blown up the aircraft. In conclusion I should like to offer to you, dear brother, and through you to the Government and people of Uganda, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party, people and Government of the Somali Democratic Republic our militant support and solidarity and our deep and sincere condolence for the loss of many Ugandan lives in the shameful episode. Their memory will be a guiding torch for us all. Peace be upon their souls."

(Signed) Abdirizak Haji HUSSEN
Permanent Representative of Somalia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12138

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 July 1976]

The Security Council,

Noting the letter dated 5 July 1976 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i., of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations [S/12124] and the letter dated 4 July 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations [S/12123],

Recalling its decision on hijacking adopted by consensus on 20 June 1972 [S/10705], the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft,³ the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and the Standards and Practices Governing Airport Security and Aircraft Safety recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization,

Reminding all States signatory to the Hague and

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

Montreal Conventions of their obligations flowing from their accession to these agreements,

1. *Condemns* hijacking and all other acts which threaten the lives of passengers and crews and the safety of international civil aviation and calls upon all States to take every necessary measure to prevent and punish all such terrorist acts;
2. *Deplores* the tragic loss of human life which has resulted from the hijacking of the French aircraft;
3. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
4. *Enjoins* the international community to give the highest priority to the consideration of further means of assuring the safety and reliability of international civil aviation.

DOCUMENT S/12139

Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[Original: English]
[12 July 1976]

The Security Council,

Having considered the contents of the telegram from the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, His

Excellency, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam [S/12126], as well as the letter from the President of Uganda, His Excellency, Al-Hadji Field-Marshal Idi Amin Dada [S/12124],

Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of Uganda [1939th meeting],

Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of Mauritius, Chairman of the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, of the Organization of African Unity [1940th meeting],

Having also heard the statement of the representative of Israel [1939th meeting],

Bearing in mind that all States Members of the United Nations must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the premeditated military raid committed by Israel against Uganda in violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Grieved at the tragic loss of human life caused by the Israeli invasion of Ugandan territory,

Gravely concerned also at the damage and destruction done by the Israeli invading forces in Uganda,

1. *Condemns* Israel's flagrant violation of Uganda's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel meet the just claims of the Government of Uganda for full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted on Uganda;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/12140

Letter dated 12 July 1976 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[12 July 1976]

I wish to draw to your attention a very serious situation that has arisen in the wake of the utterly false and malicious allegations by the Ugandan authorities about Kenya's alleged collaboration in the recent Israeli raid at Entebbe airport. Since this incident, the Ugandan military authorities have engaged in systematic and indiscriminate massacre of Kenyan citizens in Uganda. These citizens are lawfully residing in Uganda, contributing immensely in sustaining what little remains of the already shattered economy.

The Government of Kenya wishes to lodge the strongest possible protest at this wanton disregard by the Ugandan authorities of its international responsibility to protect the lives and property of foreign nationals lawfully resident in its territory. The indiscriminate hunting down of Kenyans, torture and mass murder of civilians, which have already claimed hundreds of innocent lives, indicate to the whole world the callous contempt that the Ugandan authorities have for international law, morality and human decency. Kenya, whose citizens have in the past been constantly exposed to this barbarism since the 1971 coup d'état, as the annexed list of murders and provocative acts eloquently attests, can no longer sit idle in the face of these atrocities and provocations. Kenya reserves its right to take the most appropriate steps, in accordance with international law, to protect the lives of its citizens.

Kenya has provided refuge to thousands of Ugandans escaping from the oppression of the present military régime and has no intention of engaging in any senseless acts against these innocent Ugandan nationals, despite the atrocities currently being inflicted on Kenyan citizens by the Ugandan military régime. The Ugandan authorities will, however, be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising from their actions against Kenyan citizens.

In the last few days, Ugandan authorities have built up military forces on the border with Kenya, thus increasing tension and the danger of avoidable incidents in the area.

Despite all these provocative acts by the Ugandan Government, may I reiterate once more that Kenya remains committed to peace and good neighbourliness.

I should like to express the hope that the Security Council will not fail to note these ominous developments which are fraught with the most serious implications to the maintenance of international peace and security in this area. I request that this letter and its annex be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Muniyua WAIYAKI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya

ANNEX

Highlights of provocative acts against Kenya by Ugandan authorities since 1971

1971

1. In February, while in their residential quarters in Jinja, Messrs. Ndolo Mwaniki and Musyoki Mwaniki, Kenyan citizens, were killed by Ugandan army personnel by either beating or drowning, or both.

2. Mr. John Maina, a Kenyan businessman, was arrested in Uganda by Ugandan army officers on 9 April and to date his whereabouts are not known.

3. Mr. Dominic Onyango Amoth, a Senior Accountant with the East African community at Tororo, was shot dead by Ugandan army officers at Mbale on the night of 21/22 April.

4. Mr. Okech Muga was arrested by Ugandan army personnel at his place of work at Kisenyi in Kampala on 26 June and taken to Lubiri Barracks. His relatives have not seen him since.

5. Mr. Raphael Ambinyo Omolo was picked up at his house in Kampala on 26 June and since then his relatives have not seen him.

6. On 6 August, Mr. James Mungai, who is believed to have been detained at Kasese Police Station in Uganda, was beaten to death by Ugandan authorities.

7. Mr. David Kabaka, a Kenyan, was reported missing in Uganda after the military coup in 1971 and has never been traced.

8. Mr. George Nderitu, a Kenyan businessman resident in Uganda who was being sought by the Uganda army, escaped back to Kenya and, in the process, was robbed of over Sh.3,000 by Ugandan authorities at the border.

1972

1. Mr. Samson Indeché was arrested by Ugandan military personnel in October and taken to Makindi Military Camp. He has not been heard of since.

2. Mr. Amarakar Sachdev, a Kenyan citizen, was reported missing from his residence in Liandanda, Uganda, on 22 November and up to date his whereabouts have not been discovered.

3. On 20 December, Mr. John Muli, a Kenyan journalist, together with his two friends, Messrs. Githome and Maundu, were reported missing; to date their whereabouts have not been discovered.

4. On 14 March, Uganda army personnel entered Kenya and forcibly arrested one administration police constable and two Turkana tribesmen and detained them at Moroto Army Barracks. They were later released after being molested and physically injured.

1973

1. On 31 January, Mr. John Okech Amara was picked up by Ugandan army officers in his office at the Railway Regional Headquarters in Kampala and taken to an unknown destination. Mr. Amara is believed to have been killed thereafter.

2. On 7 January, three Kenyan citizens, namely James Ogola, Omolo Uruidha and Som Aringo, were killed in Kampala by Ugandan army personnel.

3. Lieutenant Omar Hussein, a Kenyan air force officer, was shot and killed by a Ugandan soldier while visiting Uganda.

4. On 3 January, Ugandan army personnel entered Kenya in a government vehicle and fired at Pokot herdsmen, injuring one.

5. On 8 February, Ugandan police, in a government Land-Rover, rounded up innocent Kenyans in Turkana and personally molested many of them. No one was killed.

6. On 4 November, four Ugandan soldiers, accompanied by a large group of Sebei tribesmen, entered Kenya and molested innocent citizens and set fire to their huts.

1974

Mr. Kungu Karumba, who had gone to Uganda on business, disappeared on 14 June and was killed by Amin's men. Throughout 1974, Ugandan tribesmen, with the support of the

Amin régime, continued to harass our citizens along the common border. Herds of livestock and other properties were stolen and five Kenyans lost their lives.

1975

The Sebei, Karamojong and other Ugandan border tribes, apparently heavily armed by the Amin régime, continued their attacks and thefts in Kenya.

1976

1. On 13 February, two Kenyan girls studying at Makerere University were picked up by Ugandan authorities at Entebbe airport. One escaped, but the other has not been heard of since.

2. On 15 February, Amin made a shocking statement claiming a large part of Kenyan territory.

3. On 16 February, Amin reiterated his claim to Kenyan territory and said that he wanted the inhabitants of the claimed area to get their independence and form their own Government.

4. On 19 February, Amin sent a cable to the Secretary-General of OAU, alleging geographical and historical faults connected with the boundaries of Uganda and its neighbouring countries.

5. Early in April, Amin's men dragged railway ticket inspectors Patrick Mungai and Francis Owino from a train between Kenya and Uganda and brutally flogged them in a terror campaign against Kenyans.

6. On 8 and 9 April, Ugandan helicopters piloted by military men blatantly violated Kenyan air space. They were arrested and later released.

7. On 20 May, the Uganda authorities arrested eight Kenyan KENATCO employees who were in transit to the Sudan through Uganda and detained them for 39 days, in spite of their having had the necessary prior clearance from the Ugandan authorities.

8. On 19 June, at the Makenke village, Jinja, Ugandan soldiers attacked and killed seven Kenyans and arrested 14 others after looting their shops and raping their wives in a reign of terror. After the incident, there was an exodus of Kenyans returning home for safety.

9. On 30 June, Uganda made allegations that the Kenya armed forces had entered Uganda and destroyed a police post, taking with them 18 policemen.

10. On 4 July, at the OAU meeting in Mauritius, Uganda accused Kenya of collaborating with Israel in the Entebbe raid.

DOCUMENT S/12141*

Letter dated 13 July 1976 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[14 July 1976]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the resolutions on the Western Sahara adopted respectively by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh session and by the thirteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity, which were held recently in Mauritius.

I should be most grateful if you would issue these two resolutions as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdelkader BENSMAIL
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Algeria
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Resolution on the Western Sahara (Rio de Oro and Sakiet el Hamra) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh session

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its twenty-seventh ordinary session at Port Louis (Mauritius) from 24 June to 3 July 1976,

Having thoroughly examined the report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, particularly paragraphs 73, 74 and 75 relating to the question of the Western Sahara (CM/755 (XXVII)),

Deeply concerned by the worsening of the situation which prevails in the Western Sahara,

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and of the Charter of the United Nations,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/136-S/12141.

Recalling United Nations resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the self-determination and independence of countries and peoples under foreign domination,

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on the decolonization of the Western Sahara,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination and to national independence in conformity with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pursue his mission with a view to enabling the Saharan people freely to exercise their right to self-determination;

3. *Gives* its unconditional support to the just struggle of the Saharan people for the regaining of its national rights;

4. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces of occupation and respect for the territorial integrity of the Western Sahara and for the national sovereignty of the Saharan people;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in the Western Sahara to take urgent steps to effect a settlement acceptable to all, and particularly to the people of the Western Sahara, within the context of African unity and in the interests of peace, friendship and good-neighbourliness in the region;

6. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to report to the next session

of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX II

Resolution on the Western Sahara adopted unanimously by the thirteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Mauritius from 2 to 5 July 1976,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Liberation Committee and of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the question of the Western Sahara,

Recalling in particular its affirmation of the sacred principle of self-determination,

1. *Invites* all the parties concerned and interested, including the people of the Western Sahara, to co-operate with a view to achieving a peaceful solution of the conflict in the interests of peace, justice and good-neighbourliness in the region, with due regard for the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to hold a special session at the level of heads of State and Government with the participation of the people of the Western Sahara for the purpose of finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Western Sahara.

DOCUMENT S/12142

Letter dated 13 July 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[14 July 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your notice the inhuman methods of physical violence and threats to life systematically applied in the north of Cyprus by Turkish occupation forces and by imported mainland Turks, so as to terrorize collectively and individually the remaining Greek Cypriot people in the north with the purpose of forcing them to sign written consents to be transferred to the south, thus having to abandon their homes and properties in order to save their imminently threatened lives.

Details of the unspeakable inhumanities inflicted upon the Greek Cypriot population in the north are contained in a report dated 17 June 1976, by the head of the Service on Humanitarian Matters, Mr. A. Matsoukaris, hereto attached as annex.

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

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Report of Mr. A. Matsoukaris, head of the Service on Humanitarian Matters—Nicosia, 17 June 1976

A report in the *Special News Bulletin* (9 June 1976), official mouthpiece of the Turkish Cypriot leadership, headlined "United Nations confirms willingness of Greeks to move south", stated: "United Nations Force officials stationed at Vathylakas village in the Karpas region have put on record that they are fully aware of the voluntary desire of the Greek Cypriot residents of the village to move to southern Cyprus."

It was further reported in the same issue that, during the visit of Mr. Denktas to the village on 7 June 1976, the Greek

Cypriot inhabitants of Vathylakas village applied to him and asked him to speed up arrangements for their transfer to the government-controlled areas.

Concerning the above reports, information was gathered from a senior UNFICYP official that Mr. Denktas had visited Vathylakas on 7 June and subsequently left a note with the United Nations "liaison post" there, which stated: "The Vathylakas Greek population complains that, although they have applied to go south, we are not speeding up their departure. I told them we have no objection. The United Nations can verify this and we shall move them immediately." Furthermore, the United Nations official explained that, because of the conditions prevailing as regards the freedom of movement and the terms of reference of UNFICYP in the north and the jurisdiction of men manning "liaison posts" in the Turkish-held areas, UNFICYP men were not in a position to confirm the above claim of Mr. Denktas. In addition, the United Nations was not aware of any applications by the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Vathylakas village for transfer to the south, and in any case they did not enjoy freedom for the verification of the real wishes of the applicants nor were they allowed to undertake the transfer of enclaved Greek Cypriots by UNFICYP vehicles.

Enclaved Greek Cypriots recently moved to the government-controlled areas informed us that on 7 June, Mr. Denktas had visited Vathylakas village and spoken to the enclaved Greek Cypriots who had gathered in the village coffee-shop Mr. Denktas inquired about the situation in the village and asked how the Greek inhabitants there were faring.

The following is information gathered by the government services concerning the said visit of Mr. Denktas.

The former headman of Vathylakas village, a certain Prodromos Xenophontos, aged 66, and other inhabitants of the village told Mr. Denktas that since the settlement of mainland Turks in the village, the life of the inhabitants had become unbearable and for these reasons they all had had to submit

applications for transfer to the Greek sector. They asked him to see to it that the remaining 300 Greek inhabitants were moved to the south by UNFICYP vehicles.

On 9 and 10 June, Police Superintendent Niazi of Galatia Police Headquarters, accompanied by a Turkish army officer, visited Vathylakas village and carried out investigations concerning the reasons for which the Vathylakas inhabitants had submitted applications en masse for transfer. The inhabitants, despite the blackmail and threats against them and the dangers they were facing, set out to them the real reasons, which were all kinds of pressures and threats to which they were being subjected, i.e. stoning of houses, house-breaking and rapes of undefended women.

Superintendent Niazi assured the Greek Cypriot people of Vathylakas that all measures would be taken for their security and that from then on they would have nothing to fear. Following these assurances about their security, they told Niazi that they would like to stay at Vathylakas, whereupon Mr. Niazi told them: "No, your applications have been sent to Mr. Denktaş and nothing can be done. You must go."

Irrespective of the above, the result of Mr. Niazi's inquiry into the Vathylakas events was that four Turkish Cypriot soldiers have, as of 11 June, been posted at the village to look after the Greek Cypriot people.

It is probable or rather certain that the Turkish side will exploit the case of Vathylakas village for propaganda purposes and put forward once more the allegation that Greek Cypriots in the north leave Turkish-held areas of their own free will and without any pressure being exerted on them.

Below we give specific cases and events which occurred in the village in the last month but have only just now come to our knowledge.

These events show beyond any doubt that the actions of the Turkish side to force Greek Cypriots to leave their homes and properties have of late been stepped up and have taken an open and organized form.

The property, honour and life of Greek Cypriots in the north have become meaningless and the target of vandalism of brutal, uncouth and backward Turkish settlers who, in collaboration with the Turkish police authorities, threaten, beat up, steal and rape the remaining unfortunate enclaved, and at times these brutal settlers resort to murder, as in the well-known case at Koma tou Yialou village.

Vathylakas

1. Vathylakas is an all-Greek village and, before the Turkish invasion, was inhabited by about 530 Greek Cypriots and no Turkish Cypriots. During the second phase of the Turkish invasion and the occupation of the village by the Turks, about 450 inhabitants remained in the village.

The number of enclaved Greek Cypriots in the village on 31 December 1975 was about 395, but today, 17 June 1976, this number has decreased to 254, but they too have been made to submit applications for transfer to the government-controlled areas as a result of unbearable pressure, blackmail, threats, stoning of houses at night, robberies, beatings and rape of aged women.

In the last few days the Turkish Cypriot police have commenced a systematic transfer of Vathylakas inhabitants to the south and it is obvious that, if this policy continues, it is safe to assume that within a fortnight not even one Greek Cypriot will be left in Vathylakas village.

Since 10 June 1976, 65 Greek Cypriots have been transferred as follows:

Date	Number of persons transferred
10 June	6
12 June	11
14 June	13
15 June	12
16 June	13
17 June	10

2. At Vathylakas village there is a United Nations "liaison post" manned by six men of the Swedish contingent. As from

October 1975, the Turkish military authorities ordered the men of the liaison post not to come in contact with the Greek Cypriots there and not to circulate in the village streets. With a view to forcing the United Nations men to confine themselves within their post, they established outside it a Turkish post manned by Turkish troops.

Indicative of how strict the confinement of the United Nations men within their liaison post are the following:

(a) The windowpanes of the United Nations "liaison post" at Vathylakas have been painted so that the United Nations men may be prevented from seeing what goes on in the village.

(b) Early in June 1976, one of the UNFICYP men manning the post came out and began doing some exercises in front of it to stretch his limbs. The Turkish soldiers from the nearby Turkish post forced him at gun-point to re-enter the post immediately.

(c) On 15 May, when the owner of the building accommodating the United Nations "liaison post", one Nicholas Meleti, aged 68, approached the post and tried to talk to the United Nations men, to see whether any damage had been done to the furniture of his house and also to ask whether he could take some of his own belongings which were in the "liaison post", he was arrested by Turkish soldiers and detained for six hours. He was set free only after he had explained to them that he had obtained a permit from Police Sergeant Halil of the Leonarisso police station before going to the United Nations post.

(d) In March, Georghios Yiannakis of Vathylakas, aged 40, a farmer, was arrested and ill-treated by Turkish soldiers when he committed the serious crime of offering the men in the United Nations "liaison post" some oranges he had just picked from his garden. He was handed over to the Turkish police and after a long interrogation was set free after being warned that if he talked to UNFICYP men again he would be punished in an exemplary manner.

(e) The men of the United Nations liaison post at Vathylakas cannot enjoy the sunshine even on the terrace of their post. Specifically, on 1 or 2 June, a Turkish army officer banned them from climbing up on the terrace of their premises to bathe themselves in the sun, apparently to prevent them from seeing from there what was going on in the village.

(f) Between 1 and 3 June, there was a shortage of water at Vathylakas. When men of the United Nations liaison post asked the Turkish soldiers to allow them to obtain some water, the Turks ordered Greek Cypriots to bring two jerrycans of water to them. To rule out the possibility of Greek Cypriots talking with the United Nations men, the Turkish soldiers ordered the Greek Cypriots to leave the jerrycans outside the post and go. The United Nations men were allowed to pick up the jerrycans after the Greek Cypriots had left the place.

3. Early in 1976, 13 families of mainland Turks, totalling about 150 persons, settled at Vathylakas village. Another 16 families, totalling about 150 persons, settled on 16 May. Two Turkish Cypriot families, one from Ay. Symeon and one from Galinoporni, also settled in the village. The head of the family from Galinoporni, a certain Hussein, acts as liaison between the Turkish Cypriot administration and the Turkish settlers at Vathylakas. The Turkish settlers by their attitude and behaviour made the life of the enclaved unbearable. Almost daily they asked Greek Cypriots for food-stuffs and other necessities and when they refused, the reply followed in the next few days when the Turks stoned or knocked on the doors of their houses at night or entered the yards of the houses and stole anything not locked up.

The Turkish settlers openly threaten the Greek Cypriots of Vathylakas and particularly the youths, to whom they give to understand by gesticulations that they will cut off their heads. The Turkish settlers often proceed from gesticulations to actual threats. Thus in April, a Turkish settler brandishing a butcher's knife threatened to kill 15-year-old Sofronios Andreou while he was in the yard of his house. Following this, the latter made an application and was transferred to the Greek sector on 2 June.

The Turkish settlers have, since early May, become extremely audacious. They have begun to threaten, to steal, and at night

to throw stones at the roofs, doors and windows of Greek Cypriot houses. They were many times seen enjoying themselves with the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Ay. Symeon village. In many cases, when the merriment was over they went outside the houses of Greek Cypriots, using abusive and obscene language, making threats and often firing shots in the air for intimidation.

The above provocations and incidents were reported to the Turkish police but there has been no change and the whole attitude and conduct of the Turkish police indicates that everything is being done with the tolerance of the Turkish authorities.

The following incident is typical. On 27 May, unknown Turks stole from the yard of the house of Antonis Toumazis, aged 41, a small water turbine, valued at about £150. When he reported the matter to the police, the Turkish Cypriot sergeant of the Leonariso police station, a certain Halil (known as Halil of Kridhia village) told him not to make a complaint because the turbine had not been stolen but that he had sold it. When Toumazis in amazement asked: "To whom have I sold it?", Sergeant Halil replied in anger: "You sold it, do you understand?" Following this conversation Toumazis realized, to his regret, what it was about and instead of any other action he made an application and was transferred to the south on 12 June.

4. Outside the village are stationed about 130 Turkish soldiers. Of them, one company, about 80-100 men, comes every day to the village in parade and does physical training and exercises in the streets. They are naked from the waist up. They shout and sing military songs without interfering directly with the enclaved Greek Cypriots, who prefer to shut themselves in their houses as long as the Turkish soldiers are in the village. This action of the Turkish troops, however, constitutes indirect intimidation and pressure for the enclaved inhabitants of Vathylakas.

At night, the Turkish soldiers patrol the village, carry out exercises, shout and stone houses. Generally, their whole behaviour has terrified Greek Cypriot inhabitants.

(The rest of this paragraph is omitted as containing details of bestialities committed by Turkish soldiers too offensive for inclusion.)

5. On 5 May, and at about 10 p.m., three Turkish settlers stoned the houses of Adamos Tofali, aged 67, George Nicholas, aged 53 and Koulla Michael, aged 65.

6. Maroulla Alecou Papamichael, aged 32, lived with her two small children, aged 3 and 2, and also her aunt, a certain Phanou Petrou, aged 50, of Ay. Trias. Her husband, who had been taken prisoner, had been released and lived in the Greek sector. Her house is situated on the outskirts of the village. On 8 May, at about 11.30 p.m., three armed Turks entered her house in the following way: one of them with the help of the others climbed up to the window of the house, smashed it and entered the room; he then opened the door of the house through which the others also got in. They then started to threaten and intimidate the two women and the children. They continued to do this until 3.30 a.m. in the morning, when they left. In the morning it was learnt that Mrs. Maroulla Papamichael had been raped by the Turks and, following this, Maroulla was compelled to submit an application for transfer to areas under state control and reported, at the same time, the incident to the Turkish police. Until she was transferred to the south, she left her house and lived in the house of her father-in-law, which is situated in the centre of the village. She was transferred to the government-controlled areas on 27 May, and is ready to make a statement and to answer questions, in private, to anybody interested in the human dramas taking place in the Turkish-held areas, despite the fact that it is very difficult for a married Greek Cypriot woman to speak about her ill-treatment and rape.

7. On 10 May, a Turkish settler named Ali, aged 22 (he has been appointed recently as acting village headman of the Turkish settlers at Vathylakas), while drunk, entered the coffee-shop frequented by Greek Cypriot customers and, brandishing a large knife, forced eight of them to follow him to the Turkish coffee-shop of the village and to drink coffee and

watch him play billiards. The terrified Greek Cypriots went to the Turkish coffee-shop where they stayed motionless for two hours.

8. During the night of 13/14 May, Turkish soldiers and Turkish settlers at Vathylakas stoned one after another the houses of 14 Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Vathylakas. The stoning of houses started at 11 p.m. on 13 May and stopped at 3 p.m. on the following day. During the stone-pelting, shots were fired into the air to intimidate the enclaved Greek Cypriots. As a result of the stone-throwing, the window panes of most of the houses were shattered. The houses which were stoned belonged to:

- Tofalis Spyrou, aged 34;
- Chrysanthos Themistocleous, aged 50;
- Mrs. Sofianou Andrea, aged 34;
- Tofalas Demetri Messiou, aged 53;
- Michael Mishilos, aged 39;
- Sotiris Georghiou Kekkos, aged 33;
- George Michael, aged 46;
- Prodromos Xenophontos, aged 50;
- Michael Kyrkou, aged 72;
- Andreas Lada, aged 53;
- Mrs. Tina Tofali, aged 65;
- Constantis Anastassi, aged 50;
- Mrs. Koulla Michael, aged 70;
- Adamos Tofali, aged 66.

Shots were fired outside the houses of Tofalis Spyrou and Constantis Anastassi.

On the same night, two Turkish settlers broke into the house of Tofalis Spyrou, and started overturning the mattresses and other clothing in a search for money, as the latter had some days earlier sold his sheep. The armed Turkish bandits asked Tofalis Spyrou to give them the money but the latter started crying for help. As a result of the cries of Tofalis Spyrou and the noise which was created, the armed intruders were compelled to leave the house, firing into the air. At 0030 and 0315 hours on 14 May, the same bandits came again outside the house of Tofalis Spyrou and, while stoning it, called to him to get out of the house.

The house of Mrs. Sofianou Andrea was repeatedly stoned during the stone-throwing night of 13/14 May.

On the morning of 14 May, the smashed skylights and windowpanes as well as the stones thrown against the houses were shown to a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross who, accompanied by a Turkish Cypriot "liaison officer", happened to visit the village.

The case was also reported to the Turkish police.

9. On 16 May, armed Turks broke into the house of Gerolemis Yianni, aged 76, in the daytime and, after ill-treating him, demanded that he give them his money. After removing anything valuable they found, they left the house. As the house of Gerolemis is situated on the outskirts of the village, he abandoned it and moved to the house of his daughter-in-law, Frountza Georghiou Gerolemi.

10. On 16 May, two armed Turks, evidently settlers, entered at night the house of Tofalas Demetri Messiou, and with bayonets and knives tore up the mattresses of his daughters named Kyriakou Tofala, aged 19 and Morphoula Tofala, aged 17, hoping to find hidden money. Then they started to threaten and intimidate the two girls at gun-point and tried to rape them. The armed Turks remained in the house and annoyed the Tofala family until early morning and it has been learnt that the wife of Tofala, named Annezou Tofala, aged 54, was raped. The two daughters of Tofala may have also been ill-treated but they deny this, for obvious reasons. Following this incident, the Tofala family made application to leave Vathylakas and it is expected that they will be transferred to the south within the next few days when more details will become known.

11. On 17 May, the house of Andreas and Trygona Gerolemi, aged 50 and 45 respectively, was broken into in full daylight and various valuables and clothing items were stolen from it. During the night of the same day, shots were fired outside the house of Andreas Gerolemis. Following these incidents and as his house is on the outskirts of the village, the Gerolemi couple had to leave the house and move to the house of their daughter, Andronikou Andrea Christoforou, which is situated in the centre of the village.

12. A Turkish settler, who established himself recently at Vathylakas with a wife and three children, asked to marry a 16-year-old Greek Cypriot girl named Chrystalla Andreas, living next to his house. "Chrystalla is very smart and I would like to have two women", he said. As this statement of the Turkish settler was made in public, all the inhabitants who have daughters have begun to worry about the fate of their children and to make applications for their transfer to the government-controlled areas.

13. On 20 May, the Turkish Cypriot police sergeant of the Leonarisso police station, a certain Halil, accompanied by a Turkish army officer, visited the house of Andreas Sofroniou, aged 55, and asked him to explain to them why he had said at the village coffee-shop in the presence of fellow villagers that he was not going to make application to leave, and they rebuked him for his behaviour.

They then asked him to produce the ownership title of his house where he lived, since they suspected, they said, that it belonged to his father and not to him and, if this was so, he would have to leave the house immediately. When they were satisfied from the ownership title shown to them they left. The evening of the same day, the house of Andreas Sofroniou was stoned. The following day he reported the incident to Turkish police sergeant Halil, who promised that he would see to it that it would not be repeated.

14. After the above incidents, which were reported by the enclaved Greek Cypriots to the police, Turkish police sergeant Halil of the Leonarisso police station told them that he had had a conversation with the Turkish settlers of the village and told them not to annoy the Greeks again "since everybody would leave the village, most of them having already made applications".

On 21 May, the same Turkish Cypriot police sergeant, Halil, visited the village of Vathylakas and, through the Greek Cypriot village headman, Christoforos Panteli, aged 62, recommended to the Greek Cypriot inhabitants to make applications for their transfer to the south since Vathylakas was in the Turkish sector and they had to leave because partition had been effected and it would be better for them to go to the south. He told them he would personally give them every assistance as soon as they had signed the applications.

15. At about 10.30 p.m. on 1 June, two Turkish settlers entered by force the house of Lefkou Demetri, aged 65, who lives alone in the outskirts of the village since her husband is in the government-controlled area. They both ill-treated and raped her and stayed with her for about four hours. When they left, they took away all her money and valuables. The incident was reported the following day by Sofianou Andrea, to the Turkish police through a Turkish Cypriot named Hussein of Galinoporni, who acts as liaison between the Turkish Cypriot administration and the Turkish settlers at Vathylakas. The police transferred Lefkou Demetri for examination to the Famagusta Hospital, where the Turkish doctors found out that she had been raped and had injuries on her chest. Information received from enclaved Greek Cypriots recently transferred to the government-controlled areas was that the unfortunate woman was raped and sodomized by both men. It appears

also that the satyrs had bitten her on the breast in order to satisfy fully their animal instincts. The village headman of the Turkish settlers, a certain Mustafa Serin, aged 40, was identified and taken under police custody. Another settler named Ali, aged 22, acting as village headman in the absence of Mustafa Serin, was reported to be involved in the incident but it was not made known if he had been arrested. On 16 June, Mustafa Serin was released on bail and returned to the village.

After the reporting of the incident to the Galatia Police Headquarters and the arrest of Mustafa Serin, the Turkish policemen of the Leonarisso police station suggested to Lefkou Demetri and Sofianou Andrea to withdraw or change their complaint since otherwise they would not be allowed to come to the south. These blackmailing visits by the police are continuing until today.

16. Since May, the Turkish police have restricted the issue of exit permits to Greek Cypriot shepherds and farmers to areas outside their villages.

Following this, Greek Cypriot shepherds have begun to sell their animals to the Turkish authorities at ridiculously low prices. Flocks bought by the Turkish authorities from Greek Cypriot owners are distributed to Turkish settlers who, incidentally, graze the animals in grain fields owned by Greek Cypriots.

17. Ayios Georghios Church and Ayios Theodoros and Ayios Constantinos Chapels at Vathylakas village, have been broken into and money, icons and other items stolen. On 16 May, Ayios Georghios Church was broken into once again and a chalice and spoon were stolen and the icons taken down from the iconostasis and poured over with oil. Apparently the intention was to set them on fire but the culprits must have changed their minds at the last moment.

During mass, Turkish settlers walked into the Vathylakas church and provoked the congregation by smoking, gum-chewing, laughing and other gesticulations.

The village priest and other Greek Cypriot villagers have reported the above incidents to the Turkish police.

18. Between 0030 and 0300 hours on 17 June, a Turkish police officer of Nicosia Divisional Police Headquarters, Sergeant Halil of the Leonarisso police station and Inspector Hasanaki of Galatia Regional Police Headquarters, visited the house of the Greek Cypriot headman of Vathylakas village and other Greek Cypriot houses in the village and, after waking up the owners, asked them whether there had been any stoning of houses, thefts, robberies or rapings in the village. All answers given by the people, who were terrified by being awakened in the middle of the night, were tape-recorded.

19. This action by the Turkish police and the pressures being exercised by Turkish policemen with a view to amending statements made by Lefkou Demetri and Sofianou Andrea, and the whole attitude and conduct of Sergeant Halil of the Leonarisso police station, tend to show that an attempt is being made to cover up events at Vathylakas and justify the Turkish contention that enclaved Greek Cypriots leave the Turkish-held area of the island of their own free will.

The above events, which have been reported to UNFICYP, show beyond any doubt that the life of enclaved Greek Cypriots has become real hell, and that there is no room for normal life as provided in the Vienna III agreements [see S/11789 and Add.1 and 2 of August and September 1975].

It is therefore obvious that enclaved Greek Cypriots are not leaving of their own free will but are compelled by unbearable living conditions to leave and save, if possible, their honour and their lives.

Letter dated 15 July 1976 from the representative of Mauritania to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[15 July 1976]

With reference to the letter dated 13 July 1976 sent to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Algeria [S/12141], I have the honour to inform you that the resolution on the Western Sahara published in annex I of that letter was not adopted by the thirteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity and therefore cannot in any sense be regarded as a resolution of that organization. In order to qualify as such, this recommendation of the Council of Ministers would have had to be ratified by the Summit meeting in accordance with the normal procedure laid down by the Charter of OAU. However, no such action was taken.

It is therefore improper at the very least and even discourteous to the African heads of State to request the publication, as a United Nations document, of a recommendation of the Council of Ministers which the heads of African States, in their political wisdom, did not see fit to ratify. This is a piece of trickery on the part of the Algerian representative which is apparently intended to sow doubt and confusion prior to the forthcoming Summit meeting of non-aligned countries and the thirty-first session of the General Assembly.

The fact of the matter is that the only decision on the Sahara adopted by the thirteenth Summit Meeting of OAU is the one published in annex II to the Algerian representative's letter, which reads as follows:

"The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Mauritius from 2 to 5 July 1976,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/138-S/12143.

"Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Liberation Committee and of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the question of the Western Sahara,

"Recalling in particular its affirmation of the sacred principle of self-determination,

"1. Invites all the parties concerned and interested, including the people of the Western Sahara, to co-operate with a view to achieving a peaceful solution of the conflict in the interests of peace, justice and good-neighbourliness in the region, with due regard for the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Decides to hold a special session at the level of heads of State and Government with the participation of the people of the Western Sahara for the purpose of finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Western Sahara."

As will be seen, the definitive position of OAU on the Western Sahara will not emerge until the special session provided for in paragraph 2 of the above resolution has been held.

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

(Signed) Moulaye EL HASSEN
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12144* **

Letter dated 15 July 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 July 1976]

I have the honour to refer to a letter from the representative of Turkey dated 26 May 1976,⁴ attaching as appendix a document by Mr. Denktas purporting to be a reply to my letter of 26 April⁵ and circulated as a document of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly.

This document, however, does not even attempt to give an answer to the plain facts stated in my said letter. They refer to international crimes perpetrated in the occupied area of Cyprus by the foreign invader in a series of violations covering the whole range of basic human rights enumerated in that letter. For these

charges, responsibility for reply lies squarely on the invader, Turkey.

We fully understand the difficulties of Mr. Denktas and his inability to give an answer to those charges. Unenviable is the task of trying to justify so grave an international issue of aggression as that against Cyprus and its people, in disregard of all concepts of international legality in a civilized society. As to the responsible party, Ankara, the silence of its representative is eloquent enough.

The burning and grave problem now is the still continuing acts of aggression against Cyprus by Turkey.

The ongoing expulsion of the remaining indigenous Greek Cypriot people from the north through the insidious practice of terror and of constant threats to life is a means of forcing them to abandon their homes and properties and seek refuge in the south, thus joining

* Incorporating document S/12144/Corr.I, dated 22 July 1976.

** Circulated under the double symbol A/31/151-S/12144 and Corr.1.

⁴ A/31/97.

⁵ E/5813.

the camps of destitute refugees. Examples of the cruel harassments involved are given in my letter of 13 July 1976 [S/12142]. They are characteristic of the unthinkable depths of inhumanity to which the invader's occupying forces have sunk, assisted in this work by the crude criminality of colonizers imported from Turkey.

It might also be recalled that all these actions in the north violate the commitments in the Vienna agreement of 2 August 1975, as shown in the reports of the Secretary-General of 5 August [S/11789] and of 8 December 1975 [S/11900], which specifically provide for the safety and normal life of the remaining Greek Cypriots in the north. Ankara's renegeing on this agreement is one more evidence of its bad faith in the talks, for it uses them as a pretence of peaceful negotiations to mislead world opinion and divert attention from its illegal attempts to change the demographic structure of the island.

Mr. Denktas understandably bypasses all these aspects and dwells on the constitutional problem, as though everything else were normal, by trying to show that a bizonal federation is the only solution.

I would in this respect refer him to the eminent constitutional authority, Lord Radcliffe who, in his report on Cyprus,⁶ categorically declared that neither partition nor federation was in any way applicable to the island, for a number of reasons not the least of which is the fact that there is no natural pattern of territorial separation and also that any movement of population would be both inhuman and impractical in its economic effects.

Does Mr. Denktas believe that Turkey, by its armed invasion and acts of aggression in Cyprus, has magically created the necessary pre-conditions for federation and partition? Such kind of separation Lord Radcliffe's innocent mind could never have even conceived.

The present military rulers of Turkey and their spokesman, Mr. Denktas, will have to understand that situations which are the direct offspring of aggression and violence can produce no realities but international crimes. Such crimes constitute a stigma on mankind's present state of civilization. If allowed to persist, they could cause its ultimate destruction. No state or constitutional structure can possibly be built on crimes, nor, when the foundation is a criminally forced situation, can any just or at all workable solution be found.

On these burning issues Mr. Denktas is silent. Instead, he continues to harp on the obsolete argument of *enosis* (by his own admission "outmoded") to which he is desperately struggling to impart the semblance of life to serve as a convenient argument.

In his diversionary tactics, Mr. Denktas evokes and re-evokes pretences of evil treatment of the Turkish

⁶ *Constitutional Proposals for Cyprus*—Report submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in December 1956, Cmnd. 42 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office).

Cypriot minority by the Government from 1964 to 1974. These allegations have been fully and unanswerably refuted by a series of quotations from the six-monthly reports of the Secretary-General for the period in question. They abundantly show that the human rights of the Turkish Cypriots were grossly violated by their own leadership directed from Ankara and by the TMT terrorist organization under the command of officers from Turkey, who insisted that the Turkish Cypriots be placed in enclaves. They were then deprived of their freedom of movement and for years constantly prevented from returning to their homes and properties although it was well known there was no problem of security, as the reports of the Secretary-General state.

These prohibitions of movement of the Turkish Cypriots by their leadership were, according to the reports, "dictated by a political purpose, namely, to reinforce the claim that the two main communities of Cyprus cannot live peacefully together in the island without some sort of geographical separation" [S/5764 of 15 June 1964, para. 113].

The reports on the whole bear out the Government's contentions that "the hardships suffered by the Turkish Cypriot population are the direct result of the leadership's self-isolation policy, imposed by force on the rank and file" [S/6426 of 10 June 1965, para. 106].

These reports were quoted *in extenso* in the Security Council on 30 August 1974 [1795th meeting], in the Special Political Committee on 29 October 1974,⁷ in the General Assembly on 19 November 1975⁸ and in my recent letter⁵ to which the document in question from Mr. Denktas is the purported reply.

The representative of Turkey who participated in the meetings where the reports were produced did not dispute their accuracy or their obvious effects.

Why these inane repetitions of exploded charges? They are reminiscent of the repetitive tactics in the policy of the "big lie". They have, however, never proved to be of any avail.

We express the hope that the still persisting and outdated negativeness of force and domination and all the devious ways employed in their service will not continue for ever and that respect for justice and moral values will eventually emerge and lead the world out of its present confusion and anarchy.

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

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Special Political Committee, 923rd meeting.*

⁸ *Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2411th meeting.*

DOCUMENT S/12145

Letter dated 15 July 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 July 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our communication of 17 May 1976 [S/12077], I have the honour to bring to your attention and to that of the members of the Security Council the recent intensification of the unabated forcible expulsions of the indigenous Greek Cypriot population from their homes and properties in the occupied north of Cyprus, further aggravating the grave situation on the island.

Details of the intensified continuing expulsions are provided in the attached annex.⁹

In order to conceive the magnitude of the expulsions and their recent intensification, it should be noted that,

⁹ The annex, entitled "Greek Cypriot inhabitants of areas of the Republic under Turkish military occupation forcibly expelled" between 1 May and 1 July 1976 and comprising a list of 747 names, is not reproduced here. It can be consulted in the Secretariat archives.

within the period 1 January to 12 July 1976, 1,875 Greek Cypriots were expelled from the occupied area.

The continuing wave of expulsions coupled with the massive colonization of the area by mainland Turks, which flagrantly violates the Vienna humanitarian agreement of 2 August 1975 [S/11789, annex] and the relevant United Nations resolutions, clearly manifests the deliberate inhumanity of the Turkish occupation forces and their agents in Cyprus to expel all the remaining Greek Cypriot inhabitants of the north.

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

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12147

Letter dated 19 July 1976 from the representative of Zambia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 July 1976]

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider racist South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia, the latest of which took place on 11 July 1976 between 0300 and 0700 hours at Sialola village in the Kaungamashi area of the Western Province. This village is 28 to 30 kilometres inside Zambian territory.

As a result of this latest act of aggression by racist South Africa, in which more than a platoon of her troops supported by her air force attacked and bombed the village, 24 people were killed and 45 seriously injured. The toll is likely to rise as the search continues for people who are missing.

This and 13 other wanton acts of aggression by racist South Africa, which have taken place this year alone, constitute a flagrant violation of Zambia's territorial integrity and a threat to international peace and security in the region.

In view of the above, I urge the Security Council seriously to consider urgent action to put an end to this gangsterism.

(Signed) G. R. ZIMBA
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Zambia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12148

Letter dated 15 July 1976 from the Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[21 July 1976]

Since the establishment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in March 1964, I have regularly addressed appeals to Governments for voluntary contributions to meet the costs of maintaining

the Force. In addressing this further appeal to your Government, I consider it important to draw special attention to the critical financial condition of that peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. This sit-

uation made it necessary for me once again to warn the Security Council, in my report of 5 June 1976 [S/12093], that if no remedial measures can be achieved, UNFICYP may well one day find itself unable to continue to function for lack of funds.

On 15 June 1976, in its resolution 391 (1976), the Security Council extended the stationing of UNFICYP in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 December 1976. The basis for the financing of UNFICYP, as decided by the Council, is by voluntary contributions. Since 1964, 61 countries have made payments or pledges on that basis. Voluntary contributions paid or pledged to the UNFICYP Special Account since the beginning of the operation, as well as the pledges and payments received so far for the period from 16 December 1975 to 15 June 1976, are listed in the attached table. In addition, Governments contributing contingents are continuing to bear at their own expense considerable extra costs incurred as a result of this operation (see foot-note *a* to attached table).

The contributions received from Governments have not been sufficient, however, to cover expenditures for the maintenance of the Force. The accumulated deficit for the period through 15 June 1976 now stands at \$39.7 million, as compared to the total of \$34.6 million which I indicated in my letter to you of 30 January 1976 [S/11976]. Two contributions totalling \$130,000 have been received so far towards the costs, estimated at \$12 million, of maintaining the Force during the current six-month period ending 15 December 1976. Dur-

ing the previous period, voluntary contributions continued to be made in insufficient amounts and by a disappointingly limited number of Governments.

As a result of the shortfall in contributions and the resulting deficit, the bills presented by the troop-contributing Governments to the United Nations for reimbursement of their extra and extraordinary costs have been met only to December 1972. The practical effect of this situation has been that these Governments have continued to shoulder a heavy, indeed a disproportionate, burden in providing contingents for a peace-keeping operation established and repeatedly extended by the Security Council in the exercise of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Governments concerned have conveyed to me their growing and very serious concern over this situation, which cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

I need hardly emphasize that my responsibility in regard to UNFICYP can be discharged only if Governments provide the necessary support for this important United Nations peace-keeping effort. I am therefore appealing again to the Governments of all States Members of the Organization or members of specialized agencies to respond promptly and generously with voluntary contributions to enable UNFICYP to carry on its important function.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

Pledges and payments to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus Special Account for the period 27 March 1964-15 June 1976 as at 21 July 1976*
(In equivalents of United States dollars)

Country	Pledges for the 29th period 16 December 1975-15 June 1976	Total pledges	Payments received
Australia	—	1 919 875	1 919 875 ^a
Austria	110 000	2 080 000	2 080 000 ^{a b}
Belgium	—	2 280 376	2 280 376
Botswana	—	500	500
Canada	—	—	— ^a
Cyprus	125 000	1 391 359	1 391 359
Democratic Kampuchea	—	600	600 ^c
Denmark	120 000	3 045 000	3 045 000 ^{a b}
Finland	—	600 000	600 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	500 000	15 000 000	15 000 000
Ghana	11 310	54 277	54 277
Greece	400 000	13 750 000	13 750 000
Guyana	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	—	31 657	31 657
Iran	5 500	72 500	72 500
Iraq	5 000	15 000	15 000
Ireland	—	50 000	50 000
Israel	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	—	4 401 645	4 012 761
Ivory Coast	—	60 000	60 000
Jamaica	—	25 469	25 469
Japan	—	1 440 000	1 440 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	1 500	1 500 ^d
Lebanon	—	3 194	2 894
Liberia	—	10 155	8 655

* For purposes of completeness, the table of pledges and payments attached to the Secretary-General's letter of 15 July 1976 has been updated in this document to cover voluntary contributions received up to 21 July 1976.

Country	Pledges for the 29th period 16 December 1975- 13 June 1976		Total pledges	Payments received
Libyan Arab Republic	—	—	30 000	30 000
Luxembourg	—	—	63 350	63 350
Malawi	—	—	5 590	5 590
Malaysia	—	—	7 500	7 500
Malta	—	—	1 820	1 820
Mauritania	—	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	—	—	400	400
Netherlands	—	—	1 421 000	1 421 000
New Zealand	—	—	42 000	42 000
Niger	—	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	—	10 800	10 800
Norway	293 454	—	3 768 251	3 768 251
Oman	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	—	—	29 791	29 791
Philippines	—	—	9 000	9 000
Qatar	7 000	—	7 000	—
Republic of Korea	—	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	500	—	6 500	6 000
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	—	—	4 000	4 000 ^e
Somalia	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sweden	200 000	—	4 720 000	4 720 000 ^{a b}
Switzerland	167 323	—	3 002 389	3 002 389
Thailand	—	—	2 500	2 500
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	979 909	—	42 688 860 ^f	40 611 873 ^{a b}
United Republic of Cameroon	3 000	—	10 107	7 107
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	—	—	80 900 000 ^g	77 721 177
Uruguay	—	—	2 500	2 500
Venezuela	—	—	3 000	3 000
Yugoslavia	—	—	20 000	20 000
Zaire	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	—	38 000	28 000
TOTAL	2 927 996	—	185 046 266^h	179 375 272^h

^a Indicative figures for the six-month period ended 15 June 1976 of the amounts of extra and extraordinary costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents are as follows: Australia \$0.4 million; Austria \$0.2 million; Canada \$0.9 million; Denmark \$0.4 million; Sweden \$0.7 million; United Kingdom \$1.6 million.* (*Exclusive of the normal cost of pay and allowances.)

^b Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of its costs.

^c Contributions received in 1964.

^d Contributions received in 1967.

^e Contributions received in 1964-1966.

^f Maximum amount pledged.

^g Maximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution will be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

^h In addition, contributions have been received from Cyprus and Iraq for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1976 in the amounts of \$125,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

DOCUMENT S/12149

Letter dated 19 July 1976 from the representative of Finland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 July 1976]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a decree, signed on 27 May 1976 by President Urho Kekkonen and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, which amends the decree on the fulfilment of obligations arising from the resolution on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Security Council on 29 May 1968 [253(1968)] and implements, in Finland, resolution 388 (1976) of the Council. An unofficial

translation of the Decree into English is attached to the letter.

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

(Signed) Benjamin BASSIN
Acting Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

ANNEX

[Unofficial translation]

DECREE

amending the "Decree on the Fulfilment of Obligations arising from the resolution on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 29 May 1968"

Upon submission by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, paragraphs 4 and 6 of the "Decree on the Fulfilment of Obligations arising from the resolution on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 29 May 1968" (484/68) are amended and a new paragraph 3 a is added as follows:

Paragraph 3 a

It is prohibited to insure any commodities or products mentioned above in paragraphs 1 and 2. It is also prohibited to insure commodities, products or other property of any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia.

It is prohibited to grant to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or to enter into any franchising agree-

ment involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any commodities, products or services of such an undertaking.

Paragraph 4

The provisions of paragraph 2, clause 1 in paragraph 3 and clause 1 in paragraph 3 a above shall not apply to supplies intended exclusively for medical purposes, educational equipment and material for use in schools and other educational institutions, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, food-stuffs.

Paragraph 6

The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 3 a and 5 above shall also apply to activities of Finnish nationals abroad.

The provisions of paragraph 3 a of this decree shall be applied to the activities in question, although an obligation or a contract on such activity has been entered into before the entry into force of this decree.

Helsinki, the 27th of May 1976.

(Signed) Urho KEKKONEN
President of the Republic of Finland

(Signed) Kalevi SORSA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland

DOCUMENT S/12151*

Letter dated 22 July 1976 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 July 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following acts committed by Israel on 21 June 1976, in violation of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces signed at Geneva on 31 May 1974.

On 21 June at approximately 1510 hours local time, the Israeli military position situated in the close vicinity of OP 52, at approximately M.R. 2304-2738 (AS), opened B.M.G. fire towards Syrian civilians engaged in their daily work in the fields of the village Breiqa. A few minutes later, the same Israeli position opened fire across B line aiming again at the Syrian civilians working in the area of OP 68 at approximately M.R. 2315-2764 causing forage grass fire and damage to the crops.

The head of the Syrian party to the Mixed Armistice Commission has presented complaints to the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/159-S/12151.

Force concerning all the aforementioned violations and has placed a strong protest, requesting necessary measures to be taken to stop the repetition of such violations.

These violations by Israel of the spirit and text of the disengagement agreement once again illustrate, in the most clear terms, the negative and careless attitude taken by it consistently with regard to all international commitments and obligations, even to those agreements where Israel is a signatory. Undoubtedly, Israel's persistence in committing such acts is mainly contributing to the rising atmosphere of tension in the area.

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

(Signed) Zakaria SIBAHI
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of
the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12152

Letter dated 27 July 1976 from the representative of Zaire to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[27 July 1976]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the President of the Republic of Zaire, General Mobutu Sese Seko, and his people firmly support the complaint against South Africa

submitted to the Security Council by Zambia on 19 July 1976 [S/12147].

As is well known, this complaint was prompted by a series of acts of aggression against the Republic of

Zambia committed by the racist régime of Pretoria, the latest of which occurred on 11 July in the village of Sialola.

My country cannot but, at the very least, condemn forcefully these losses of human lives, these acts of aggression and repression which the ignominious régime of Pretoria has made a constant feature of its policy.

The continued commission of such acts, which are often carried out with the heedless and even cynical complicity of certain Members of the United Nations, in view of their apparent indifference, causes grave harm to the prestige of the Organization.

Zaire, which has the same interests and the same ideals as its sister Republic of Zambia, cannot remain indifferent to this situation, and, while proffering once again its condolences and its support to Zambia, it takes this opportunity to request you to include the

delegation of Zaire in the list of speakers in the debate on this question.

In any event, my delegation hopes that the Security Council will at least take into account the fact that South Africa is an incorrigible recidivist which violates shamelessly and with impunity the principles and purposes which constitute the basis of our Charter.

Consequently, energetic action is imperative in order to discourage and terminate once and for all the contemptible acts of the racist régime of Pretoria; otherwise, its arrogance and scorn will simply become more harmful.

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

(Signed) **UMBA DI LUTETE**
*Permanent Representative of Zaire
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/12154

Letter dated 28 July 1976 from the representative of Benin to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 July 1976]

I have the honour to request that, in the course of the current discussion in the Security Council concerning the complaint by Zambia against South Africa, an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, be extended to Mr. O. T. Emvula, Deputy Chief Representative of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia.

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

(Signed) **Thomas S. BOYA**
*Permanent Representative of Benin
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/12155*

Letter dated 27 July 1976 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[28 July 1976]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message addressed on 26 July 1976 by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco, Mr. Ahmed Laraki, to His Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

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

(Signed) **Mohamed Saleh ZAÏMI**
*Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Morocco
to the United Nations*

ANNEX

Text of the message dated 26 July 1976 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Morocco to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Following the talks which have just taken place at Rabat between His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, a joint communiqué was issued on 23 July 1976.

This document contains, *inter alia*:

1. An appeal to native Saharans currently in the Tindouf area.
2. An invitation to the competent international organizations of a humanitarian character to co-operate with the Moroccan and Mauritanian Governments with a view to ensuring the repatriation of such persons.

The relevant passages are quoted below:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/161-S/12155.

"The two heads of State, fully aware of the great poverty in which a number of native Saharans are living in the Tindouf area, address an urgent appeal to them to return to their respective countries, where they guarantee that they will be welcomed with all the concern which their situation warrants. It is henceforth the duty of these Saharans not to live on international charity in a foreign country, but to return to their homes and families and take part in the development and prosperity of their homelands, beside their Moroccan and Mauritanian brothers, in a climate of freedom and dignity.

"The Kingdom of Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania have decided to do everything in their power to ensure the repatriation of their nationals, in close co-operation with the competent international organizations of a humanitarian character. They invite those organizations to help them to put an end to the tragic situation of these Saharans, and assure them of their determination to provide all facilities and guarantees which will enable these men, women and children, born in the Sahara, to rejoin the society to which they belong and to live among their own people in peace and freedom."

The importance of the declarations and commitments contained in this text will not escape your notice. They are designed to provide a definitive solution to this problem in optimum conditions. They should meet your concerns and are of a nature that should satisfy them fully.

It is certainly high time to put an end to the isolation and suffering of the people concerned. The sole aims of all action on their behalf should henceforth be their interests, their health, their welfare and their reinstallation among their own people. That is, in any event, a major concern of the Moroccan and Mauritanian Governments.

The Government of His Majesty the King declares itself to be ready to define, with the competent international organizations, the conditions which will ensure the repatriation of the displaced persons of the Sahara, and to make the practical arrangements for carrying out such an operation, so that it may take place with all the necessary guarantees and in a climate of dignity and freedom. In that connexion, we shall not fail to appreciate any effort that you may wish to make to that end and shall welcome with interest any suggestion relating to this matter that you may wish to make.

DOCUMENT S/12156*

Letter dated 28 July 1976 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 July 1976]

I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires *a.i.* of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic on 22 July 1976 [S/12151].

The charge that Israeli forces opened fire on 21 June on Syrian civilians working their fields is untrue. The only firing by Israeli forces in the area in question on that date was a routine weapons test during which, in compliance with standing orders, the test shots were all directed west of line "A" and in no case into Syrian territory. This is borne out by the investigation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

In the face of the massive military intervention by the Syrian Arab Republic in Lebanon, this attempt to inflate a routine and insignificant weapons test into an international incident, deserving of the attention of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the General Assembly, is nothing less than absurd.

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) Pinhas ELIAV
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/162-S/12156.

DOCUMENT S/12157

Letter dated 29 July 1976 from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[29 July 1976]

I have the honour to refer to the proposal made by the distinguished representative of Liberia during the 1945th meeting of the Security Council on 28 July 1976, the relevant parts of which read as follows:

"In his reply to the statement of the Foreign Minister of Zambia, the ... representative of South Africa said:

"At the outset I wish to state that the South

African Government had no knowledge of an attack on a Zambian village at Sialola on 11 July 1976. The South African Government at no time authorized and would not authorize attacks on Zambian villages [1944th meeting]."

"In the view of my Government, the categorical denial by the representative of South Africa regarding this matter raises very serious questions.

"I should now like to address myself to the Government of South Africa through its representative in this chamber.

"Is the Government of South Africa willing to accept and co-operate fully with a fact-finding mission of the Security Council regarding this matter? Is the South African Government willing to make available to that fact-finding mission all relevant information on its troop movements during this period?"

"In conclusion, I request of the South African representative a reply to the question I raised a moment ago regarding a fact-finding mission so that this factor may be taken into consideration in any draft resolution that might be adopted on the question before this Council."

The authorities of the areas concerned have been consulted and have indicated their willingness to co-operate fully. Accordingly the South African Government has in principle agreed to the proposal made by the distinguished representative of Liberia. The South African Government will give its full co-operation as requested.

Should the Security Council approve of this proposal, the composition of the fact-finding mission and other modalities will no doubt be decided by consultation.

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

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12159*

Note verbale dated 29 July 1976 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 August 1976]

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith to the Secretary-General the text of a letter addressed to the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Major General H. Philipp, by Brigadier-General A. Tayara, senior delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission.

The Chargé d'affaires requests that the Secretary-General have this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 10 July 1976 from the senior delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission addressed to the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/167-S/12159.

I should like to confirm the following complaint presented to you verbally on 2 July 1976:

"On 2 July 1976, at approximately 1425 hours local time, an Israeli military vehicle entered the area A-A1 at approximately MR 2259-2819, carrying four armed soldiers. One of them fired three single shots from MR 2262-2804 across A line towards Syrian civil-police at a check point in the area of separation.

"As a result of this Israeli aggression, one Syrian policeman was injured.

"An investigation is requested."

I should observe that the Israeli side has recently been adopting a manner which could lead to very serious consequences.

Therefore, you are requested kindly to take all measures deemed necessary to prevent such Israeli provocative aggression in the future.

DOCUMENT S/12160*

Letter dated 2 August 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 August 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 2 August 1976, addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/168-S/12160.

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 2 August 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

His Excellency, Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, has responded to Archbishop Makarios' suggestion to meet him by stating that he too would be willing to meet the Archbishop as the leader of the Greek Cypriot community under conditions of full equality.

The full text of the President's statement is as following:

"Archbishop Makarios always lags far behind the events

and thus fails to evaluate the opportunities of peace that come his way.

"He did not even bother to respond to my call for talks which I made in good will in 1973 as the Vice-President of Cyprus and the leader of the Turkish community.

"A year later, in 1974, while he was declaring that the Greek Cypriot Administration, which he presented as the 'Cyprus Government', 'was the nearest administration to *enosis*' he was confirming that he was no longer taking into account the Turkish community at all, which was one of the co-founder partners of the Cyprus State. He was feeling proud for having managed to leave us face-to-face with hunger and mass destruction and without a State for 11 years and describing us as a 'rebel' community. During the same period, Archbishop Makarios reaffirmed: 'I have not deviated at all from the holy *enosis* oath I took in the church in 1950... all that I have done has been for *enosis*.'

"On the other hand, the resolution passed by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives and recorded in its minutes of 1967 about 'long-term struggle for *enosis*' is still valid and in force and Archbishop Makarios, with the object of implementing this 'long-term struggle policy' is confronting us with persons whose attitude towards the Turks is known and who have a reputation as fanatical *enosis*ists. If Archbishop Makarios is sincere about settling the Cyprus problem through negotiations with the Turkish community, he must concede that he has no authority to use the title of 'Cyprus Government' which he usurped with the 1963 onslaught and stop presenting to the world the 12-year-old illegal Greek Cypriot Administration as the 'Cyprus Government'.

"The 'Cyprus Government', from our standpoint, will not exist until the Turkish community, on the basis of agreements and conditions and status within the framework of present realities, and maintaining the principle of equality, establishes a central joint government with the Greek Cypriots. Facing us are our Cypriot partners who took action to eliminate the legitimate Cyprus Government. There is at best a *de facto* Greek Cypriot Administration. This Administration has, in no way, superiority over the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus which is responsible for the administration of its region. Our own administration is as much the 'Cyprus Government' as the 12-year-old *de facto* Greek Cypriot Administration.

"The Greek Cypriot leadership must see and acknowledge the realities if it desires a peaceful solution. What is more, by hiding behind the cover of the fictitious 'Cyprus Government' the Greek Cypriot Administration is exerting efforts to prevent the Turkish peace operation, that saved the independence of Cyprus which we co-founded and prevented the mass extermination of the Turkish Cypriot community, as an 'invasion' and these efforts are seriously blocking peaceful means. The Greek Cypriot leaders who were saved by the legitimate Turkish peace operation must have appreciated this historic fact more than anybody else.

"These being the facts, there is nothing much in what Archbishop Makarios said during a conversation with a journalist. He said he would not refrain from having talks with me, using such remarks as 'if it will be useful and if Denktaş has the authority to take decisions at negotiations'. Makarios must be surely and fully aware of authority and freedom of speech at the negotiations since it was Makarios himself who rejected every peaceful proposal we made by using our authority during the last seven to eight years. He cannot now absolve himself of his historic responsibilities by blaming the Junta for all the crimes. There was no Junta that forced him to state 'I have never deviated from the oath I took in 1950, and I have never struggled for anything else other than the achievement of *enosis*'. His statement saying 'I offered the annexation of Cyprus to Greece to every Greek Government' was certainly not forced out of him by the Junta.

"The Archbishop must understand that he stands to gain nothing by delivering incidental statements and must realize that every passing day makes the present *de facto* situation even more deep-rooted. The current *de facto* situation is in essence the outcome of his own policy. Makarios must feel the responsibility for this and abandon his futile efforts for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem, and he must sit at the conference table as the leader of the Greek Cypriot community under conditions of equality in order to solve the problem with us. Efforts to sit at the conference table under the pretext of 'Cyprus Government' are futile, since Makarios has destroyed the legitimate Government of Cyprus and created two separate administrations, a Turkish Cypriot and a Greek Cypriot Administration, through what he has done to the Turkish Cypriot community, the co-founder of the State, by usurping all government authority since 1963. We can hold negotiations under conditions of equality as the leaders of two administrations or communities... Makarios will do a great service to the Greek Cypriot community if he announces that he has rid himself of the negative effects of the oath he took in 1950, since he will continue to deny the facts and miss new peace opportunities, just as he did between 1968 and 1974, as long as he regards himself attached to this church oath. However, now is the time for an agreement between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot Administrations on a central government. Every day that goes by and efforts and activities undertaken against us at international forums by the Greek Cypriot Administration by exploiting the term 'Cyprus Government' is making the two separate administrations in Cyprus more deep-rooted. In a few years' time Makarios may be sorry for having rejected the hand of peace extended for two years now by our Federated State. We hope that Makarios will make a better appraisal of our peaceful approach which constitutes the spirit of our statement, if he reviews the opportunities he has missed since 1955."

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

Letter dated 2 August 1976 from the representatives of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French/Russian]
[4 August 1976]

We have the honour to send you the text of the letters exchanged on 16 July 1976 by Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues, Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, constituting an agreement between France and the Soviet Union on the prevention of the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.

We request you kindly to issue the text of these letters as an official Security Council document.

(Signed) Jacques LECOMPT
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of
the Permanent Mission
of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Mikhail KHARLAMOV
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of
the Permanent Mission
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Letter dated 16 July 1976 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Andrei Gromyko

As a result of our conversation of 28 April 1976, we consider it desirable to reaffirm the importance attached in France and the USSR to the prevention of the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons. Such an initiative is in keeping with the special responsibilities incumbent upon France and the Soviet Union as nuclear Powers.

Having regard to the views exchanged concerning measures to prevent any risk of such accidental or unauthorized use, it was agreed that the following provisions should be adopted:

1. Each Party shall undertake to maintain and, possibly, improve, as it deems necessary, its existing organizational and technical arrangements to prevent the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under its control.

2. The two Parties undertake to notify each other immediately of any accidental occurrence or any other unexplained incident that could lead to the explosion of one of their nuclear weapons and could be construed as likely to have harmful effects on the other Party.

3. In the event of an unexplained nuclear incident, each Party undertakes to act in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, the possibility of its actions being misinterpreted by the other Party. In any such situation, each Party may inform the other Party or request such information as it considers necessary.

4. For transmission of urgent information in situations requiring prompt clarification, the Parties shall make primary use of the direct communications link existing between the Elysée Palace and the Kremlin.

5. The two Parties shall consider together the possibility of further improving, by mutual agreement, their means of direct communication.

If the foregoing points meet with your approval, I have the honour to propose that this letter and your reply constitute an agreement between France and the Soviet Union.

This agreement shall enter into force on today's date.

(Signed) Jean SAUVAGNARGUES
Minister for Foreign Affairs of France

ANNEX II

Letter dated 16 July 1976 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues

As a result of our conversation of 28 April 1976, we considered it desirable to reaffirm the importance attached in the USSR and in France to the prevention of the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons. Such an initiative is in keeping with the special responsibilities incumbent on the Soviet Union and France as nuclear Powers.

Having regard to the views exchanged concerning measures to avoid any risk of such accidental or unauthorized use, it was agreed that the following provisions should be adopted:

1. Each Party undertakes to maintain and, possibly, improve, as it deems necessary, its existing organizational and technical arrangements to prevent the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under its control.

2. The two Parties undertake to notify each other immediately of any accidental occurrence or any other unexplained incident that could lead to the explosion of one of their nuclear weapons and could be construed as likely to have harmful effects on the other Party.

3. In the event of an unexplained nuclear incident, each Party undertakes to act in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, the possibility of its actions being misinterpreted by the other Party. In any such situation, each Party may inform the other Party or request such information as it considers necessary.

4. For transmission of urgent information in situations requiring prompt clarification, the Parties shall make primary use of the direct communications link between the Kremlin and the Elysée Palace.

5. The two Parties shall consider together the possibility of further improving, by mutual agreement, their means of direct communication.

If the above points meet with your approval, I have the honour to propose that this letter and your reply constitute an agreement between the Soviet Union and France.

This agreement shall enter into force on today's date.

(Signed) Andrei GROMYKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Letter dated 3 August 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 August 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 3 August 1976, addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 3 August 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I would like to refer to Mr. Zenon Rossides' letter of 15 July 1976 [S/12144].

At a time when efforts are being made both in Cyprus and elsewhere, with a view to reactivating the intercommunal talks, it is disappointing to receive yet another letter from Mr. Rossides. My first reaction to the letter was to ignore it, because there are much more important matters to deal with in the interest of Cyprus as a whole than to waste valuable time answering Mr. Rossides' unfounded allegations. Much of what he says and writes is false and, moreover, his extracts from official reports and documents are culled in such a way as to give a completely distorted picture of the real situation. These extracts are out of context and are irresponsibly designed to mislead those responsible people whose energies are being exerted to find a solution to the Cyprus problem. I therefore feel compelled, in order to put the record straight, to reply to Mr. Rossides' letter, though I do so with hesitation and in the hope that I will not have to do so again.

Unlike Mr. Rossides, who attempts to divert the Cyprus problem from its appropriate framework to the so-called "burning issues", I should like to stress once more what the crux of the matter is.

Greek Cypriots had treated the Turkish Cypriots inhumanely, as second-class citizens, for 12 years, but not until the coup staged on 15 July 1974 by a Greek Cypriot faction in collaboration with the Greek Junta, was it possible for world public opinion to comprehend, and to comprehend only partially, the extent of the sufferings of the Turkish Cypriots at the hands of the Greeks. At that point Turkey was obliged to intervene as a guarantor power. The position now is that it is imperative that a definitive solution be reached which would prevent once and for all the recurrence of past events with all their tragedies.

Mr. Rossides' elaborate allegations that the Greeks living in the north are forcibly ejected from their homes and sent to the south are a travesty of the truth. In all cases permission is granted for them to move, upon their own written request or upon their application through the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. This has been stated repeatedly on several occasions and most recently through my letter of 20 May 1976 [see S/12082].

Mr. Rossides refers to Lord Radcliffe's assessment of the situation in Cyprus, but he fails to mention that Lord Radcliffe was speaking some 15 years ago. Mr. Rossides also fails to mention the massacres of innocent Turkish Cypriots in the village of Ayios Vasiliios in 1964, armed attacks against the villages of Kophinou and Ayios Theodoros in 1967 and massacres in the villages of Tokhni, Aloa, Maratha and Sandallaris in 1974. To give Lord Radcliffe his due, he would not and he did not anticipate the savage lengths to which the Greek

Cypriots would go to carry out their infamous plans against the Turks for the achievement of *enosis*.

Two quotations from impartial observers will suffice to show the treatment accorded to the Turkish Cypriot community:

"... a still worse massacre took place at the village of Ayios Vasiliios, north-west of Nicosia. There 21 Turkish bodies were discovered on 13 January 1964, all buried in the earth. Some had been bound in uncomfortable positions before death, including one who had been blown open by a bomb placed in his lap."^a

"In a raid on a small Turkish village near Limassol, 36 people out of a population of 200 were killed. The Greeks said that they had been given orders to kill the inhabitants of the Turkish villages before the Turkish forces arrived."^b

Mr. Rossides alleges that the Turkish Cypriots were prevented by their leadership from returning to their homes for political reasons and he claims that "it was well known there was no problem of security". He purports to refer to reports of the Secretary-General to substantiate his allegations. Extracts from such reports are either incomplete or false, or quoted out of context, but what is well known is what a master Mr. Rossides is of the manipulation of words out of their context to serve his purposes. The facts speak for themselves. The deaths of innocent villagers speak. As the massacres show, it is the inhuman treatment they suffered at the hands of the Greeks that display what the Greeks' real feeling towards us is. This is what kept our people away from their homes. In order to disprove Mr. Rossides on the matter, it will suffice to refer him again to various United Nations reports and other objective sources which are in full accord in reporting the sufferings and state of mind of the Turkish Cypriots in those past years:

"When the disturbances broke out in December 1963 and continued in the first part of 1964, thousands of Turkish Cypriots fled from their homes, taking with them only what they could drive or carry, and sought refuge in what they considered to be safer Turkish Cypriot villages and areas" [S/8286 of 8 December 1967, para. 126].

"... the conclusion seems warranted that the economic restrictions being imposed against the Turkish communities in Cyprus, which in some instances have been so severe as to amount to a veritable siege, indicate that the [Greek Cypriot] Government of Cyprus seeks to force a potential solution by economic pressure as a substitute for military action" [S/5950 of 10 September 1964, para. 222].

"... The official list of restructured goods still comprises 31 items. Most of these goods, however, have extensive civilian use, such as building materials and automobile replacement parts. In addition, other items which are not on the official list but which qualify under similar headings are often subjected to seizure at Cyprus Police [Greek Cypriot] checkpoints, giving cause for complaints" [S/7350 of 10 June 1966, para. 111].

"The Greek Cypriots claim that many of the Turks had been driven, under the threat of their own leaders, to form large enclaves which are intended to pave the way for a separate and Federal State. It is difficult to find evidence in support of this allegation. Their motive seems to be more to protect themselves against sudden attack than a calculated attempt to form a separate State."^c

^a Extract from Professor H. D. Purcells' book entitled *Cyprus* (New York and Washington, Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher), p. 327.

^b *The Washington Post*, 23 July 1974.

^c *The Daily Telegraph*, 19 February 1964.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/170-S/12162.

Greek thinking in general and Mr. Rossides' thinking in particular on the question of Cyprus is so biased as to be incompatible with reason.

A recent speech by former Greek Prime Minister Kanellopoulos in Nicosia on the occasion of the second anniversary of the 1974 coup in Cyprus is a good example of the Greek way of thinking on Cyprus. There are three main points arising from this speech.

Mr. Kanellopoulos says that "God has given Makarios a duty to carry out", bearing in mind the oath Makarios took in 1950 when he became Archbishop, "to achieve *enosis* during his lifetime". Therefore, there can be no room for doubt that *enosis* is not dead and will never be dead in the minds of Greeks. The Turkish Cypriots, therefore, are fully justified in wishing to protect themselves from this evil idea and its probable manifestations.

Secondly, Mr. Kanellopoulos spoke about "Hellenic Cyprus" and said that "they have no other homeland to lose", thus exposing the fact that he really regards Cyprus as a Greek island. This sort of attitude, expressed by a responsible Greek statesman, proves beyond doubt the Turkish Cypriot viewpoint that for the past two decades the Greek Cypriots have worked to suppress the Turkish community in order to realize the so-called "Hellenic Cyprus".

Thirdly, Mr. Kanellopoulos draws a parallel between the Turks in Crete and the Turks of Cyprus and asks why the

Turks of Cyprus cannot live together with the Greeks as the Turks did in Crete. What happened to the Turks in Crete who were more numerous than those in Cyprus is well known to world public opinion. Today there is not a single Turk in Crete. They did not just disappear into thin air, but were the victims of the ruthless policy of *ethniki eteria* (aggrandizement of Greece at the expense of Turkey). This is exactly what the Greeks have dreamt of implementing in Cyprus for decades. Therefore, the Turkish Cypriots are fully justified in wishing to protect themselves against similar aggressions. This is the reason we insist on actual and physical guarantees. This is why we regard bizonal federation as the only realistic solution to the Cyprus problem.

The Turkish Cypriots want the reactivation of the talks which we consider as the best, in fact, the only method for the solution of the Cyprus problem. But to the Greeks? Judging from the statements made by Greek Cypriots leaders and from the letters written by Mr. Rossides, it is quite obvious that they do not.

Goodwill, sincerity and realism are needed to solve the Cyprus problem; it cannot be solved through acrimonious debates in international forums or through publication of letters such as the one written by Mr. Rossides with a view to deceiving world public opinion.

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

DOCUMENT S/12163

Telegram dated 2 August 1976 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[5 August 1976]

In accordance with the provisions of Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Security Council, the text of the resolution adopted by the Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at its fifteenth plenary meeting, held on 31 July 1976. The text reads as follows:

"Authorization of the Commission of the Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to appoint military observers

"The Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

"Having noted the request by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, guarantor countries of the 'Plan for the establishment of a safety zone for peace-keeping purposes' or 'San José Agreement' of 4 June 1970, to the effect that the Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation should send military observers to supervise the withdrawal of troops and the establishment of the safety zone referred to in the aforesaid San José Agreement, and the message sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala containing the text of part of the final act of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Chiefs of Staff of Central America signed at Guatemala on 29 July 1976, and

"Considering the statements made by the special representatives of El Salvador and Honduras at the meeting held today by the Meeting of Consultation,

"Decides:

"1. To instruct the Commission of the Thirteenth Meeting of Consultation to appoint, as soon as possible, OAS military observers in the manner, number and for the period of time it deems appropriate for the effective accomplishment of the tasks they are required to perform;

"2. To request member States to make available to the Commission officers of their armed forces who can serve in the capacity mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and, if possible, to provide the facilities and equipment needed for the performance of their mission, including means of transport and communications facilities;

"3. To instruct the Permanent Council to take, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, appropriate measures to provide the Secretariat-General with the necessary funds for the implementation of this decision."

(Signed) Alejandro ORFILA
Secretary-General of the Organization
of American States

**Application of the Republic of Seychelles for admission to membership in the United Nations:
note by the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]
[9 August 1976]

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Seychelles for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 23 July 1976 from the President of the Republic of Seychelles to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

**Letter dated 23 July 1976 from the President of the
Republic of Seychelles to the Secretary-General**

Whereas Seychelles did by virtue of a resolution of its Assembly resolve that, following its declared policy, it would on the achievement of independence apply for full membership in the United Nations,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/173-S/12164.

And whereas independence was achieved on the 29th day of June 1976 when Seychelles became a sovereign Republic,

And whereas membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

And whereas the Republic of Seychelles is a peace-loving State and accepts the obligations contained in the Charter,

Now, therefore, I, James Richard Marie Mancham, President of the Republic of Seychelles:

1. Declare that the Government of the Republic of Seychelles accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them;

2. Apply, on behalf of the Republic of Seychelles, for the admission of the Republic of Seychelles to membership in the United Nations.

(Signed) James Richard Marie MANCHAM
President of the Republic of Seychelles

DOCUMENT S/12165

**Letter dated 9 August 1976 from the representative of Madagascar to the President
of the Security Council**

[Original: English/French]
[9 August 1976]

During our conversation on 6 August 1976, I had the honour to draw your attention to the extremely alarming situation prevailing in South Africa following the serious incidents which took place on 4 August and the succeeding days at Soweto, where the police of the racist South African régime opposed by force the peaceful marches organized by unarmed African students to protest in front of police headquarters in Johannesburg against the continued detention of their comrades arrested during the events of June 1976.

The incidents of last week, which resulted in at least eight dead and 41 injured among the demonstrators, continue to arouse the indignation and reprobation of all the peoples who are devoted to justice and peace. Among other consequences, these incidents have led to greater unity and co-ordination of action among African students and workers, not only at Soweto but also in other places, thus creating conditions in which more violent reactions on the part of the South African police are to be feared.

This situation is causing the greatest concern among the members of the group of African States in the United Nations, which are continuing to examine it with all the attention and importance it deserves.

This group, of which I am the Chairman for this month, has instructed me to confirm to you that, on completing that examination, it intends to enter into contact once again with you and the other members of the Council, which is still seized of the question of South Africa by virtue of resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, together with the communication on the same subject sent to you on 4 August 1976 by the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress, circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Henri RASOLONDRABE
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Madagascar
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Letter dated 4 August 1976 from Mr. David M. Sibeko
to the Secretary-General**

The enclosed telegram has just arrived from South Africa and I am requesting you kindly to assist in activating paragraph 6 of resolution 392 (1976), in view of the fact that the South African *apartheid* régime is once more in gross violation of this and other Security Council resolutions.

The Pan Africanist Congress is in grave fear of further massacres by the South African police of innocent Africans and other peaceful demonstrators and I implore you to take all the measures necessary to compel the Vorster régime to desist from its terrorism against our people.

(Signed) David M. SIBEKO
Director of Foreign Affairs

TEXT OF THE TELEGRAM

Initial reports from Soweto this morning are that at least four blacks were shot dead during a confrontation with police units just outside the black residential complex. It is believed that the killing took place when a large number of black marchers attempted to break through a heavy police cordon

which was preventing them from getting into Johannesburg. Number of casualties is not known at this stage. It is also not certain whether the bullet victims were students or not. Tension is running high as more police reinforcements are being dispatched to strategic areas outside Soweto and other black residential areas on the reef.

Meanwhile, reports filtering through from Soweto are that houses of known members of the Security Branch have been burnt down. Other targets include railway lines and installations. The marchers, who are believed to have been on their way to John Vorster Square police headquarters to demand the release of student detainees who have been in detention

following the June Soweto disturbances, were carrying placards. Some of these read: "Release our fellow students" and "Charge or release".

The seriousness of the present situation lies in the fact that, whereas the June disturbances only involved students, the current one could involve adults since they had been prevented from going to work in Johannesburg this morning and were all land-locked in Soweto.

At the moment, a large number of blacks have gathered in the Orlando Stadium and are believed to be planning further action.

DOCUMENT S/12167

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the representative of Greece to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[10 August 1976]

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention that, following recent repeated flagrant violations by Turkey of the sovereign rights of Greece on its continental shelf in the Aegean, a dangerous situation has been created threatening international peace and security.

Consequently, the Greek Government is asking for an urgent meeting of the Security Council, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

At the same time, Greece requests to participate in the discussion of the Security Council, in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

(Signed) George PAPOULIAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12168

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 August 1976]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following statement made on 9 August 1976 by the Prime Minister of Greece, His Excellency Mr. Constantine Caramanlis, regarding the recent repeated flagrant violations by Turkey of the sovereign rights of Greece on its continental shelf in the Aegean Sea:

"I regret that I am forced to address myself today to Greek and international public opinion in order to denounce the provocative and arbitrary attitude of Turkey in her relations with Greece.

"Since the day before yesterday, Turkey has been conducting seismological explorations with the vessel *Sismik-1* on the Aegean continental shelf, which Greece considers her own.

"Turkey has proceeded to this despite the fact that Greece has proposed — and Turkey has accepted — the regulation of the question of the continental shelf through peaceful procedures, and there are, indeed, peaceful procedures which Turkey could have followed without damage to her interests.

"It is well known that the sole international act which regulates the question of the continental shelf

is the Geneva Convention of 1958.¹⁰ Basic provisions of this Convention have become binding also for countries that have not signed the Convention — such as Turkey — and that has been accepted in a relevant decision by the International Court at The Hague.

"It is this Convention which Greece is invoking, and it is on this Convention that Greece is basing her rights. Turkey does not recognize this Convention and invokes other legal arguments in order to support her own rights.

"Greece has never claimed, as the Turkish Government is charging, that the Aegean is a closed Greek sea. Neither is she denying that Turkey, as a coastal country, also has certain rights in this sea. But Turkey, exaggerating these rights and denying their delineation through legitimate procedures, has created the dispute between the two countries regarding the continental shelf.

"In order to settle this dispute peacefully, the Greek Government, as I indicated above, proposed

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 499, p. 312.

to the Turkish Government on 27 January 1975, to refer jointly to the International Court at The Hague the question of delineating the Aegean continental shelf. Turkey accepted this Greek proposal, in principle, on 7 February 1975. This agreement in principle between the two countries was confirmed during my meeting with the Turkish Prime Minister in Brussels on 31 May 1975, as indicated in the relevant joint communiqué. However, the Turks did not keep this agreement. Since May 1975, three meetings of experts have been held; but it was not possible even to discuss the necessary document for the joint recourse to the Court at The Hague, because the Turks refused to do so.

"In addition to this peaceful procedure which Greece had proposed, the international Conference on the Law of the Sea is currently in progress, and Turkey could project her views and seek to protect the interests which she is invoking within the framework of this Conference, rather than take recourse to dangerous acts such as the mission of her *Sismik-I*.

"Beyond all that, the Greek Government has undertaken broader initiatives in order to facilitate the settlement of her relations with Turkey. On 17 April 1976, I proposed to Turkey the conclusion of an agreement of non-aggression and peaceful solution of our differences. The purpose of my proposal was to create the proper climate in the relations of the two countries to permit the examination of our differences in an atmosphere free of threats and pressures. This proposal of mine Turkey also accepted in theory but rejected in practice. Reversing the logical order of things, she claims that the non-aggression agreement must be concluded after the solution of our differences. But what meaning would the conclusion of such an agreement then have?

"From all the above it appears that there is a lack of good faith on the part of Turkey. While contending that she is accepting the peaceful procedures we have proposed to her, she is rejecting them in essence and seeks the unilateral and arbitrary imposition of her own views.

"To the series of high-handed acts which began with the tragedy of Cyprus has been now added, as referred to above, the recent act of *Sismik-I* in the Aegean, at a time when contacts between the two countries on the question of the continental shelf were continuing. This act constitutes high-handedness, even if it were supposed — as Turkey is claiming —

that it is no attack on Greek rights, since the explorations are being conducted in areas still being disputed. It is precisely this fact which should have compelled Turkey to seek a delineation of the continental shelf.

"In order to confuse international public opinion, the Turkish Government is claiming that it is not attacking foreign rights, since it is conducting its exploration in international waters. But it is well known that international waters are one thing and the continental shelf is another. The latter begins precisely at the end of the territorial waters and extends out into international waters.

"Until today, Greece has scrupulously avoided any provocation in her relations with Turkey, maintained a moderate and peaceful attitude and respected the rules of international law. Certain of her rights are now being attacked, and she is compelled to protect them.

"Loyal to the Charter of the United Nations, Greece is avoiding having recourse to force, hoping that the differences will be settled through peaceful procedures.

"Thus, at the present phase, the Greek Government:

"1. Today (Monday) addressed a new note of protest to the Turkish Government for its arbitrary act.

"2. Is appealing to the Security Council in order to avert the danger of disturbing the peace, which is being seriously threatened.

"3. Is appealing unilaterally to the International Court at The Hague in order to obtain a legal and scientific clarification of its differences with Turkey and thereby a delineation of the Aegean continental shelf.

"I hope that there are responsible men in Turkey who are aware that insistence on a policy of high-handedness will lead, sooner or later, to an adventure whose victims will be the peoples of both our countries."

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

(Signed) George PAPAULIAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12169*

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 August 1976]

I have the honour to refer to the note verbale addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic on 29 July 1976 [S/12159].

There is not a word of truth in the allegation contained in the Syrian letter dated 10 July 1976 annexed to the above-mentioned note verbale. This is borne

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/175-S/12169.

out by the investigation carried out by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

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) Pinhas ELIAV
Acting Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12170

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 August 1976]

With reference to our letter dated 6 August 1976, conveying the text of a telegram addressed to you by Mr. Arnaldo dos Reis Araujo, Former Chief Executive of the Provisional Government of East Timor, I have the honour to request that the text be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) August MARPAUNG
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the telegram

With reference to my telegrams of 1, 7 and 8 June 1976 [see S/12097], I have the honour to inform you of the following developments in East Timor:

1. On 31 May 1976, the duly elected People's Assembly of East Timor decided formally to request the Government of Indonesia to accept the decision of the people of East Timor for integration with the Republic of Indonesia.

2. On 7 June, a petition containing the formal request for integration was presented to the President of Indonesia by a delegation consisting of members of the People's Assembly and the Provisional Government of East Timor.

3. On 24 June, a delegation appointed by the Indonesian Government visited different parts of East Timor, including the capital, Dili, and other district capitals to ascertain whether the request was a genuine reflection of the wishes of the people. During the course of their visit, the delegation was accompanied by observers representing embassies accredited in Jakarta as well as by a number of foreign and Indonesian journalists.

4. On 29 June, the Indonesian Cabinet accepted the request for integration with the Republic of Indonesia after careful consideration of the report rendered by the members of the fact-finding mission.

On 15 July, the Indonesian Parliament adopted a draft bill submitted earlier by the President of the Republic proposing the integration of East Timor as the twenty-seventh province of the Republic of Indonesia.

5. On 17 July, the statute of integration was signed into law and formally promulgated by the President of Indonesia. Effective from this date, the Territory of East Timor thus has become an integral part of the Republic of Indonesia.

I have the honour, therefore, to inform you that as of 17 July 1976 all matters pertaining to the Territory of East Timor have come under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Henceforth, all communications regarding East Timor should be addressed to the Indonesian Government, its representatives or missions abroad.

DOCUMENT S/12171

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 August 1976]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit the text of a document on the transfer of Portuguese nationals, signed by the Chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross, Dr. Satrio, and the Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal, General Morais da Silva, at Denpasar, Bali, on 27 July 1976.

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

(Signed) August MARPAUNG
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Document on the transfer of Portuguese nationals

I. The Indonesian Red Cross, as:

1. The agency requested by the former Provisional Government of East Timor to transfer 23 Portuguese military personnel from East Timor to Portugal,

2. The agency entrusted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia with the task of taking care of refugees from East Timor,

hereby transfers:

(a) 23 Portuguese military personnel, as listed in the manifest of passengers enclosed,

(b) 136 Portuguese refugees from East Timor, as listed in the manifest of passengers enclosed, with their belongings, to the Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal who has come to Ngurah Rai Airport, Denpasar, Bali, in order to receive and transport them to Portugal by means of the aircraft Boeing 727-C, registration No. PAF 880.

II. The Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal hereby acknowledges having received all of the above-mentioned Portuguese nationals from the Indonesian Red Cross, and will transport them by means of the

above-mentioned aircraft from Ngurah Rai Airport, Denpasar, Bali, to Portugal.

III. The two above-mentioned parties appreciate each other's effort to accomplish the humanitarian task of repatriating the above-mentioned Portuguese nationals.

IV. This document of transfer is signed at Denpasar, Bali, on 27 July 1976.

(Signed) Dr. SATRIO (Signed) General MORAIS DA SILVA
Chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal

DOCUMENT S/12172

Letter dated 11 August 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the two notes of the Turkish Government delivered to the Greek Government on 8 and 10 August 1976 respectively, regarding the unfounded allegations and provocative actions of the Greek Government in connexion with the Aegean continental shelf.

I should be grateful if the text of these notes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) İter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Greece and, with reference to its note No. 64242.42/285/AS 2183 of 7 August 1976, has the honour, under the instructions of its Government, to communicate the following to the Greek Government.

Since the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf between Turkey and Greece has not been effected, the recent Greek attempt to qualify certain areas beyond its territorial waters in the Aegean as "the Greek continental shelf" is in contravention with the rules and principles of international law. Consequently, the Greek claim of violation of Greek sovereign rights is completely unfounded.

The Government of Turkey would also like to draw the attention of the Greek Government to the fact that MTA *Sismik-1* is carrying out its research outside territorial waters, in the Aegean where the continental shelf is yet to be delimited.

The Government of Turkey, while reserving its position regarding the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf, would like to reiterate that unilateral declarations or claims of Greece do not constitute a legal basis for establishing sovereign rights on the continental shelf on which Turkey and Greece have undertaken bilateral negotiations with a view of finding an acceptable solution to both parties.

In view of the foregoing considerations and as was orally expressed to the Greek Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Cosmopoulos, on 7 August, the Government of Turkey deems the protest of the Greek Government devoid of any basis and thus totally unacceptable.

The Government of Turkey states that the research activities will be carried out in accordance with the established programme and urges the Greek Government to refrain from all provocative acts which may hinder the research activities of MTA *Sismik-1* in the Aegean.

[Original: English]
[11 August 1976]

ANNEX II

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Greece and, with reference to its note of 9 August 1976 [see S/12173, appendix I], has the honour to communicate the following.

The present tension in the Aegean springs from the position of Greece, which does not distinguish allegations from rights with regard to the Aegean continental shelf. It should be borne in mind that the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea has not yet been delimited. Therefore, the Greek position can only be considered as being based on mere allegations. Departing from these allegations, Greece claims that her own sovereign rights in the Aegean have been violated by Turkey.

It should be reiterated that unilateral declarations or allegations do not constitute a legal basis for establishing sovereign rights on the continental shelf. No allegation can be violated, unless it has been acquired as a right by virtue of law. Violation of an allegation is legally impossible.

This fact has been conveyed to the Greek Government on several occasions and more recently in a note dated 8 August 1976. It has also been made public.

The statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, to which reference is made in the Greek note of 9 August 1976, should be evaluated within this context. Research by an unarmed and unescorted, civilian vessel conducted outside Greek territorial waters in the Aegean is fully in line with this statement and can in no way be qualified as provocative. In this connexion, it should be recalled that, in the past, Greece has carried out similar activities in the Aegean.

Consequently, the Greek assertion that her sovereign rights have been violated, is completely unfounded.

The activities of MTA *Sismik-1* are in no way incompatible with the rules of international law. Furthermore, the research undertaken by MTA *Sismik-1* cannot be considered as an impediment for the success of bilateral negotiations, which are under way between Turkey and Greece, in order to find a negotiated settlement to the Aegean continental shelf question.

As it was also stated in the Greek note of 9 August 1976, the Turkish authorities made public on March 1976 that MTA *Sismik-1* would carry out research in the Aegean Sea. Greece, in full awareness of this, took part in the Berne meeting of June 1976, and thus accepted the fact that the activities of MTA *Sismik-1* would not be construed as an obstacle for the continuation of bilateral negotiations.

The Government of Turkey would like to reiterate that MTA *Sismik-1* is fulfilling its task in accordance with international law and emphasizes once again that the Greek allega-

tions and protests contained in the Embassy's note of 9 August, as well as in its note of 7 August, which are based on purely arbitrary and extrajudicial grounds, are totally unacceptable to Turkey.

The Government of Turkey would like to draw the attention of the Government of Greece to the fact that, since 6 August 1976, the Turkish research vessel MTA *Sismik-1* has been

under the harassment of vessels and aircraft belonging to the Greek Navy and Air Force. The Turkish Government vigorously protests against such illegal acts and requests the Government of Greece to put an end to these activities.

The Government of Turkey also states that the responsibility of any undesirable incident that might occur as a result of such provocative action will lie with Greece.

DOCUMENT S/12173

Letter dated 11 August 1976 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[12 August 1976]

With reference to my letter of 10 August 1976 to the President of the Security Council [S/12167], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith an explanatory memorandum concerning Turkish violations of Greece's sovereign rights on its continental shelf in the Aegean Sea.

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

(Signed) George PAPOULIAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

A very tense situation has arisen between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean Sea as a result of seismic research conducted on the Greek continental shelf in the Aegean Sea from 7.45 p.m. on 6 August to 12.30 a.m. on 7 August 1976 by the Turkish vessel MTA *Sismik-1* in violation of Greek sovereign rights; this took place in an area delimited by the following co-ordinates:

Latitude	39° 26.5' North	Longitude	25° 50.5' East
"	39° 25'	"	25° 48'
"	39° 23'	"	25° 44'
"	39° 26'	"	25° 45'
"	39° 28'	"	25° 44'
"	39° 30'	"	25° 43'

The above-mentioned Turkish vessel continued its illegal exploration of the Greek continental shelf without interruption from 11.20 a.m. on 7 August to 1.30 p.m. on 8 August and also from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on 8 August. The area explored is delimited by the following co-ordinates:

Latitude	39° 25' North	Longitude	25° 54' East
"	39° 22.5'	"	25° 47.2'
"	39° 20'	"	25° 40'
"	39° 20.7'	"	25° 37'
"	39° 25.8'	"	25° 32.6'
"	39° 34'	"	25° 25.2'
"	39° 40'	"	25° 23.5'
"	39° 40'	"	25° 27.2'
"	39° 30.7'	"	25° 33.5'
"	39° 22.2'	"	25° 38.7'
"	39° 22.5'	"	25° 41.3'
"	39° 34.5'	"	25° 36'
"	39° 43.5'	"	25° 28.5'
"	39° 42'	"	25° 32.2'
"	39° 29.6'	"	25° 43.5'
"	39° 24.9'	"	25° 48'
"	39° 27.4'	"	25° 42.2'

Since a continuation of this situation is likely to threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, Greece has the honour to bring the matter before the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

* * *
On 1 November 1973, a law was published in the Turkish official gazette granting the Turkish State corporation TPAO the right to prospect for oil in 26 areas of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea, situated at the mouth of the Evros in the north and extending to the west of the Greek islands of Chios and Psara.

In a note dated 7 February 1974, Greece took the position that the international status of the continental shelf was governed by the 1958 Geneva Convention^a and that it was therefore impossible to recognize the validity of the unilateral Turkish actions referred to above, which constitute a violation of Greece's sovereign rights on the continental shelf of its islands.

In its note of 27 February 1974, Turkey put forward various political, economic and geophysical arguments in support of the contention that the Greek islands had no continental shelf of their own.

On 28 March 1974, Turkey launched a series of acts of intimidation directed against Greece. These included the violation of Greek air space, the organization of anti-Greek demonstrations in Istanbul, and the dispatch of the Turkish hydrographic vessel *Candarli*, accompanied by 32 Turkish warships, to conduct magnetometric research in the north-eastern and central part of the Aegean Sea, i.e. along the western boundary of the concessions which had been granted, as published in the Turkish official gazette of 1 November 1973.

On 24 May 1974, Greece informed Turkey that it was not opposed to holding a discussion of the problem, with a view to delimiting the continental shelf between the two countries on the basis of the positive international law in force, as codified by the 1958 Geneva Convention.

Although this Greek proposal was welcomed by Turkey as a positive step, that country, on 18 July 1974, granted the Turkish corporation TPAO additional prospecting licenses on the continental shelf to the west of the line defined on 1 November 1973 and in the southern Aegean Sea, i.e. to the west of the Greek Dodecanese Islands up to the vicinity of the Greek island of Rhodes.

On 22 August 1974, Greece protested against these further unilateral measures, which are contrary to international law and constitute a violation of Greece's sovereign rights on its continental shelf. It denounced their obviously unlawful nature.

On 27 January 1975, Greece proposed to Turkey that the dispute between them be submitted to the International Court of Justice and that a *compromis* to that effect should be drawn up. The Turkish Government accepted this proposal in principle in its note of 6 February [see appendix II]. Consequently, a first meeting between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries was held at Rome from 17 to 19 May to draw up the *compromis*. It was followed by a second meeting, this time of the Prime Ministers, at Brussels on 31 May. The communiqué issued following this last meeting reads as follows:

^a See note 10.

"In the course of their meeting, the two Prime Ministers had occasion to consider the problems which had led to the present situation in relations between their countries.

"They decided that these problems should be solved peacefully by negotiations and, in the case of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea, by the International Court of Justice at The Hague."

Following this meeting, several communications were exchanged between the two Governments, with a view to the holding of a meeting of experts to draw up the *compromis* by which the dispute would be referred to the International Court of Justice. The notes exchanged on 30 September, 18 November and 19 December 1975 showed that there was a fundamental disagreement between the two countries arising from an irreconcilable conflict between the two States concerning the applicable principles and rules of public international law and hence from the lack of a delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea. The texts of these notes are attached hereto [see appendix III].

Following this exchange of notes, a meeting of experts was finally arranged with a view to the drafting of the *compromis*. It was agreed that if the discussions between the experts made it possible to reduce the number of points on which there was disagreement, only those points remaining in dispute would be submitted for decision by the Court.

This meeting took place at Berne from 31 January to 2 February 1976 without producing any results.

A new meeting of experts was held at Berne on 19 and 20 June 1976, during which the two sides formulated certain proposals. The two Governments reserved the right to study the situation and to reach agreement, as appropriate, on a new meeting of experts.

Yet even as this hope, however slight, of reaching agreement on a *compromis* was emerging, since it was at all events intended that the negotiations should be continued, the Turkish Government dispatched to the Aegean Sea a specially equipped vessel which was to conduct seismic research, in other words, to carry out exploration within the meaning of article 2 of the Geneva Convention on the continental shelf belonging to Greece under international law. It did so, despite the efforts of the Greek Government to dissuade the Turkish Government from taking this perilous course.

While the Greek-Turkish dispute concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries is of a legal nature, it has at the same time extremely serious implications, owing to Turkish claims which cannot be justified from the standpoint of international legality.

The fact is that the Turkish side, invoking geological, geographical and geopolitical criteria, considers that the Greek islands of Lemnos, Ayios Evstratios, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Rhodes, etc., are "protuberances"—to use the Turkish expression—of the continental shelf of Anatolia and for that reason do not have their own continental shelf.

In this context the dispatch of the Turkish vessel *Sismik-I* and the seismic tests carried out by it pose a very special danger. Constituting as they do a violation of the sovereign rights of Greece, they increase tension between the two countries. Considering the already very serious Greek-Turkish dispute, the Turkish naval and air manoeuvres preceding or accompanying the movements of the vessel *Sismik-I*, the presence and concentration of Turkish naval and air units "covering" the activities of that vessel, the precautions inevitably taken by the Greek Government, and Turkey's insistence on continuing the tests, as the Turkish Government has officially announced, and on maintaining a stance which clearly has the aspect of a provocation are creating a situation of confrontation the prolongation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Because this dangerous situation threatens peace in the eastern Mediterranean region, the Greek Government considers that it has the duty to bring the matter to the attention of the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, under the relevant provisions of the Charter.

Appendix I

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 AUGUST 1976 FROM THE EMBASSY OF GREECE AT ANKARA TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

The Embassy of Greece presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, on the instructions of its Government, has the honour to draw to its attention the following.

The Greek Government had reason to hope that, while the negotiations with the Turkish Government on the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea were continuing, the Turkish Government would not take any measure or undertake any action which might jeopardize the success of those negotiations.

Yet on 14 March 1976, the Turkish Energy Minister, Mr. Kilic, stated publicly that a vessel specially equipped for the exploration of the continental shelf was to operate, on the instructions—or in any case with the authorization—of the Turkish Government, in areas which, as the Turkish Government could not fail to know, are considered by the Greek Government to be part of the Greek continental shelf by virtue of the norms of international law.

The Greek Government has not failed to convey its concern about this matter to the Turkish Government in a request for clarification of the latter's intentions made orally by the Greek Ambassador, Mr. Dimitri Cosmadopoulos, to H.E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey on 17 March 1976. This request was followed by a memorandum to the same effect, transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Greek Embassy at Ankara on 24 March 1976. There has been no satisfactory response to either of these initiatives.

In these circumstances, at the meeting of experts on the continental shelf, held at Berne on 19 and 20 June 1976, the Greek negotiator drew the attention of the Turkish delegation in plenary meeting and of its head in a private conversation to the importance attached by Greece to the need for each of the two States to refrain from any measure or action which might aggravate the situation in the Aegean Sea or prejudice the final rights of the parties. The conduct of seismic research by the Turkish vessel *MTA Sismik-I*, without the consent of the Greek Government, in areas which that Government considered to be part of the Greek continental shelf, was specifically mentioned, in private conversation with the head of the Turkish delegation, as constituting, in the opinion of the Greek Government, a circumstance prejudicial to its rights and a particularly aggravating factor in the situation in the Aegean Sea.

Still more recently, in two conversations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, held on 21 and 23 July 1976, the Greek Ambassador at Ankara reiterated in the most explicit manner the concern felt by the Greek Government regarding the prejudice to its rights which would be caused by any exploration, without its consent, of the continental shelf under Greece's jurisdiction. He also stressed the unfavourable consequences which such action might have for relations between the two countries and, in general, for the situation in the Aegean Sea.

Following these talks, the Greek Government, wishing to forestall these undesirable consequences, examined certain oral assurances given to the Greek Ambassador by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey. The Ambassador was assured that the research by the vessel *MTA Sismik-I* would be purely scientific and that, in any case, it would not encroach upon the sovereign rights of Greece on its continental shelf. The Greek Government had suggested that the itinerary of the *MTA Sismik-I* should be transmitted to it in advance, in order to avoid subsequent undesirable misunderstandings, and that the results of that purely scientific research should be published. Yet, even before studying the views of the Greek Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, who had not found time first to receive the Greek Ambassador, made a statement over Turkish radio and television which, by its contents, put an end to those deliberations.

From 7.45 p.m. on 6 August to 12.30 a.m. on 7 August 1976, the Turkish vessel MTA *Sismik-1* was observed conducting a seismic exploration of the continental shelf under Greek jurisdiction, in particular in the area delimited by the following co-ordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
39° 26.5' North	25° 50.5' East
39° 25'	25° 48'
39° 22'	25° 45'
39° 23'	25° 44'
39° 26'	25° 45'
39° 28'	25° 44'
39° 30'	25° 43'

On 7 August, the Greek Government protested to the Turkish Government against the activities of the Turkish vessel, which were contrary to international law, and requested that all necessary steps be taken to avoid a repetition of such activities in the future.

In a note verbale dated 8 August [see S/12172, annex I], the Turkish Government rejected that protest, using arguments which the Greek Government cannot accept. In particular, the argument that the continental shelf has not yet been delimited certainly does not justify activities which create tension and make the settlement of the dispute more difficult. Moreover, since the Turkish Government has chosen to dispute the Greek position, it should, instead of taking practical action, have referred the matter to an established international organ so that the latter could have ruled on the justice of its claims. For it is a fundamental tenet of law that the claimant has a responsibility to prove his claim. If, however, he takes practical action, he is embarking on a policy of arbitrary behaviour.

Despite the foregoing, the Turkish vessel continued its illegal exploration of the Greek continental shelf without interruption from 11.20 a.m. on 7 August to 1.30 p.m. on 8 August. The exploration was resumed at 3 p.m. on 8 August and continued until 6 p.m. The area explored is delimited by the following co-ordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
39° 25' North	25° 54' East
39° 22.5'	25° 47.2'
39° 20'	25° 40'
39° 20.7'	25° 37'
39° 25.8'	25° 32.6'
39° 34'	25° 25.2'
39° 40'	25° 23.5'
39° 40'	25° 27.2'
39° 30.7'	25° 33.5'
39° 22.2'	25° 38.7'
39° 22.5'	25° 41.3'
39° 34.5'	25° 36'
39° 43.5'	25° 28.5'
39° 42'	25° 32.2'
39° 29.6'	25° 43.5'
39° 24.9'	25° 48'
39° 27.4'	25° 48.2'

At times, the vessel was escorted by maritime patrol helicopters and aircraft or by a minesweeper of the Turkish armed forces, which makes the circumstances of the violation of the sovereign rights of Greece particularly aggravating.

In the light of the aforementioned circumstances, the Greek Government solemnly registers a strong protest against such activities undertaken without its consent and in violation of the rules of international law and requests the Turkish Government to put a stop to such illegal activities and to refrain from any provocative action in the future. It goes without saying that such activities cannot have the effect of modifying Greece's rights on the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea under its jurisdiction, which the Greek Government declares it reserves to itself fully. It also reserves the right to draw from the Turkish Government's action any necessary practical or legal consequences.

A. NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 JANUARY 1975 FROM THE EMBASSY OF GREECE AT ANKARA TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

The Greek Embassy present its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to the exchange of notes regarding the continental shelf in the Aegean, has the honour to advise the Ministry as follows.

The Greek Embassy wishes to remind the Ministry that, by note No. 6243.11/44/AS 812 of 24 May 1974, the Greek Government had declared that, while reserving its position, it was not opposed to a delimitation on the continental shelf between the two countries, based on the provisions of present day positive international law as codified by the Convention on the Continental Shelf, signed at Geneva in 1958.

The Turkish Government stated in response that it was willing to discuss the matter in the framework of the rules of international law.

However, the Turkish Government's position, according to which "the Greek islands sited near the Turkish coast have no continental shelf of their own"—a position reiterated on 16 September 1974—raises considerable doubts as to the inclusion of all the provisions of said Convention on the Continental Shelf in their concept of the "rules of international law".

In view of the foregoing, and taking into additional consideration the most recent authoritative clarifications given to the Greek Ambassador in Ankara to the effect that the Turkish Government is animated by a spirit of conciliation, the Greek Government proposes that the differences over the applicable law as well as over the substance of the matter be referred to the International Court of Justice. Indeed, the Greek Government, without prejudice to its right to initiate Court proceedings unilaterally, would see considerable advantage in reaching jointly with the Turkish Government a special agreement under which reference to the Court might be made, as befits two neighbouring countries and fellow-Members of the United Nations Organization.

The Greek Embassy would be most obliged to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs if it could advise it in due time of the Turkish Government's views on this proposal.

B. NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1975 FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY TO THE GREEK EMBASSY AT ANKARA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Greece and, with reference to its note of 27 January 1975, regarding the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea, has the honour to set forth below the view of the Turkish Government for transmission to the attention of the Greek Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomes the spirit of conciliation of Greece regarding its proposal to settle the dispute on the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf through peaceful means.

It is the considered view of the Turkish Government that various vital questions concerning the Aegean Sea are still outstanding between Greece and Turkey and should be resolved through peaceful means. As Turkey and Greece are compelled to be friendly and co-operative by virtue of geography and mutual interests, there seems to be no other alternative but to settle their disputes through negotiation.

Animated with this spirit and in view of the special geographic structure of the Aegean Sea, wherein both countries are confronted with issues yet to be settled, such as the breadth of the territorial seas in the Aegean and the use of its air space, the Turkish Government hopes that the Government of Greece will agree with priority to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the question of the Aegean continental shelf with a view to arriving at a mutually acceptable and satisfactory solution.

Indeed, Turkey had proposed on various occasions the initiation of negotiations between the two countries, with the aim of solving the differences on the Aegean continental shelf peacefully, in a just and equitable manner. It should be noted

with regret that these Turkish proposals were not accepted by Greece and negotiations were thus prevented. There is no doubt that meaningful negotiations constitute a basic method for the settlement of international disputes. In view of the fact that such negotiations have not yet taken place, the issues relating to the disputes have neither been fully identified nor elucidated.

However, in principle, the Turkish Government considers favourably the Greek Government's proposal to refer the dispute over the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf jointly to the International Court of Justice. To this effect, and to elaborate the terms under which the matter shall be referred to the said Court, Turkey proposes that high-level talks be initiated between the two Governments. The Turkish Government is of the opinion that the political nature and vital importance of the matter necessitates that these talks be held at ministerial level.

Appendix III

A. NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975 FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY TO THE EMBASSY OF GREECE AT ANKARA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Greece and, in view of the recent difficulties encountered in realizing the long-expected meeting of Turkish and Greek experts to examine the question of the Aegean continental shelf, has the honour to bring the following to its attention.

The Turkish Government has proposed on many occasions that the dispute over the Aegean continental shelf be resolved through negotiations between the two countries, as this has always been the policy of the Turkish Government. It considers that unilateral actions in this field will only create new problems rather than solving existing ones.

In accordance with this general policy, this Ministry, in its note of 6 February 1975, while proposing that the questions between Turkey and Greece relating to the Aegean continental shelf be solved through bilateral negotiations, at the same time indicated that Turkey did not object to the Greek proposal to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice, provided that this could be done with the explicit consent of both parties.

In conformity with the proposal contained in the said note, a meeting between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministers was arranged from 17 to 19 May 1975 at Rome, to prepare the ground for negotiations at experts level. Turkey put forth in Rome that it would not be in the interest of the two countries to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice without first attempting meaningful negotiations, while Greece argued that the dispute should be taken directly to the Court.

The Turkish Foreign Minister emphasized that the peculiarities of the Aegean Sea created complex problems. Some aspects of the continental shelf concept are yet to be established. For this reason, the principles to be applied can best be determined between the countries concerned. The Turkish Foreign Minister finally suggested at Rome that responsibility of joint exploration and exploitation of the resources of the Aegean continental shelf could also be envisaged between Turkey and Greece.

The Turkish Minister also suggested that negotiations for the delimitation of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea take place parallel with the preparation of a draft special agreement, acceptable to both parties. This formula was finally accepted by Greece and further confirmed at the meeting which took place at Brussels on 31 May 1975 between the Prime Ministers of the two countries. At Brussels it was also decided that the two parties would initiate bilateral negotiations concerning all their problems. Furthermore, it was also agreed upon that those issues relating to the Aegean continental shelf areas which could not be resolved by negotiations would be jointly submitted to the Court.

The above-mentioned understanding between the two parties emanated then from their common desire to resolve their dispute by way of mutual agreement, which would reconcile their respective views and positions.

However, the Greek Government, contrary to this understanding, recently attempted to reassert its previous point of view by insisting that expert level discussions, envisaged to be held in Paris between 25 and 27 September 1975, should be limited directly and exclusively to the drafting of a special agreement. This position of the Government of Greece prevented the realization of the said meeting. In the opinion of the Turkish Government, the Paris meeting which did not take place is a lost opportunity. At this meeting, a detailed examination of all issues related to the continental shelf of the Aegean could have been embarked upon, while at the same time the joint drafting of the special agreement could have been initiated.

The Turkish Government also considers that the recent position taken by the Greek Government in this respect is not in line with the spirit of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, concerning the delimitation of marine areas, a negotiated settlement is a specific obligation for the parties involved.

The Turkish Government reiterates once more its point of view that the best method of solving these differences is bilateral negotiation: a just and fair agreement based on equitable principles. Therefore, in accordance with this principle and in a spirit of goodwill and conciliation, the Turkish Government calls upon the Greek Government to enter into meaningful negotiations as soon as possible.

B. NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1975 FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY TO THE EMBASSY OF GREECE AT ANKARA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Greece and, with reference to the note No. 6243.15/190/AS 3780 dated 2 October 1975, which was delivered in Athens to the Turkish Chargé d'affaires, has the honour to bring the following to the attention of the Greek Government.

The Aegean Sea, the coasts of which are shared by Turkey and Greece, is an area that has equal importance for each of them. Both countries have vital, strategic, economic and political interests in the area. Throughout history, the Aegean and its resources have been freely and equally shared and used by the peoples of the Anatolian and the Greek peninsulas.

The present differences have arisen because the continental shelf of the Aegean has yet to be delimited. Since the emergence of the situation, the Turkish Government, in its official communications, contacts and on all informal occasions, has consistently pointed out that, due to the extremely complex problems involved in drawing a boundary line and to the particularities of the region and its immense importance for the two countries, the delimitation of the area can only be realized jointly if an equitable solution, acceptable to both sides, is found.

The Government of Turkey, which has always aspired to the settlement of its disputes by making use of all peaceful means, was pleased to see that, during the Rome meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries in May 1975, the Greek side agreed to seek a negotiated settlement of the differences, bearing also in mind the Turkish proposal for joint exploration and exploitation of resources, and to try to prepare, if necessary, a draft special agreement for the joint reference to the International Court of Justice of those aspects of the situation which they might agree were the points of genuine disagreement between the two sides.

The Brussels meeting of 31 May 1975 gave the Prime Ministers of Turkey and Greece a chance to reiterate the decision of their Foreign Ministers and to express their desire to solve peacefully through negotiation all the problems that exist between their two countries.

In view of the foregoing, the Government of Turkey does not share the Greek side's interpretation that the parties have already agreed to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice without prior negotiations. For this very reason, numerous partial quotations from previous Turkish communications contained in the Greek note of 2 October 1975 do not reflect their full context as well as that of the statement made by the former Turkish Prime Minister and the understanding reached between the two countries at the Rome and Brussels meetings.

The Turkish Government finds it essential to reiterate once more its view that the questions between Turkey and Greece relating to the Aegean continental shelf should be solved through bilateral negotiation and that such negotiations are regarded as specific obligations of States by international law and practice as well as by the rulings of the International Court of Justice. With regard to this specific obligation the Court, in its decision on the North Sea continental shelf case, clearly states: "the parties are under an obligation to enter into negotiations with a view to arriving at an agreement and not merely to go through a formal process of negotiation" and "they are under an obligation so to conduct themselves that the negotiations are meaningful, which will not be the case when either of them insists upon its own position without contemplating any modification of it".^b

As the Government of Greece must be aware, nearly all States throughout the world at present involved in the delimitation of continental shelf areas are trying to solve their problems by bilateral or multilateral negotiations. In this context, the Government of Turkey would like to remind the Government of Greece that on various occasions, as well as during the meetings held at Rome, the Turkish side has emphasized that the mere exchange of notes cannot be construed as bilateral negotiations with a view to arriving at an agreement. In fact, only bilateral negotiations could render it possible for the parties to accommodate their differences in order to reach an equitable and acceptable solution. The negotiations already undertaken by Turkey and Greece on the question of the Aegean air space, in accordance with the agreement reached between the two Foreign Ministers at Rome, constitute a good example in this respect.

In spite of the willingness of Turkey to negotiate, the two countries have so far not been able to enter into negotiations as required by international law.

The Government of Turkey, therefore, invites the Government of Greece to a meeting to be held as soon as possible with the aim of conducting meaningful negotiations for exploring thoroughly and earnestly all possibilities of an agreed equitable settlement taking into account the interests of both countries, as well as for considering joint submission of unresolved but well-defined legal issues, if necessary, to the International Court of Justice.

C. NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 DECEMBER 1975 FROM THE EMBASSY OF GREECE AT ANKARA TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY

The Embassy of Greece presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to its note dated 18 November 1975, has the honour to inform the Ministry as follows.

^b See *North Sea Continental Shelf, Judgement, I.C.J. Reports 1969, p. 47.*

The dispute between Greece and Turkey concerns the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea. It arises from the absence of delimitation of that shelf. The Turkish note of 18 November 1975 expressly recognizes this, and the Greek Government is in agreement on this fundamental point.

Its purpose is thus limited and precise and in no way concerns the vital strategic or political interests of the two countries; those are not the points at issue.

The notes exchanged between the two Governments have revealed that these Governments are in disagreement concerning the principles of international law applicable to the delimitation of the continental shelf and the implementation of those principles in the specific case of the Aegean Sea. Consequently, the Greek Government proposed on 27 January 1975 that the dispute be submitted to the International Court of Justice, and the Turkish Government accepted that proposal in principle.

That agreement, which was reaffirmed on the occasion of the Rome and Brussels meetings, constitutes in itself an admission that the positions of the two Governments with regard both to the principles of the conventional and customary international law and to their application have shown themselves to be irreconcilable. Nothing that would change the situation has occurred since those meetings. On the contrary, the Turkish note of 30 September 1975 recognizes that a fundamental disagreement continues to exist, since it confirms that, on the occasion of the Rome meeting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey disputed the very existence of principles laid down for the definition of the concept of the continental shelf and the delimitation thereof.

Greece fully meets its international obligations in proposing that a recognized and irreconcilable dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice. In this regard, the reference in the Turkish note to the decision of the Court on the North Sea continental shelf case is not relevant in the present case, for the Court did not invite the parties to negotiate for purposes of waiving the principles of international law relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf.

However, since negotiations are in any event necessary for the drafting of the instrument for bringing the matter before the International Court of Justice, the Greek Government takes it to be understood that if, in the course of these negotiations, proposals should be made for eliminating the points of disagreement between two Governments in regard to the delimitation of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea, those proposals would be given appropriate consideration.

If the Turkish Government is in agreement with the foregoing, the Greek Government would propose that a meeting for this purpose be held during the month of January 1976.

DOCUMENT S/12174

Letter dated 12 August 1976 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[12 August 1976]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to convey to you a brief summary of the recent developments that have taken place in East Timor:

1. On 7 June 1976 a delegation of the representatives of the people of East Timor, led by Mr. Arnaldo dos Reis Araujo, Chief Executive of the Provisional Government of East Timor, formally presented a petition requesting integration to President Suharto of Indonesia.

2. On 24 June, a fact-finding mission was dispatched by the Indonesian Government to ascertain the wishes of the people of the Territory; at the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, foreign diplomats and the press were also present during the visit of the mission.

3. On 15 July, after considering the petition of the People's Assembly, which reflected the genuine wishes of the people of East Timor, and acting on the report of the fact-finding mission, the Indonesian Parliament

approved a bill concerning the integration of East Timor with Indonesia.

4. On 17 July, the legislative act concerning the integration of East Timor was signed into law and formally promulgated by President Suharto, thus completing the process of integration.

5. On 27 July, in pursuance of an agreement concluded between the Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal and a delegation of the People of East Timor on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Red Cross

transferred 23 Portuguese military personnel and 136 Portuguese refugees from East Timor, with their belongings, to the aforementioned Special Representative [see S/12171].

I request you, Sir, to have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) August MARPAUNG
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Indonesia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12175

Letter dated 13 August 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 August 1976]

I have the honour to bring to your attention a list giving examples of the harassment and intimidation actions by the vessels and aircraft, belonging to the Greek Navy and Air Force against the Turkish research vessel, *Sismik-I*.

I should also like to point out that *Sismik-I* is an unarmed civilian vessel carrying out research.

It is therefore obvious that the irresponsible Greek provocations are totally groundless and devoid of any justification.

I should be grateful if the said list could be published as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Date and time of the incident	Incident	Geographic position of <i>Sismik-I</i>
29 July, 1610 hours (LMT)	True bearing 290°. Distance 5 nautical miles. A Greek escort.	40° 23' N 25° 58' E
29 July, 1800 hours (LMT)	On the high sea, 5 N.M. Westward of <i>Sismik-I</i> , a Greek patrol boat.	40° 30' N 25° 55' E
29 July, 1902 hours (LMT)	A Greek warship near-by. The position: true bearing 240°, distance: 2.7 N.M.	40° 25' N 25° 57' E
30 July, 0403 hours (LMT)	A Greek warship near-by. The position: true bearing 300°, distance: 7 N.M.	40° 24' N 25° 58' E
30 July, 0940 hours (LMT)	Greek escort <i>Pezepoulos</i> (P-70) is 3 N.M. away from <i>Sismik-I</i> .	40° 34' N 25° 54' E
30 July, 1500 hours (LMT)	Greek warships <i>Leon</i> (D-45) and <i>Pezepoulos</i> (P-70) respectively 4 and 8 N.M. away.	40° 25' N 25° 50' E
30 July, 1825 hours (LMT)	A Greek warship, true bearing 325°, distance 16.5 N.M.	40° 20' N 26° 00' E
31 July, 1230 hours (LMT)	Greek auxiliary ship (A-432) located near <i>Sismik-I</i> .	40° 24' N 25° 59' E
1 August, 1130 hours (LMT)	Greek patrol aircraft flying above <i>Sismik-I</i> .	40° 15' N 25° 28' E
6 August, 1955 hours (LMT)	Greek auxiliary ship (A-478) manoeuvring 0.5 N.M. ahead of <i>Sismik-I</i> trying to disturb her course.	39° 26' N 25° 46' E
7 August, 1459 hours (LMT)	A Greek patrol aircraft (068) flying over <i>Sismik-I</i> films her actions.	39° 20' N 24° 38' E
7 August, 1952 hours (LMT)	<i>Pezepoulos</i> (P-70) and auxiliary ship (A-478) following <i>Sismik-I</i> from a distance of 2 N.M.	39° 34' N 25° 45' E
7 August, 2050 hours (LMT)	<i>Pezepoulos</i> (P-70) is at 1000 yards distance	39° 34' N 25° 45' E
7 August, 2050 hours (LMT)	<i>Pezepoulos</i> (P-70) sends the following message by signal light: "We are observing your seismic research on our continental shelf. Stop your activities immediately."	39° 47' N 25° 31' E

Date and time of the incident	Incident	Geographic position of Sismik-I
8 August, 1900 hours (LMT)	<i>Pezeponlos</i> (P-70) sends a message inquiring about the activities of <i>Sismik-I</i> and requests termination of research.	39° 34' N 25° 41' E
10 August, 1055 hours (LMT)	The Turkish patrol aircraft reported the following Greek warships near <i>Sismik-I</i> : <i>Pezeponlos</i> (P-70), <i>Vegas</i> (A-478), <i>Gigas</i> (A-432).	39° 38' N 25° 38' E
11 August, 1442 hours (LMT)	<i>Vegas</i> (A-478). True bearing 230°, distance 4 N.M.	39° 03' N 25° 41' E

DOCUMENT S/12176

Letter dated 13 August 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[13 August 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring once again to your attention the flagrant violations of Greece of her solemn treaty obligations in the Aegean.

The security of the Anatolian Peninsula is much dependent on a great number of islands encircling it in the Aegean with very close geographic proximity. This question of security has become of vital importance particularly, when, for the first time in history, some 50 years ago, the sovereignty over the Anatolian Peninsula and over the islands was conferred to two different States. Even a cursory glance at the Aegean map will suffice to illustrate the significance the eastern Aegean islands bear on the security of the Anatolian coast lying within a few miles. To mention but a few examples, the island of Samos is 3 miles, Lesbos 10 miles, Chios 9 miles, Cos 3 miles, Simi 5 miles and Meis only 1 mile away from the Anatolian coast.

This peculiar geographic configuration necessitated the reconciliation of the sovereignty over the islands with the security imperatives of the Anatolian Peninsula.

It was due to this paramount consideration that the Treaty of Peace signed at Lausanne on 24 July 1923¹¹ and the Treaty of Peace with Italy, signed at Paris on 10 February 1947¹² stipulated the demilitarization of the eastern Aegean islands.

Article 13 of the Lausanne Peace Treaty, signed by the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Romania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Turkey reads as follows:

"With a view to ensuring the maintenance of peace, the Greek Government undertakes to observe the following restrictions in the islands of Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria:

"(1) No naval base and no fortification will be established in the said islands.

"(2) Greek military aircraft will be forbidden to fly over the territory of the Anatolian coast. Reciprocally, the Turkish Government will forbid their military aircraft to fly over the said islands.

"(3) The Greek military forces in the said islands will be limited to the normal contingent called up for military service, which can be trained on the

spot, as well as to a force of gendarmerie and police in proportion to the force of gendarmerie and police existing in the whole of the Greek territory."

Article 14 of the Treaty of Peace signed between Italy and the aligned Governments, which, *inter alia*, conferred the sovereignty of the Dodecanese islands to Greece on the specific condition that they kept demilitarized, reads as follows:

"1. Italy hereby cedes to Greece in full sovereignty the Dodecanese Islands indicated hereafter, namely, Stampalia (Astropalia), Rhodes (Rhodos), Calki (Kharki), Scarpanto, Casos (Casso), Piscopis (Tilos), Misiros (Nisyros), Calimnos (Kalymnos), Leros, Patmos, Lipsos (Lipso), Simi (Symi), Cos (Kos) and Castellorizo, as well as the adjacent islets.

"2. These islands shall be and shall remain demilitarised.

"3. The procedure and the technical conditions governing the transfer of these islands to Greece will be determined by agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Greece and arrangements shall be made for the withdrawal of foreign troops not later than 90 days from the coming into force of the present Treaty."

The Turkish Government is in possession of detailed information regarding the militarization of the islands mentioned in the Lausanne and Paris Peace Treaties. It would suffice here to state as an example a few notes about the militarization of Rhodes: around 15,000 troops (two reinforced infantry regiments and auxiliary contingents); fortified heavily by missiles, anti-aircraft guns, heavy artillery and others.

The unlawful and arbitrary actions of Greece constitute a serious threat to the security of Turkey in particular and, by increasing the tension, to the peace and security in the region in general. The Government of Turkey hopes that the Security Council will duly take these flagrant violations of Greece into consideration and take necessary steps to ensure the compliance of Greece with her international obligations.

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

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

¹¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XXVIII, p. 11.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 49, p. 3.

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Seychelles for admission to membership in the United Nations

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]
[16 August 1976]

1. At the 1951st meeting on 16 August 1976, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Seychelles [S/12164] for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 54th meeting, held the same day, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Seychelles and decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Seychelles for admission to the United Nations (S/12164),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Seychelles be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

DOCUMENT S/12179*

Letter dated 17 August 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 August 1976]

I have the honour to refer to a letter dated 3 August 1976 from the Turkish representative [S/12162], with an annex signed "Nail Atalay", who misrepresents himself as the "representative" of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" — a fictitious entity projected by Ankara for the obvious purpose of furthering its partitionist and annexationist aims against the Republic of Cyprus, and whose purported set-up was unanimously rejected by the United Nations membership and condemned by the Lima Declaration adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries.¹³

The author of the aforementioned letter, being in a difficult position to deny effectively the well documented facts contained in our letter of 15 July 1976 [S/12144], resorts to an impermissible personal attack against the Permanent Representative of the Republic and goes on to repeat the same false Turkish propaganda allegations, regarding which silencing answers have been given time and again from both the rostrums of the General Assembly on 29 October 1974 and 19 November 1975¹⁴ and the Security Council on 30 August 1974 [1795th meeting], as well as in our letter of 26 April 1976.¹⁵

Suffice it to mention that the obvious aim of this repetition of totally fallacious allegations is to divert

the attention of the international community from the real and burning issue, that is, the unprecedented, in a United Nations era, international crime of the invasion and occupation by the Turkish army of 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus, a sovereign non-aligned State Member of this Organization, and the unthinkable atrocities and other gross violations of international human rights committed by the Turkish military against the indigenous Cypriot people in the occupied area.

It is indeed a tragic irony that, while Ankara and its instrument, the extremist Turkish Cypriot leadership, spread hatred and division in the island through their words and deeds, the Turkish representative speaks in his letter of "the interest of Cyprus as a whole". Yet, only recently Mr. Denktaş stated, on 14 August 1976, that "Cyprus is Turkish"; and the Turkish Cypriot daily *Halkın Sesi* wrote, on 15 August 1976, that "the hatred of the Turkish youth will never be extinguished until the last Greek Cypriot is eliminated from this island".

Is it not true that, following the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, the indigenous Greek Cypriot population of the invaded area were forcibly expelled from their ancestral homes and lands by the invading forces and rendered destitute refugees in their own country on the plain ground of their racial and ethnic origin? Is this a "completely distorted picture of the real situation" as the letter of the Turkish representative alleges?

And is it not also a fact that the expelled Greek Cypriots are being replaced by the massive transporta-

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/178-S/12179.

¹³ See A/10217 dated 5 September 1975, annex, paras. 64-66

¹⁴ See notes 7 and 8.

¹⁵ E/5813.

tion of thousands of mainland Turks in a systematic colonizing process with the sinister aim of changing by force the age-long demographic character of Cyprus?

And can it be denied that the Greek Cypriot inhabitants remaining in the north are being uprooted at an unabated and recently intensified pace through cruel tactics of oppression, harassment and brute force?

Such inhuman acts are being described by the Turkish leadership as "voluntary departures". But, as the Foreign Minister of Cyprus put it only recently, during the Security Council debate on Cyprus: "Who would wish to abandon his ancestral home and the fruits of long labour without serious reasons connected with his very existence? Who would ever decide freely to abandon his land and property in order to go and live under subhuman conditions in a refugee camp?" [1925th meeting].

Let it be added here that, as numerous incidents indicate, the Turkish Cypriots are suffering equally from the oppressive conduct of the Turkish army of occupation and the daily reported criminal activities of the settlers imported from mainland Turkey.

And is it not a fact that Turkey contemptuously disregarded and blatantly violated each and every provision of the repeated United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, including the landmark General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), for which she herself voted?

And, moreover, can it be denied that Ankara has flagrantly violated every single commitment undertaken by the Turkish side in the intercommunal humanitarian agreement of 2 August, reached in the presence of the Secretary-General during the Vienna talks of August 1975 [S/11789, annex], after having fully cashed in on Turkey's share in the agreement?

The manifest duplicity in the above-mentioned letter from the Turkish representative of paying lip service to the intercommunal talks can deceive no one. Ankara has been using such process as a smoke-screen for the purpose of misleading world opinion as to its insidious efforts to consolidate, through such faits accomplis, its military stranglehold over the occupied area of Cyprus.

Ankara's record in the intercommunal negotiations, which, as is well known, she herself brought to a deadlock, eloquently speaks for itself.

This is the present situation in Cyprus. No organized propaganda can cover it up. And it should be a matter of grave concern, affecting in its implications the whole international community.

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

(Signed) Joseph J. STEPHANIDES
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12180

Letter dated 18 August 1976 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 August 1976]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement issued today at Windhoek by the Constitutional Committee of the South West African Constitutional Conference.

I should be glad if this letter and the enclosed text could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. W. STEWARD
For the Permanent Representative
of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of 18 August 1976 issued by the Constitutional Committee of the South West African Constitutional Conference

During the first meeting of the Constitutional Conference in September 1975, a declaration of intent was issued, in which certain principles were laid down and certain aims were established.

We hereby reaffirm this declaration of intent and reiterate our conviction that a real and permanent solution for our country's problems can be found along this course. During the recent past, a detailed study has been made of different aspects of the over-all situation. We are happy to be able to announce that agreement in principle has been reached in respect of the most important points. In particular, we wish to refer to the following:

1. Self-determination and independence

The Committee is in agreement that 31 December 1978 can, with reasonable certainty, be fixed as the date for independence for South West Africa. In the meantime, many matters will obviously have to be negotiated with South Africa: as, for example, Walvis Bay,^a South African Railways, water and electricity supply, monetary and financial matters, security etc.

As soon as a constitutional foundation has been agreed upon and the above negotiations completed, we envisage, in terms of such constitutional foundation, the creation of an interim Government to manage the transfer of functions and to establish a permanent Government on the basis of a constitution which will be finalized during the interim period.

2. Territorial integrity

The Committee reaffirms the interdependence of its various population groups and its firm desire to maintain South West Africa as a unity.

3. Form of government

As we do not wish to anticipate a final arrangement at this stage, it would be premature to furnish details concerning a form of government, but the Committee can already announce that it envisages a system of government in which, particularly in the central body, provision will be made for the adequate protection of minority groups.

^a The port and settlement of Walvis Bay on the west coast of the Territory, 434 square miles in extent, is a part of the Republic of South Africa, as are a number of islands off the coast of South West Africa.

4. Peaceful solution

We reject once again any attempt to solve our country's problems by violence and urgently appeal to all civilized nations to oppose, with all the strength at their disposal, any attempt to solve our problems by force.

5. Social and economic matters

We wish again to appeal to the South African Government and all other private or public bodies to execute the decisions of the Conference on these matters with all speed.

DOCUMENT S/12181

Letter dated 19 August 1976 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 August 1976]

On behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950, I have the honour to convey a report of the United Nations Command on an incident in the Joint Security Area of the Demilitarized Zone in Korea. It resulted in two United Nations Command personnel being beaten to death and the wounding of several other United Nations Command and Republic of Korea personnel by North Koreans.

On 18 August 1976, at approximately 1030 hours, a United Nations Command work crew arrived in the vicinity of a United Nations Command checkpoint in the Joint Security Area. (This is an area located astride the 4 kilometre-wide demilitarized zone established pursuant to the Korean Armistice Agreement for the use of all participants on an equal basis. It is the site of the Military Armistice Commission meetings.) The work party consisted of five Korean labourers, who were accompanied by three United Nations Command officers and a seven-man security force. Their purpose was to prune a tree which hindered observation between two United Nations Command check points. This was a routine maintenance task, of the sort frequently undertaken by both sides.

Shortly after the work began, two North Korean officers and approximately nine enlisted men drove up in a truck and got out. One of these officers began a discussion with the ranking United Nations Command officer, Captain Bonifas, and asked what he was doing. When the United Nations Command officer explained his intention, the North Korean officer indicated concurrence with the plan, which involved pruning but not removal of the tree. The work continued for 10 or 15 minutes and some of the North Korean personnel undertook to instruct the workers how the tree should be pruned.

At approximately 1050 hours, the North Korean officer told the United Nations Command officer to stop the work. There followed a discussion between the officers of the two sides during which the North Korean officer threatened the United Nations Command personnel. The Command officer, performing a peaceful mission and within his prerogatives, directed the Command personnel to continue working. At this point, the North Korean officer tried to direct the work force to stop working. The United Nations Command officer again indicated that the work would continue. The North Korean officer sent a guard to a nearby Korean People's Army guard post. Within a short period of time, additional Korean People's Army guards arrived both from within the Joint Security Area and from outside of the area until there were approximately

30 North Korean military personnel in the immediate area. As previously stated, the United Nations Command had 10 security personnel and five Korean labourers.

At this point one North Korean officer took off his watch, wrapped it in a handkerchief and placed it in his pocket. Another of the officers rolled up his sleeves. The United Nations Command senior officer was busy with the tree pruning detail and did not see this. Immediately thereafter, the North Korean officer approached the United Nations Command officer and, crying "kill", struck him, knocking him to the ground. Five other North Korean personnel attacked him while he was down, continuing to beat him with fists, feet and wooden clubs or axe handles. Other North Korean personnel (some of them also carrying axe handles and other similar objects which they used as clubs) simultaneously turned on the remaining United Nations Command personnel.

Some of the North Korean guards picked up the axes being used by the United Nations Command work party to prune the trees, and used them as weapons during the attack. These same personnel were seen beating the prostrate United Nations Command officer with the blunt head of the axes while he lay on the ground.

During the fight, which lasted about five or six minutes, the United Nations Command personnel, acting under their standing instructions, sought to break off contact and leave the area. They made no use of the firearms which they routinely carry. They picked up the body of Captain Bonifas and other injured personnel and withdrew. On assembling at another guard post they discovered that Lieutenant Barrett was missing. Returning to the scene of the incident they found him, unconscious, and removed him for medical treatment, but he was found to be dead en route to the hospital.

The two officers killed in this incident had suffered multiple skull fractures and stab wounds. A number of photographs were taken of the incident because, based on prior experience, the United Nations Command maintains a number of cameras pre-positioned throughout the Joint Security Area. These photographs show clearly the brutality of the attack and the fact that it was in no sense an act of self-defence by the North Korean personnel. The latter appeared, moreover, to have singled out for attack the two United States officers on the scene.

Immediately after learning of the attack, the United Nations Commander requested a meeting of the Mili-

tary Armistice Commission. After some delay, occasioned by North Korean efforts to deal with the issue at lower levels, this meeting was held on 19 August at 1600 hours.

This incident was the culmination of a long series of harassments and violence on the part of North Korean personnel in the Joint Security Area. In the past year, United Nations personnel (and vehicles) in the Joint Security Area have been obstructed, spat on and struck with fists and sticks. In January of this year, the United Nations Command unilaterally reduced by half the number of armed personnel in the Joint

Security Area, in an effort to reduce tension. The United Nations Command has repeatedly called for a concerted effort to reduce tension and eliminate points of dispute along the Military Demarcation Line. There has been no satisfactory response to these numerous proposals.

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

(Signed) W. Tapley BENNETT, JR.
Permanent Representative, a.i.
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12182

Letter dated 18 August 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 August 1976]

With reference to the letter of the representative of Greece, dated 11 August 1976 [S/12173], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

The Aegean continental shelf has not been delimited between Turkey and Greece. It is an accepted rule of international law that the continental shelf should be delimited by agreement between the coastal States.

Greece, in total disregard of this rule, started the exploration and exploitation of the Aegean Sea outside its territorial waters in the early 1960s without seeking any negotiations with Turkey, or asking its consent, and thus unilaterally put forward claims to the whole of the Aegean continental shelf.

In 1963, Greece granted exploration licences around Rhodes and Karpathos.

Particularly in 1969, Greek exploration and exploitation activities shifted to off-shore areas in the Northern and Eastern Aegean. Three foreign petroleum companies were granted exploration licences and exploration activities were carried out in the Northern Aegean and outside the territorial waters of Lemnos.

In 1970, Greece granted further licences around Chios, Lesbos, Lemnos and Samothrace as a result of which all the areas in the Northern Aegean outside the Turkish territorial waters were covered by Greek licences. The same year Greece started drilling at various places on the Aegean continental shelf.

Until April 1976, Greece drilled 10 petroleum wells in the Aegean. Of these, Tasos-I and Limnos-I wells are located outside Greek territorial waters.

In the absence of a negotiated agreement on delimitation, it was only natural for Turkey to start to grant licences in 1973 to the Turkish Oil Company, TPAO, which resulted in Greek protests. Turkey started its research activities on the natural prolongation of the Anatolian peninsula in 1974, 11 years later than Greece. This picture clearly demonstrates that Greece, after completing its own research and exploration activities in the Aegean, intends to impose a unilateral

ban on Turkey to prevent her from conducting similar activities and thereby confront Turkey with a fait accompli.

It was paradoxical that Greece, which acted in gross violation of the rules of international law, in an effort to justify its actions, started invoking legal arguments, without attempting to hide its intentions of possessing the whole Aegean continental shelf.

Turkey, in its note of 27 February 1974, offered Greece to seek an agreed solution in conformity with the rules of international law. However, the negotiations, in spite of Turkey's persistent calls, could not start until January 1976 due to Greece's negative attitude.

In the meetings held in Berne, Turkey, unlike Greece, adopted a pragmatic and constructive approach with a view of facilitating a settlement, and put forward concrete proposals such as drawing a joint map of the Aegean continental shelf and a joint definition of the Aegean Sea which could serve as common starting points. All these proposals were rejected by Greece. Turkey, in an attempt to make the Aegean a sea of co-operation between the two countries, has even proposed a joint exploitation of the resources of the Aegean Sea and the sea-bed. This proposal also did not receive a favourable response from Greece.

Instead, Greece, using the pretext of the research activities of *Sismik-I*, damaged the possibility of finding an agreed solution to the question by initiating a propaganda war in the international fora.

It is explicit from the information above that the Aegean continental shelf question stems from the Greek reluctance to share equitably a continental shelf between two coastal States in the Aegean Sea.

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

(Signed) İltis TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12183*

Application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General

[Original: French]
[20 August 1976]

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 10 August 1976 from the Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and on behalf of the Government of the Socialist

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/180-S/12183.

Republic of Viet Nam, I have the honour to submit the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations, with all the rights, privileges and duties which that entails.

I declare that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and that it solemnly undertakes to carry them out. /

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam would be grateful if you would transmit this application to the Security Council.

(Signed) PHAM VAN DONG
Prime Minister

Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

DOCUMENT S/12184

Letter dated 20 August 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 August 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our communication of 15 July 1976 [S/12145], I have the honour to bring to your attention and to that of the members of the Security Council, new documented cases of inhuman expulsions of indigenous Greek Cypriot inhabitants from the occupied area of the Republic in whose usurped homes and lands Ankara is, as is well known, systematically implanting thousands of mainland Turks, with the sinister aim of changing by force the demographic composition of the island.

Details of these despicable acts, which are in sheer violation of the Vienna humanitarian agreement of 2 August 1975 — signed in the presence of the Secretary-General — the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and every basic norm of international humanitarian law, are given in the attached annex A together with an illustrative photograph as annex B.¹⁶

It should be a matter of great concern that, in the absence of appropriate and effective remedial action, the insidious efforts of Turkey and its instruments in Cyprus have recently been highly intensified and such expulsions have now taken the form of a forced massive exodus. Ankara's abhorrent objective is the complete elimination of the Greek Cypriot population from the occupied area through practices of the worst form of racial discrimination against these unfortunate people,

¹⁶ Annex B is not reproduced here; it can be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

whose only "crime" is that they want to remain in their ancestral homes and lands.

It is to be hoped that you and the members of the Security Council will find it possible to undertake, as a matter of urgency, the warranted steps for the purpose of putting an end to these cruel and condemnable acts, which further aggravate an already extremely grave situation and tend to render nugatory any efforts for a just and durable solution of the Cyprus problem.

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

(Signed) Joseph J. STEPHANIDES
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX A

As of January 1976, the Turkish military prohibit, for obvious reasons, members of UNFICYP and other United Nations personnel from approaching and conversing with Greek Cypriot inhabitants in the occupied area.

Furthermore, the Turkish forces of occupation resort to yet another evidence of their inhumanity by coercing those expelled to pay an exorbitant "transfer fee" for their forced displacement.

Following is the list of Greek Cypriot inhabitants who were forcibly expelled from the occupied areas.

The list, comprising 608 names, is not reproduced here; it can be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

Letter dated 20 August 1976 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[23 August 1976]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement of 18 August 1976 of the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding the so-called proposals of South Africa on the future of Namibia [S/12180].

The Steering Committee of the United Nations Council for Namibia decided to request that this statement be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto DE ROSENZWEIG-DIAZ
Acting President
United Nations Council for Namibia

ANNEX

Statement of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the so-called proposals of South Africa on the future of Namibia

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learnt with profound concern and serious misgivings of the document which the Government of South Africa has addressed to the Secretary-General containing the views of the so-called Constitutional Committee of the South West African Constitutional Conference of representatives, who were hand-picked by the illegal South African administration in Windhoek. This document attempts to mislead the Namibian people and world public opinion regarding the future political status of Namibia.

2. The United Nations Council for Namibia recalls its earlier statement, issued on 29 August 1975,* with reference to the so-called Constitutional Conference in Namibia in which the South African-sponsored tribal elements and National Party supporters of *apartheid* intended to speak for the Namibian people, totally excluding the authentic representatives of those people, that is, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The United Nations Council for Namibia condemned, on that occasion, the so-called constitutional talks and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African administration and its military personnel from Namibia, in accordance with the often repeated decisions of the United Nations.

3. The United Nations Council for Namibia further recalls its statement of 13 May 1976 [see S/12079], by which it strongly condemned the death sentences passed by the illegal South African administration in Namibia on Namibian patriots. These actions were clearly intended to establish, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror, to impose upon the Namibian people a bogus constitutional solution aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation.

4. The United Nations Council for Namibia reaffirms in the strongest possible terms its condemnation of these persistent treacherous attempts to perpetuate South African colonial exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people. The continuous police violence and acts of intimidation by the security forces of the illegal administration bear witness to this misrepresentation.

5. The United Nations Council for Namibia reiterates its full support of the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of its liberation movement,

SWAPO, to achieve self-determination and national independence for Namibia. The legitimacy of the struggle has been solemnly proclaimed by resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In particular the General Assembly reaffirmed, in resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975, the inalienable and imprescriptible rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urged the United Nations Council for Namibia to take all necessary measures for the implementation of its mandate under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. By its resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, the Security Council recognized that the General Assembly had terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and had assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence. It termed the continuing presence of South Africa in Namibia as illegal and contrary to the principles of the Charter and previous decisions of the United Nations and detrimental to the interests of the population of the Territory and those of the international community. In the same resolution, the Security Council declared, in addition, that the actions of the Government of South Africa designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia through the establishment of homelands (bantustans) were contrary to the provisions of the Charter and called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory. In its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, the Security Council condemned once again the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa as well as the arbitrary application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia. It also demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the provisions of the resolution for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control and that South Africa undertake to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia.^b

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns the latest ill-advised stratagem of the South African administration in Windhoek as totally lacking in legitimacy, ambiguous and equivocal. The proposals of the so-called Constitutional Conference do not even approach any of the requirements for genuine self-determination and independence laid down by the United Nations. These proposals make no mention of the elimination of *apartheid* legislation. They merely seek to perpetuate the homelands (bantustan) policies with all their deleterious effects on the integrity and unity of the Namibian people. They are also silent about free elections under United Nations supervision and control. They totally ignore SWAPO, which has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations as the authentic representative of the Namibian people. There is no undertaking to release political prisoners or to allow the return of political exiles. The date suggested, that is, 31 December 1978, constitutes an unjustifiable prolongation of the illegal South African occupation. The reference to "unity" is couched in ambiguous terms without specifically recognizing the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State. The references to the rejection of any attempt to solve the problems of Namibia by force are, to say the least, paradoxical in the light of the institutionalized

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/181-S/12185.

^a A/AC.131/L.31 (transmitted to members of the Security Council under the symbol S/11834).

^b *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

brutality under the Repression of Terrorism Act and other rules and regulations, which give a free reign to the most blatant and ruthless violation of all principles of human rights and freedoms as proclaimed by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

7. The United Nations Council for Namibia is firmly convinced that South Africa has failed to comply with the terms of resolution 385 (1976) and therefore requests the members of the Security Council to consider appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter.

DOCUMENT S/12186*

Letter dated 23 August 1976 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 August 1976]

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to draw your attention to the criminal attack carried out on 11 August 1976 against passengers of an El Al Israel Airlines plane in the Istanbul International Airport. In this attack four passengers of various nationalities were killed and 21 were injured.

This criminal attack is the latest in a long series of indiscriminate Arab terrorist attacks against innocent civilians — including women and children — on international airlines and elsewhere.

The organization which calls itself The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and which is an integral part of the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization, has claimed credit for this act, maintaining that not only did its members carry out this attack but that they were also responsible for the hijacking of the Air France plane from Athens to Entebbe at the end of June 1976.

The guiding force behind these foul attacks is Libya. It bears responsibility together with the perpetrators for the criminal acts.

It has been proved beyond any shadow of a doubt that the two terrorists, who carried out the attack in Istanbul, reached their objective from Libya. According to the reports of the news agencies from Istanbul, the terrorists said that they had been armed and financed by the Libyan Government. It will be recalled that Libya served as the first refueling stop for the hijacked Air France plane en route to Entebbe.

The active participation of Libya and its President, Colonel Mu'ammarr Al-Qadafi in planning, supporting and co-operating with Arab terrorist movements and with international terrorist movements not only against Israel but also against other countries in North Africa, in the Middle East and throughout the world is by now common knowledge.

Indeed Colonel Qadafi prided himself on this fact in his address to the Conference of non-aligned countries in Colombo on 18 August 1976.

It is the official and systematic policy of the President of Libya to initiate and finance, from the considerable income available from oil sales, acts of assassination, subversion, conspiracy and sabotage in countries outside Libya. These acts are carried out in blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

It is worthy of note that even President Sadat of Egypt has confirmed Colonel Qadafi's involvement in

and responsibility for the hijacking of the Air France plane to Entebbe. In an interview to the Kawaiti newspaper *As-Siyasseh*, the President of Egypt declared that the hijacking of the French plane to Entebbe had been arranged at a meeting which took place between Qadafi and George Habash, the leader of the so-called Popular Front, and that Qadafi had "paid the money and smuggled the arms to Athens in Libyan diplomatic pouches, and that the Libyan Embassy later turned over the arms to the hijackers." (UPI Cairo, 14 August 1976.)

The list of crimes perpetrated by Qadafi in the six years of his rule over Libya is too long to be cited in full on this occasion. Suffice it to mention but a few examples of his collaboration with international Arab terrorist movements, specifically his involvement in attacks on international civilian air transport. All this while Libya is a signatory to The Hague Convention of 1970 and the Montreal Convention of 1971.

CASES OF HIJACKING AND ATTACKS ON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

8 September 1971

Hijacking of a Jordanian Alia plane by a Libyan terrorist. The terrorist was arrested and released after a few days.

29 October 1972

Hijacking of a German Lufthansa plane by two terrorists who demanded the release of the murderers of the Israeli Olympic sportsmen in Munich. The hijackers found refuge in Libya where they were released.

9 April 1973

Two units of the so-called "National Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine", a Palestine terrorist organization sponsored, financed and trained by Libya, carried out two attacks in Nicosia, Cyprus. One was against the residence of the Israeli Ambassador, and the second was against an El Al Israel Airlines plane in Nicosia Airport.

20 July 1973

A Boeing 747 plane of Japan Airlines en route from Paris to Tokyo via Amsterdam was hijacked by five terrorists and landed in Libya. It was blown up on 24 July while in Libya. The terrorists were later released by the Libyan authorities.

5 August 1973

An indiscriminate massacre by terrorists in Athens Airport. Five passengers were killed and 55 wounded,

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/182-S/12186.

most of them passengers from a TWA plane which had arrived from Israel. One of the two terrorist groups that carried out the attack arrived from Benghazi. The terrorists, who had stated that they were trained in Libya, were released and flown to Libya in February 1974.

5 September 1973

An attack by terrorists using missiles against an El Al Israel Airlines plane was foiled at Rome. Five terrorists were arrested and several SAM 7 surface to air missiles supplied by Libya were found in their possession. Three of the terrorists were released and flown to Libya on 1 March 1974.

17 December 1973

Terrorists belonging to the Libyan-sponsored so-called "National Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine" attacked a Pan American plane and a Lufthansa plane in Rome International Airport. Thirty-two passengers were killed. One plane was extensively damaged and the terrorists flew with 13 hostages to Kuwait on the second plane.

3 March 1974

A British plane en route from Beirut to Amsterdam was hijacked by terrorists, members of a Libyan-sponsored terrorist organization. The terrorists blew up the plane after the passengers and crew were released.

OTHER ATTACKS

5 September 1972

The murderers of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games used Libyan diplomatic pouches for the transfer of the weapons to Germany. After they had been wiped out by the police of the Federal Republic of Germany, they were accorded, on Qadafi's instructions, a heroes' state funeral in Libya.

1 March 1973

The terrorists who occupied the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum and murdered the American Ambassador and an American and a Belgian diplomat had used the Libyan diplomatic pouch for the transfer of

their arms to Khartoum. After the murder, the terrorists were transferred to Libya.

28 September 1973

Terrorists took hostage immigrants from the Soviet Union on a train which arrived in Austria via Czechoslovakia. A plane was later made available to these terrorists and flew them to Libya.

2 February 1974

Three terrorists took control of a Greek ship and demanded the release of two terrorists who had carried out the massacre in Athens Airport in August 1973. The terrorists were flown to Libya and released.

Libya, a totalitarian dictatorship ruled by Colonel Qadafi, whose hands are soaked in the blood of the innocent victims of international and Arab terror throughout the world, is a member of the Security Council. According to the Charter of the United Nations, the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" is that of the Security Council.

The representative of this criminal régime will serve as President of the Council next month. What more blatant example could there be of the systematic cynical disregard of the Charter than the fact that the representative of Libya, the paymaster and instigator of international terror, will preside over the Council during the month of September? Exactly four years after the massacre of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympiad, an accomplice to that crime will assume the presidency of the Council.

It is the considered view of the Government of Israel that the time has come when the United Nations must take immediate and effective action in order to put an end to this intolerable situation.

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

(Signed) Chaim HERZOG
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12188

Letter dated 24 August 1976 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 August 1976]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of resolution No. 3, concerning Namibia, adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which was held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976. I request you, in terms of paragraph 5 of the resolution, to distribute its text as an official document of the Security Council before its next meeting on the question of Namibia, scheduled to be held on or before 31 August 1976.

(Signed) H. S. AMERASINGHE
Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution No. 3—Namibia

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16-19 August 1976,

Recalling resolution No. 5 on Namibia adopted at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5-9 September 1973,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, which terminated South Africa's Mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19

May 1967, and subsequent resolutions on Namibia, including resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, which demands that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of June 1971, which put South Africa under obligation to withdraw from Namibia,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's militarization of Namibia and the use of that Territory as a base for attacking neighbouring African countries, as evidenced by the condemnation of South Africa by the Security Council for its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia,

1. Strongly condemns the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime, which has militarized the international Territory in order to repress the indigenous people of Namibia and has used Namibia as a base for launching military attacks against neighbouring African States, especially Zambia and Angola, thus constituting a threat to international peace and security;

2. Commends the advance of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their authentic

national liberation movement, SWAPO, for their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, and pledges to increase political and diplomatic support, material and financial assistance to SWAPO to enable it to prosecute effectively the struggle for national liberation;

3. Denounces the so-called constitutional talks arranged by the racist régime in order to perpetuate its domination of the Territory with the regimented collaboration of tribal chiefs, and calls upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition to any puppet régime which the racists may install in Namibia and declares that any meaningful talks for the transference of power can only be with the genuine representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, under the auspices of the United Nations;

4. Calls upon the Security Council to live up to its resolution 385 (1976), which calls, *inter alia*, for the holding of free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations and that in the event of non-compliance by South Africa of the provisions of resolution 385 (1976), the Security Council will meet again to consider appropriate measures, including recourse to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Mandates the current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Conference to bring this resolution to the attention of the Security Council when it meets again to consider the question of Namibia on or before 31 August 1976.

DOCUMENT S/12189

Letter dated 21 August 1976 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 August 1976]

With reference to the letter of the representative of Turkey, dated 18 August 1976 [S/12182], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

1. Although mention is made in that letter of "accepted rules of international law" regarding the continental shelf, care is taken to avoid specifying these rules. This creates confusion around the issue. For our part, we shall clearly state the following rules of the international positive law:

(a) Article 1, item b, of the 1958 Geneva Convention¹⁷ stipulates that the term "continental shelf" is used as referring both to the coasts of mainlands and the coasts of islands.

(b) The International Court of Justice, in its judgement of 1969 in the North Sea continental shelf cases,¹⁸ confirmed that articles 1-3 inclusive of the 1958 Geneva Convention reflect customary international law relative to the continental shelf on which no reservations are permitted.

In this context, it should be noted that the revised single negotiating text of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea reiterates the above-stated rules, namely, in article 128, paragraph 2, which provides that:

"Except as provided for in paragraph 3 [uninhabited rocks], the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of an island are determined in accordance with

the provisions of the present Convention applicable to other land territory."¹⁹

2. In the exercise of its sovereign rights, Greece granted permits of exploration and exploitation in areas of the Aegean Sea which, under the Geneva Convention of 1958 and the international customary law, are clearly included within its own continental shelf. The fact that, in the letter of the Turkish representative, it is acknowledged that Greece granted these permits as far back as 1960 and also the fact that no objections or protests were raised by Turkey during all that period prove, beyond any doubt, that Greece acted in accordance with international legality.

3. It is very significant that Turkey, without any prior notification to Greece and without first raising the question of the limitation of the Aegean Sea continental shelf, granted unilaterally and arbitrarily to its national petroleum company, TPAO, exploration licences in areas west of the Greek islands, blatantly within the Greek continental shelf. At the same time, Turkey has tried to ignore that, in the absence of an agreement on the delimitation of the continental shelf, the international positive law does provide for guidelines until an agreement is reached. Article 6, paragraph 1, of the 1958 Geneva Convention, which also reflects customary law, sets forth these guidelines. For Turkey to pretend that, because of an absence of agreement on the specific issue of the delimitation of the Aegean Sea continental shelf, she is free to trespass on the sovereign

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 499, p. 312.

¹⁸ See *North Sea Continental Shelf, Judgement, I.C.J. Reports 1969*, p. 47.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. V (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.V.8), document A/CONF.62/WP.8/Rev.1/Part II.

rights of a neighbouring country, is a gross violation of the provisions of the Charter and of all the rules of the international law on the matter.

4. The Turkish contention that islands have no continental shelf of their own and the theory of the so-called "prolongation of the Anatolian coast", whereby the Greek islands have no continental shelf of their own, are groundless, inconsistent with international law, as mentioned in previous paragraphs, and might merely constitute pretexts for faits accomplis.

5. Contrary to what the Turkish representative is claiming, Greece has offered to solve the dispute through both negotiations and referral to the International Court of Justice. As regards the latter, which is passed over in silence in the letter of the representative of Turkey, an agreement between the two countries was confirmed in the joint communiqué issued at Brussels after the meeting of the two Prime Ministers on 31 May 1975.

The truth is that the Turkish Government, feigning compliance with Article 33 of the Charter regarding bilateral negotiations, has, in fact, tried to compel Greece, by the method of faits accomplis, to accept a solution on the basis of the groundless Turkish views that the islands have no continental shelf.

6. Greece stands, as always, ready to solve the problem, either through negotiations or through the International Court of Justice, or through both ways, provided that negotiations are carried out in good faith. Instead, Turkey has resorted to provocations perpetrated by the Turkish vessel MTA *Sismik-I* and to violations of Greek sovereign rights, thus creating a dangerous situation for international peace and security in the area.

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

(Signed) George PAPOULIAS
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12190

Letter dated 24 August 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 August 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention and that of the members of the Security Council to certain statements made by Mr. O. Asilturk, Minister of the Interior of Turkey, who has been visiting the area of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish forces on a "fact-finding" mission.

These statements were broadcast over the clandestine Bayrak radio on 21 and 22 August 1976 and have also appeared in reports published in the Turkish Cypriot dailies *Zaman* and *Halkin Sesi* of 22 and 23 August, respectively.

Referring to the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence for the Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus, the Minister of the Interior of Turkey stated that "no one in Turkey is against the proclamation of the independent Turkish state of Cyprus — this is something which we have in our minds. We heartily support it... If you proclaim your independence on 29 October — the [Turkish] Republic Day — we wish to visit you as the Council of Ministers as a whole and hold our meeting here [in Kyrenia]".

Regarding Famagusta, Mr. Asilturk stated: "During my visit to the eastern region, I came to the conclusion that Famagusta should be settled at once, because this would be in our national interest. The most important reason for this is to erase from the mind of world public opinion the wrong idea that we are keeping Famagusta in order to return it. It is impossible for us to give the region back. We never considered such a thing. Famagusta should be resettled at once".

Referring to territorial concessions, the Turkish Minister said: "We are firmly determined on this issue. We shall let no one make even an inch of territorial concessions".

Mr. Asilturk is also quoted as having referred to the occupied area as "part of the mother country".

The above provocative and inflammatory statements, emanating from a responsible key member of the Turkish Cabinet, shockingly reveal the true intentions of Ankara against the independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the non-aligned Republic of Cyprus. They also demonstrate Turkey's intransigence and its contemptuous disregard and violation of the repeated United Nations resolutions with regard to Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to protest strongly against the above statements and their ominous implications. The attitude they manifest does not augur well for the prospects of finding a just and peaceful solution to the problem of Cyprus and this must be a matter of grave concern to the international community as a whole.

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

(Signed) Andreas J. JACOVIDES
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

Letter dated 31 August 1976 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic
to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[31 August 1976]

I refer to the document, dated 24 August 1976 [S/12186], containing a letter from the representative of the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine, filled with open lies, baseless slander and inverted facts, in a frantic attempt to attack the Libyan Arab Republic. I wish to inform you of the following.

The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic firmly believes that the international community can no longer be fooled by this style of lies, cheating and inversion of facts, for which it condemned the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine, basing its belief on two simple facts. First, that entity is continuing to use the same methods, which it finds difficult to renounce, since it sees in them a means to achieving its aggressive expansionist intentions. Secondly, the international community knows, through the brave policy followed by the Libyan Arab Republic, the noble and clear-cut stands this country has taken regarding the issues of peace and liberation.

The Libyan Arab Republic's stand with regard to the peoples still under the yoke of colonialism and foreign domination and those suffering from racial segregation is clear and firm. The conscience of humanity dictates it as a duty to support those peoples physically and morally, which is what this country is doing openly and straightforwardly. It is also alert to the suspicious schemes being concocted against our Arab people in Palestine, who are living a tragedy unique in its kind.

It is therefore natural that colonialist and Zionist circles feel uneasy towards this noble stand, which is in complete accordance with the aims and purposes of the United Nations and with its resolutions on decolonization and on combating racial segregation. Consequently, those circles began launching a frantic information campaign with the aim of slandering the Libyan Arab Republic by levelling false accusations at it. The letter from the representative of the racist Zionist entity is but a part of that systematic organized scheme, since he deliberately attempts to distort the noble picture of the national liberation movements by mixing up their struggle with individual acts that have no relation whatsoever to those movements. In a manner that can only imply wickedness and treachery, he tries to interpret the support of the Libyan Arab Republic for the national liberation movements as support for individual acts which are disavowed by everybody, first and foremost by the Libyan Arab Republic.

In carrying on with his lies, the representative of the Zionist entity tries to involve the name of the Libyan Arab Republic in the subject of aerial hijacking. The Libyan Arab Republic has declared more than once, and on more than one occasion, that it does not approve of hijacking. It considers it a foolish and irresponsible act. It therefore completely denounces hijacking as an act which jeopardizes innocent human lives. The Libyan Arab Republic has legislation which

stipulates that the perpetrators of such crimes shall be subject to the most extreme penalties. If the Libyan Arab Republic, in a number of instances, allowed hijacked planes to land at its airports, it was impelled to do so by purely human motives, and sometimes in response to requests from the parties concerned. In each instance the passengers and the crew of the aircraft were awarded every care and hospitality.

The letter from the representative of the racist Zionist entity implies a deep-rooted animosity against the Libyan Arab Republic because of its stands on issues of peace, progress and liberation. Seeing the Libyan Arab Republic a member of the Security Council and presiding over the Council during the month of September, at a time when the entity of that representative had become isolated and rejected by all peace-loving peoples, was too much for him.

That the Libyan Arab Republic enjoys membership in the Security Council is a result of the unanimous support of the African group and of the support extended to it by 126 States Members of the United Nations—an honour which the racist Zionist entity cannot achieve.

The honour of membership in the Security Council is a culmination of the struggle of the people of the Libyan Arab Republic against colonialism for 40 years, during which the Arab people of Libya lost more than 40 per cent of its population. It comes as a recognition of the honourable role the Libyan Arab Republic has played in the issues of peace, progress and liberation and as proof of the support the Libyan Arab Republic enjoys from the forces of good and progress in the world, being as it is a pillar of the modern Arab liberation movement, which in turn is an integral part of the struggle launched by the liberation forces in the world today against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, reaction and under-development.

Apart from attempting to slander the Libyan Arab Republic, the letter from the representative of the racist Zionist entity aims at creating a climate of anarchy in the hope of covering up the terrorism exercised by the racist Zionist entity against the Arab people of Palestine and diverting attention from the criminal collaboration existing between that entity and the racist régime in South Africa.

It is an irony of fate that the racist Zionist régime speaks of terrorism, when it is the régime that knows nothing but violence and terrorism as a means of achieving its aims and fighting its adversaries. Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, described the Arabs of Palestine as barbarians unfit for anything except killing wild animals in Palestine before they were evicted from their homeland. Mikhail Bradzievski emphasized the role of power and bloody violence in the lives of peoples, while Dzabutski fell under the effect of the Fascist current and translated the belief of Zionists in violence into practical language and terrorist institutions. In his book *Trial and Error*,²⁰ Chaim

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/188-S/12191.

²⁰ New York, Harper and Brothers, 1949.

Weizmann also emphasized that Zionists should resort to violence and terrorism in order to achieve the creation of their national homeland. The former leader of the Irgun, Menachem Begin, published a book entitled *The Revolt*,²¹ in which he related his terrorist memoirs in Palestine and considered the terrorist tactics pursued by the Zionists as a means of satisfying a frustrated desire for revenge amongst them, noting that most of the rulers of the Zionist entity were — and some of them still are — leaders of terrorist bands which had committed the worst and most horrifying crimes in the history of mankind. Strangely, though, those leaders do not endeavour in any way to disassociate themselves from their criminal past, but are, on the contrary, boasting of what they have committed.

Herzog himself, that Irish-born representative of the Zionist entity, had a record full of terrorism: He was a member of the Haganah bands that perpetrated the most atrocious crimes and massacres against the Palestinian people. The war crimes and the crimes of annihilation committed by Herzog while serving as military governor of the West Bank in Palestine are too numerous to be included in this letter.

In considering the item on international terrorism, the United Nations will paint an accurate picture of the terrorism practised by the Zionist entity against the people of Palestine and, in collaboration with the racist

²¹ New York, Schuman, 1951.

DOCUMENT S/12192

Letter dated 31 August 1976 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

(Original: English)
[1 September 1976]

I have the honour to furnish herebelow the text of section X—relating to Cyprus—of the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries which was held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976:

“The Conference reaffirms its solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus and recalls General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) — endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974) — which continues to provide the principles and the valid framework for the solution of the problem. It also recalls Security Council resolution 367 (1975) and General Assembly resolution 3395 (XXX), as well as the Lima Declaration,²² which embody principles and conditions advocated by the Non-Aligned Countries through the Contact Group of Five. The Conference notes with satisfaction that the United Nations resolutions called upon all States to respect the non-aligned status of Cyprus.

“In urging the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions, the Conference calls upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus; demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign armed forces and other foreign military presence from Cyprus; and calls for the initiation of

régime there, against the people of South Africa. The Libyan Arab Republic hopes that the United Nations will be able to take effective measures to put an end to the terrorism exercised by all racist régimes in the world, including the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

Finally, I should like to reiterate that the propaganda of the Zionist delegate is but a part of a campaign directed against the Libyan Arab Republic and launched within the framework of an imperialist Zionist plot to liquidate the Middle East and Palestine issues and to direct a telling blow against the rejectionist powers in the Arab world, a plot for which the stage is being set through the information media to mobilize world opinion by misleading propaganda, which would then be taken as an excuse to implement that plan. The Libyan Arab Republic is completely aware of what is being plotted against it and is not afraid of such threats. It will remain steadfast in the face of that plot, armed with the support of the world liberation powers and all peace-loving peoples.

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

(Signed) Mansur Rashid KIKHIA
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Republic
to the United Nations

urgent measures to ensure the safe return of all refugees to their homes. The Conference supports the continuation of meaningful and constructive negotiations between the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities freely conducted on an equal footing, which should lead to a mutually satisfactory and freely acceptable agreement, and emphasizes the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

“The Conference further emphasizes that all parties should refrain from taking unilateral action in the situation and deplors such action already taken, more particularly arbitrary actions to enforce a change in the demographic structure of the island in whatever way. The situation brought about by such actions should not be allowed to influence the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

“The Conference considers that the United Nations should take effective measures to ensure the implementation of its resolutions with regard to Cyprus.”

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

(Signed) Andreas J. JACOVIDES
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

²² See A/10217 and Corr.1, annex.

DOCUMENT S/12193

Letter dated 30 August 1976 from the representative of Yemen to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[2 September 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that on 10 August 1976, an Ethiopian military boat violated the Yemen Arab Republic territorial waters near the port of Mocha. The Ethiopian military boat stopped a Yemeni sailboat in the Yemeni territorial sea and forced the sailboat to proceed to the port of Assab. The Yemeni sailboat was carrying a commercial cargo from Dankal on the French Somali coast and seven Yemeni sailors.

On 18 August, another Ethiopian military boat violated the Yemen Arab Republic territorial waters at Gazirat Hanash. The boat made a landing on the Yemeni Hanash Island and apprehended three Yemeni fishermen: Husain Yahya Abkar, Mohamed Fatini and Ahmed Yahya Zaeem.

These two incidents form a flagrant act of aggression and a distinct violation of the sovereignty of the Yemen

Arab Republic. In view of the traditional good neighbourly relations which have happily existed between the two friendly countries, the Yemen Government has, therefore, requested that the sailboat and the seven sailors along with the three Yemeni fishermen be released immediately and that an Ethiopian pledge be officially issued to the effect that such an act of aggression, which is in violation of the basic principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, will not be repeated.

I should be grateful if you would transmit the above-mentioned message to all members of the Security Council as an official document of the Council.

(Signed) Mohamed A. SALLAM
Permanent Representative
of the Yemen Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12194

Letter dated 1 September 1976 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 September 1976]

Further to our previous communication on this matter dated 10 August 1976 [S/12171], I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a document on the transfer of Portuguese nationals signed by the Secretary-General of the Indonesian Red Cross, Mr. Soehanda Ijas, and the representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal, General José A. Morais da Silva, at Denpasar, Bali, on 25 August 1976.

I would appreciate it if you would have this text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) August MARPAUNG
Deputy Permanent Representative of Indonesia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Document of transfer of Portuguese nationals

1. The Indonesian Red Cross, hereafter referred to as INDONCROSS, represented by the Secretary-General, Mr. Soehanda Ijas, and

2. The President of the Republic of Portugal, represented by General José A. Morais da Silva, hereafter referred to as the Representative, agree to arrange the repatriation of a

number of Portuguese nationals living in Indonesian territory to their country of origin as follows:

(a) INDONCROSS, with the approval of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, will transfer to the Representative, 147 (one hundred and forty-seven) Portuguese nationals (men, women and children as listed in the attached manifest of passengers) who wish to leave Indonesia and be transported to Portugal;

(b) The Representative accepts from INDONCROSS the transfer of the above-mentioned number of Portuguese nationals as listed in the aforesaid manifest of passengers and is prepared to transport them to Portugal by means of the aircraft of the Portuguese Air Force Reg. No. 8801, type Boeing 707-320C, leaving Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali, Indonesia, on Wednesday, 25 August 1976, at 1600 hours (local time).

Both parties appreciate each other's efforts based on the principle of humanity, to reunite family members and relatives. This document of transfer is signed at Denpasar, Bali, on 25 August 1976.

(Signed) General José A. Morais DA SILVA
Representative of the
President of the Republic
of Portugal

(Signed) Soehanda IJAS
Secretary-General
of the Indonesian Red Cross

**Letter dated 30 August 1976 from the representative of Guinea to the President
of the Security Council**

[Original: French]
[3 September 1976]

Upon the instructions of my Government I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message addressed to you by Comrade Ahmed Sékou Touré, Supreme Leader of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Guinea, on the eve of the immediately forthcoming Security Council meeting on the question of Namibia:

"At the moment when the Security Council is seized of the burning question of Namibia, whose independence is of particular importance for the African peoples and the forces dedicated to peace and justice all over the world, because of the odious and inhuman character of the domination imposed by the South African authorities, the Government of the Republic of Guinea, faithful to its ideals of freedom, social justice and dignity in responsibility, hopes that under your presidency the Council will take effective measures which will give expression to the hopes of international public opinion to see the African people of Namibia accede to an era of unconditional freedom under the leadership of SWAPO,

the sole and legitimate representative of this people. At this decisive turning-point in the national liberation struggle and especially in view of the current facts of Namibia's history, the United Nations, in order to respond to the noble aspirations of all mankind, must fully meet its responsibilities by ensuring and guaranteeing the immediate independence of this Territory. The Government of the Republic of Guinea is convinced that you will make all necessary efforts to place the discussions in the context of the aspirations of the Namibian people to exercise immediately and fully their right to independence and to national sovereignty over the whole of their territory."

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

(Signed) Mamadou Maxime CAMARA
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Guinea
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12196*

Letter dated 8 September 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 7 September 1976, addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) İltis TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

**Text of the letter dated 7 September 1976 from
Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General**

I would like to refer to documents S/12142 of 14 July, S/12145 of 19 July, A/31/152^a of 11 August, S/12179 of 18 August and S/12184 of 20 August 1976, all of which are letters from the representatives of the Greek Cypriot community, filled with open lies, baseless slander and unfounded allegations directed against the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and me. Therefore, I am compelled, once again, to address myself to you and bring to your attention the realities in Cyprus.

As Your Excellency will recall, following the abortive coup for achieving *enosis* (union of Cyprus with Greece), Turkey

intervened by invoking her rights under the Treaty of Guarantee.^b This action was not an act of invasion but, on the contrary, it was embarked upon in order to save the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus as well as to prevent the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot community.

As for the Greek Cypriots' baseless clamours that the Greeks living in the north are forcibly expelled, I must point out that this is merely a propaganda exercise designed to discredit the Turkish Cypriots in the eyes of world public opinion. Greek Cypriots themselves elect to go to the south and they present applications in accordance with an agreement reached, under your auspices, between Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş and Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the then Greek Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks. The Greek Cypriots accordingly made use of this option. As proof of this fact, I am attaching copies of some of the letters from UNFICYP written on behalf of these people.^c

As an example of the blatant lies contained in the letters of the Greek Cypriot representatives, let me point out, for instance, that Mr. Floros Savvides of Eyalousa, who is claimed to have been expelled from the north on 9 June 1976 (Mr. Rossides makes this accusation in the annex of document S/12145), is actually an American citizen. The United States Embassy in Nicosia had asked for his transfer to the south and subsequently, on 31 May 1976, UNFICYP formally requested the transfer. Mr. Savvides, with his car, left north Cyprus on

^b United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 382, p. 3

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/206-S/12196.
^a Document concerning item 76 of the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly.

^c The 13 letters attached to the mimeographed version of the present document are not reproduced here; they can be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

9 June to join his wife and children in the south. So much for the "facts" of the Greek Cypriot representative.

Moreover, the fact that there exist Greek Cypriots in the north wishing to go to the south to live with their kinsmen in their own region within a bi-zonal federation in itself lends support to the Turkish Cypriot case.

As for the Greek Cypriot representatives' allegations that in the Turkish part of the island there is a process of "colonization", this is simply not true. Turkey is not an "occupying" or "colonizing" foreign Power; on the contrary, the Turkish Cypriot community owes its very existence to Turkey's timely intervention, made under international guarantees. Its presence is solely for the protection of the rights of the Turkish Cypriots which have been grossly violated for the last decade. Our

sincere hope is that we shall reach an agreement with the Greek Cypriots, which would in turn give the Turkish troops the chance to return to Turkey.

Finally, I wish to reiterate once more that the senseless Greek Cypriot policy, that is, *enosis*, for the achievement of which many Turks were killed, brutally attacked and subjected to innumerable forms of hardship, was the direct cause of the present *de facto* position. It was this futile policy which led to the setting up of two inimical Governments. In these circumstances, I wish to appeal to you to use your good offices to try to secure the reaching of an agreement for co-operation between the two Governments in Cyprus.

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

DOCUMENT S/12197*

Letter dated 8 September 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 7 September 1976, addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 7 September 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

It has come to our knowledge that the Greek Cypriot Administration has put forward the candidacy of a certain Mr. Andreas Mavromatis for membership in the Human Rights Committee, established in accordance with article 28 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (see General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI)).

In this connexion, I should like to bring the following to your attention:

1. The Republic of Cyprus is a bi-national State, based on the existence of two ethnic communities in the island, and the Constitution of the Republic envisages the participation of these two communities in the administration of the State and in all its organs. Lawful authority in Cyprus, therefore, has to be based on the will of both the Turkish and the Greek communities; and this authority can neither be assumed nor exercised by either one community without the consent of the other.

2. In 1963, when the first onslaught was launched against the Turkish community by the Greek side, for the purpose of uniting the island with Greece, the Turkish officials serving in the Government were forced out of the machinery of Government, and were never allowed to return. Their positions were subsequently filled with Greek Cypriot officials and the Government of Cyprus became a Greek Cypriot monopoly.

3. The continuous violation of the Constitution by the Greek Cypriot side ever since 1963, and the forceful expulsion of the Turkish officials from the Government in that year, had rendered this Government illegal and unconstitutional. Yet owing to its *de facto* superiority over the Turkish com-

munity, which was achieved by force of arms, the Greek Cypriot Administration managed to pose to the world as "the Government of Cyprus" until 1974. It is clear, however, that such a claim on the part of the Greek Cypriot Administration over governmental authority in Cyprus was neither based on the Constitution nor on the will of both communities in Cyprus. Therefore, such an entity or authority as the Government of Cyprus has not existed since 1963.

4. The Greek coup d'état of 15 July 1974 represents the final blow to the Constitution of the Republic. The ensuing Turkish peace operation put an end to the *de facto* superiority of the Greek Cypriot Administration and, as a result, two autonomous administrations, each exercising control over their respective regions in the island, were established.

5. The existence of two communal administrations in Cyprus was recognized by the three guarantor States, Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom, by their declaration at Geneva on 30 July 1974 [see S/11398]. Furthermore, the General Assembly, in resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974, recognized the existence of two communities in Cyprus and stressed that the constitutional system of the Republic of Cyprus was the concern of both the Turkish and the Greek communities, and should be decided through negotiations held on an equal footing. Until such a constitutional system is established within the framework of a final political settlement, it is natural that each community in Cyprus runs its own affairs both at home and abroad. Neither one of these communities has been entrusted with the authority to represent Cyprus unilaterally.

6. Because of the administrative vacuum created by the lack of a central authority in Cyprus based on the will of both communities, the Turkish Cypriot community had to establish its own Federated State on 13 February 1975 to run its affairs in all fields until a final solution was found to the Cyprus problem. The legal existence of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, which is an indisputable fact, has recently been reconfirmed by the will of the Turkish Cypriot people, through elections freely held in the Turkish region on 20 June 1976. It is now up to the Greek Cypriot side to set up their own federated state, so that negotiations can start between the two federated states under conditions of equality, on how the Federal Republic of Cyprus can be established and how much jurisdiction shall be yielded to the central government. Until such time, however, it is useless for the Greek Cypriot Administration to go around pretending to be the "Government of Cyprus", when the establishment of such a Government is still subject to negotiation between the two communities.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/207-S/12197.

In addition to the above, I should like to point out that membership of the Greek Cypriot Administration in the Human Rights Committee, if materialized, will be subject to exploitation by this party, as another means of furthering Greek Cypriot ends to the detriment of the Turkish Cypriot

community, and is, therefore, totally unacceptable from our point of view.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/12198

Letter dated 8 September 1976 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[9 September 1976]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the declaration issued today by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries concerning the application for admission to the United Nations submitted by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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

(Signed) H. S. AMERASINGHE
Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the declaration

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries met on 7 September 1976 in New York at ambassadorial level and discussed the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations.

The Co-ordinating Bureau unanimously declares the following.

After 30 years of fierce fighting, the Vietnamese people have emerged triumphant from their struggle and reunified their country through their own efforts, free from external interference, with the encouragement and goodwill of friendly nations. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has adopted a policy of socialism and non-alignment. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam pursues a foreign policy founded on peace and co-operation among nations in the interests of international security.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam satisfies all the requirements of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations relating to membership in the United Nations. The non-aligned countries firmly support the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations. This support has been categorically expressed in the Political Declaration of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo in August 1976.

The admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations would be in complete conformity with the Charter and would enable the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to make a valuable contribution, as a peace-loving country, to the cause of international co-operation to which the non-aligned movement as a whole is committed. The Co-ordinating Bureau calls on all non-aligned countries and all nations dedicated to peace and justice, to give their unqualified support to the admission of Viet Nam to the United Nations and is confident that the justice of their cause will receive wider recognition than ever before.

The Co-ordinating Bureau considers that any opposition to the admission of Viet Nam to the United Nations is legally and morally irrelevant, indefensible and unjustifiable, contrary to the Charter and an affront to the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Members of the United Nations representing the widest possible spectrum of international opinion.

The Co-ordinating Bureau calls upon the Security Council to discharge its high responsibility in a spirit of unswerving fidelity to the principles of the Charter and to give prompt and positive consideration to the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations.

DOCUMENT S/12199

Letter dated 4 September 1976 from the representative of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 September 1976]

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the representative of the Yemen Arab Republic and circulated at his request as a Security Council document [S/12193], I have been instructed by my Government to communicate the reply that the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia gave to the Embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic in Addis Ababa on 31 August 1976, following receipt from the latter of an inquiry regarding the diversion of a Yemeni sailing boat to the Ethiopian port of Assab and the temporary detention for questioning of three persons who were later found to be Yemeni nationals:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic and has the honour to refer to the latter's notes No. 4/8/76-165 of 25 August and No. 4/8/76-166 of 27 August 1976, concerning the diversion of a Yemeni sailing boat to the Ethiopian port of Assab and the detention of three Yemeni nationals, respectively.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is pleased to inform the esteemed Embassy of the Yemen Arab

Republic that the sailing boat and all the persons involved were immediately released after an investigation which the existence of certain problems connected with the national security of Ethiopia in the region necessitated. Further investigation had also confirmed that the Ethiopian patrol boats were carrying out their responsibilities within Ethiopian jurisdiction.

"Because of the traditionally close neighbourly relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and

Ethiopia, the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia believes that matters such as the ones mentioned should be handled routinely without in any way reflecting on the relations between the two countries."

I should be grateful if the text of this note were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Hamid IBRAHIM
Permanent Representative of Ethiopia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/12200

Decision of the Security Council on the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations

[Original: French]
[14 September 1976]

At the initiative of the French delegation, the Security Council has decided to postpone consideration of the candidature of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam until a date in November, in order that the General Assembly may discuss that candidature at its thirty-first session.

The Vietnamese party has agreed to that decision.

DOCUMENT S/12201*

Letter dated 14 September 1976 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 September 1976]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the joint communiqués issued on the consultations held between the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Governments of Botswana, Zambia and Angola.

In the light of the forthcoming debates on the question of Namibia in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, I should like to request that these joint communiqués be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto DE ROSENZWEIG-DIAZ
Acting President
United Nations Council for Namibia

ANNEX I

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of the Republic of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Gaborone, 1 September 1976

At the invitation of the Government of Botswana, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Gaborone from 28 August to 1 September 1976.

The Mission was composed of the following members:

—His Excellency Ambassador Dunstan W. Kamana, Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/213-S/12201.

—His Excellency Ambassador Thebe D. Mogami, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations;

—Mr. Leslie Robinson (Guyana);

—Mr. David Wilson (Liberia);

—Mr. Jonathan K. Umar (Nigeria);

—Mr. Vladimir Pavičević (Yugoslavia);

—Mr. Nchimunya J. Sikaulu (Zambia);

—Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab (SWAPO).

The President of the Republic of Botswana, His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, received in audience the members of the United Nations Council for Namibia. He was accompanied by the following officials of the Government of Botswana:

The Honourable Mr. A. M. Mogwe, Minister for External Affairs;

The Honourable Mr. D. K. Kwelagobe, Minister for Information and Public Service;

Mr. L. M. Mpotokwane, Administrative Secretary, Office of the President;

Mr. M. C. Tibone, Secretary for External Affairs;

Mr. A. W. Kgarebe, High Commissioner to Zambia;

Mr. Thomas Tlou, External Affairs Officer;

Mr. S. T. Ketlogetswe, Under-Secretary for External Affairs;

Mr. L. M. J. Legwaila, Senior Private Secretary to the President;

Mr. D. Rendoh, External Affairs Officer;

Mr. E. Mpofo, External Affairs Officer.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Botswana expressed its appreciation for the policies of the Government of Botswana in support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Government of Botswana reaffirmed its recognition of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal authority of Namibia until independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967.

The purpose of the visit of the Mission of the Council for Namibia to Botswana was to hold consultations with the Government of Botswana and to examine ways and means of intensifying the joint action of the Government of Botswana and of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the United Nations and, whenever possible, in other international forums with a view to achieving the speedy implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council which have consistently affirmed, for over a decade, the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia reaffirmed their conviction that the immediate withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia constitutes the only political solution for Namibia which will allow the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966.

The Government of Botswana and the United Nations Council for Namibia denounce the illegal presence of the South African régime in Namibia and condemn the arrests and acts of intimidation that are being perpetrated against the Namibian people.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia reiterate their full support for the Namibian people under the leadership of their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The legitimacy of the struggle has been solemnly proclaimed by resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

The Security Council, in its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, condemned the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia as well as the illegal and arbitrary application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia. It also demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the provisions of the resolution related to the holding of free election in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control and undertaking to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia reaffirm the statement of 18 August 1976 adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on the so-called proposals of South Africa on the future of Namibia [S/12185] and reject the statement transmitted by the Government of South Africa to the Secretary-General [S/12180] on the future political status of Namibia as totally lacking in legitimacy and containing propositions riddled with ambiguities and equivocations. The proposals of the so-called constitutional conference do not meet any of the conditions laid down by the United Nations, such as those which pertain to the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision and control. The statement prepared by the so-called constitutional conference of tribal elements and supporters of *apartheid*, hand-picked by the illegal South African administration, does not make any provisions for the elimination of the *apartheid* legislation nor of the homeland or bantustan policies. Indeed the so-called constitutional conference is an attempt to perpetuate both policies with all their deleterious effects on the integrity and unity of the Namibian people.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia are of the view that, in the light of non-compliance by South Africa with the terms of resolution 385 (1976), the Security Council should consider the measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia are of the view that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, has reached a new and critical stage. In the light of recent developments, the Government of Botswana and the United Nations Council for Namibia will support, in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, all efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia in carrying out its responsibilities as the legal administering authority of the Territory until independence.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia will endeavour to encourage all possible assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in support of SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Government of Botswana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia agreed to carry on further consultations on projects to increase direct assistance to the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia thanked the Government and people of Botswana for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expressed its appreciation for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Botswana with respect to the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian people.

ANNEX II

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Lusaka, 5 September 1976

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Lusaka from 1 to 5 September 1976.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia was headed by His Excellency Ambassador Dunstan W. Kamana, Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and included the following members:

—His Excellency Ambassador Thebe D. Mogami, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations;

—Mr. Leslie Robinson (Guyana);

—Mr. David Wilson (Liberia);

—Mr. Jonathan K. Umar (Nigeria);

—Mr. Vladimir Pavićević (Yugoslavia);

—Mr. Nchimunya J. Sikaulu (Zambia);

—Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab (SWAPO).

The President of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, received in audience the members of the United Nations Council for Namibia. On this occasion he reaffirmed the support of the Government of the Republic of Zambia for the liberation of the people of Namibia and the creation of a free and independent unitary State of Namibia under the leadership of its liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia also paid courtesy calls on His Honour Mr. A. G. Zulu, Secretary-General of the United National Independence Party, The Right Honourable Elijah H. K. Mudenda, M.P., Prime Minister of the Republic of Zambia and the Honourable

R. C. Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the Party and also Chairman of the Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Party.

The Mission had consultations with the senior officials of the Government of the Republic of Zambia led by Mr. P. M. Ngonda, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These consultations were centred on examining ways and means of intensifying the joint action of the Government of Zambia and of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the United Nations and, whenever possible, in other international forums with a view to achieving the speedy implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council which have consistently affirmed for over a decade the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly reaffirm their conviction that the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by South Africa of all its military and police forces and its administration from Namibia constitutes the only political solution for Namibia which will enable the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly denounce the illegal presence of the South African régime in Namibia and condemn the continuous police violence and acts of intimidation by the security forces of the illegal administration which by these means attempts to perpetuate the odious exploitation of the people of Namibia through the policies of *apartheid* and homelands.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly denounce the military adventurism of South Africa. The acts of aggression which South African troops have committed against neighbouring African States constitute dangerous violations of international peace and security with the most ominous implications for the future of southern Africa. These acts of aggression are a sign of the desperate mood of the racist and colonialist Pretoria régime.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia endorse the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity with respect to Namibia and support all necessary measures to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those provisions in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly recognize that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, is the authentic representative of the Namibian people and support its efforts to mobilize the Namibian people in their national struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia. They furthermore solemnly reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation by South Africa of their country.

The Security Council, in its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, condemned the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia as well as the illegal and arbitrary application of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia. It also demanded that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the provisions of the resolution related to the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control and undertaking to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia reaffirm the state-

ment of 18 August 1976 adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on the so-called proposals of South Africa on the future of Namibia [S/12185] and reject the statement transmitted by the Government of South Africa to the Secretary-General [S/12180] on the future political status of Namibia as totally lacking in legitimacy and containing propositions riddled with ambiguities and equivocations. The proposals of the so-called constitutional conference do not meet any of the conditions laid down by the United Nations, such as those which pertain to the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision and control. The statement prepared by the so-called constitutional conference of tribal elements and supporters of *apartheid*, hand-picked by the illegal South African administration, does not make any provisions for the elimination of the *apartheid* legislation nor of the homeland or bantustan policies. Indeed, the so-called constitutional conference is an attempt to perpetuate both policies with all their deleterious effects on the integrity and unity of the Namibian people.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia are of the view that, in the light of non-compliance by South Africa with the terms of resolution 385 (1976), the Security Council should consider the measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia are of the view that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, has reached a new and critical stage. In the light of recent developments, the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the United Nations Council for Namibia will support, in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, all efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia in carrying out its responsibilities as the legal administering authority of the Territory until independence.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia will endeavour to encourage all possible assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in support of SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia agreed to carry on further consultations on projects to increase direct assistance to the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia thanked the Government and the people of Zambia for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expressed its appreciation for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of the Republic of Zambia with respect to the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in support of the struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence of the Namibian people, under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO.

ANNEX III

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Luanda, 7 September 1976

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Luanda from 5 to 7 September 1976, having held contacts with officials of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia was headed by His Excellency Ambassador Dunstan W. Kamana, Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and included the following members:

—His Excellency Ambassador Thebe D. Mogami, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations;

—Mr. Leslie Robinson (Guyana);

- Mr. David Wilson (Liberia);
- Mr. Jonathan K. Umar (Nigeria);
- Mr. Vladimir Pavićević (Yugoslavia);
- Mr. Nchimunya J. Sikaulu (Zambia);
- Mr. Nangolo Ithete (SWAPO).

The delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola which participated in the consultations with the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia was headed by Mr. Roberto de Almeida, Director-General of the Ministry of External Affairs, and included the following officials of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola:

Mr. Paulo Jorge, Secretary of Presidency for External Affairs and

Mr. Garcia Neto, Director for Co-operation and Economic Affairs.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia was received in audience by Mr. Lúcio Lara, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) and members of the Department of External Affairs of MPLA.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its profound appreciation for the policies of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola appreciated the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to support in every way the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) until independence.

The purpose of the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia was to hold consultations with the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and to examine ways and means of intensifying the joint action of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the United Nations and whenever possible in other international forums with a view to achieving the speedy implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council which have consistently affirmed, for over a decade, the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly reaffirm their conviction that the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by South Africa of all its military and police forces and its administrations from Namibia constitutes the only political solution for Namibia which will enable the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly denounce the illegal presence of the South African régime in Namibia and condemn the continuous police violence and acts of intimidation by the security forces of the illegal administration which, by these means, attempts to perpetuate the odious exploitation of the people of Namibia through the policies of *apartheid* and homelands.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly denounce the military adventurism of South Africa. The acts of aggression which South African troops have committed against neighbouring African States constitute dangerous violations of international peace and security, with the most ominous implications for the future of southern Africa. These acts of aggression are a sign of the desperate mood of the racist and colonialist Pretoria régime.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia endorse

the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity with respect to Namibia and support all necessary measures to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those provisions in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia solemnly recognize that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, is the authentic representative of the Namibian people and support its efforts to mobilize the Namibian people in their national struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia. They furthermore solemnly reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation by South Africa of their country.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia reaffirm the statement of 18 August 1976 adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on the so-called proposals of South Africa on the future of Namibia [S/12185] and reject the statement transmitted by the Government of South Africa to the Secretary-General [S/12180] on the future political status of Namibia as totally lacking in legitimacy and containing propositions riddled with ambiguities and equivocations.

The statement prepared by the so-called constitutional conference of tribal elements and supporters of *apartheid*, hand-picked by the illegal South African administration, does not make any provisions for the elimination of the *apartheid* legislation nor of the homeland or bantustan policies. Indeed, the so-called constitutional conference is an attempt to perpetuate both policies with all their deleterious effects on the integrity and unity of the Namibian people.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia are of the view that, in the light of non-compliance by South Africa with the terms of resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, the Security Council should consider the measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia are of the view that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, has reached a new and critical stage. In the light of recent developments, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the United Nations Council for Namibia will support, in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, all efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia will endeavour to encourage all possible assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in support of SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia agreed to carry on further consultations on projects to increase direct assistance to the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia thanked the Government and the people of Angola for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expressed its appreciation for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola with respect to the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in support of the struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence of the Namibian people, under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO.

DOCUMENT S/12202

Letter dated 15 September 1976 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 September 1976]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the attached text of a request by the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor C. Ndjoba, addressed to the South African Government.

I should be glad if the text of this letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Trial of SWAPO leaders

[Free translation]

It has come to my attention and that of my Government that the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and by name Sam Nujoma and Peter Katjivivi have directed that 42 citizens of Owambo who had been taken captive in Zambia must be shot.

According to reports, Nujoma decided that these 42 Owambos, all members of SWAPO, would first be tried by a so-called SWAPO court and then die before a firing squad. This mass murder, which is planned by SWAPO, is apparently the brainchild of Sam Nujoma to get rid of the opponents in

his own ranks. These 42 Owambo citizens are accused of being agents of the imperialists and capitalists.

I wish to make it very clear that these unfortunate people are all members of SWAPO, of whom many were enticed out of Owambo under false pretences, with promises that they would be able to study further abroad. The only offence of these people, under the leadership of the Secretary for Information of SWAPO, Solomon Mifima, and Andreas Shipanga, was that they had started asking questions about Sam Nujoma. Questions such as where did all the money go which leftist organizations and churches donated to SWAPO and why did he spend his time in Moscow or in the Kilimanjaro nightclub in Lusaka while SWAPO terrorists were being shot by the security forces in Owambo.

As a result of the pleas of parents and relatives of these unfortunate people, as well as those who have in recent times been abducted across the border by SWAPO, I ask the South African Government on my behalf and that of my Government to request the United Nations, the International Red Cross and all responsible countries to determine, through diplomatic and other channels, where and under what circumstances these people are being held and to attempt to save their lives.

According to reports the following Owambo citizens are amongst those being held:

Solomon Mifima;	—	Ondangwa;
Andreas Shipanga	—	Ondangwa;
Jimmy Amupala	—	Ondangwa;
Andreas Nuukwao	—	Ondangwa;
Keshi Pelao	—	Ondangwa;
Ndeshlmona Nuyumba	—	Ondangwa.

DOCUMENT S/12203

Letter dated 17 September 1976 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 September 1976]

Further to our previous communications on this matter dated 10 August [S/12171] and 1 September 1976 [S/12194], I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a document on the transfer of Portuguese nationals signed at Denpasar, Bali, on 4 September 1976 by the Chairman of the Regional Board of the Indonesian Red Cross of Bali, Mrs. Jasmin Oka, and the representative of the President of the Republic of Portugal, General José A. Morais da Silva.

I should appreciate it if you would circulate this text as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) August MARPAUNG
Deputy Permanent Representative of Indonesia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Document on the transfer of Portuguese nationals

Today, Monday, the 30th day of August 1976:

1. The Indonesian Red Cross, hereafter referred to as INDONCROSS, represented by Mrs. Jasmin Oka, Chairman of the Regional Board of Bali, and

2. The President of the Republic of Portugal, represented by General José A. Morais da Silva, hereafter referred to as the Representative,

agree to arrange the repatriation of a number of Portuguese nationals living in Indonesian territory to their country of origin as follows:

(a) INDONCROSS, with the approval of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, will transfer to the Representative 148 (One Hundred and Forty Eight) Portuguese nationals (men, women and children as listed in the hereto attached manifest of passengers) who wish to leave Indonesia and be transported to Portugal;

(b) The Representative accepts from INDONCROSS the transfer of the above-mentioned number of Portuguese nationals as listed in the aforesaid manifest of passengers and is prepared to transport them to Portugal by means of the aircraft of the Portuguese Air Force Reg. No. 8802 type Boeing 707-320 C leaving Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali, Indonesia, on Monday, 30 August 1976 at 1600 hours (local time).

Both parties appreciate each other's efforts, based on the principle of humanity, to reunite family members and relatives. This document of transfer is signed at Denpasar, Bali, on 30 August 1976.

(Signed) General José A. MORAIS DA SILVA
Representative of the President
of the Republic of Portugal

(Signed) Jasmin OKA
Indonesian Red Cross

DOCUMENT S/12204

Letter dated 21 September 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 September 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 21 September 1976, addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Vedat Çelik, Deputy Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

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

(Signed) İler TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 21 September 1976 from Mr. Vedat Çelik addressed to the Secretary-General

The various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Cyprus, adopted since 1974, have undisputedly established the principle of equality between the two parties to the Cyprus dispute, namely the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities.

The same resolutions have further recognized that a solution to the Cyprus problem can only be achieved through negotiations to be carried out on an equal footing, between the two sides.

The procedure, however, adopted by the General Assembly during the debate on Cyprus last year, far from being in conformity with the principle of equality of the parties thus established, has caused great injustice to the Turkish Cypriot side.

As is well known, during the debates on Cyprus last year, contrary to the letter and spirit of the United Nations resolu-

tions, the Turkish Cypriot community was not granted equal participation and equal say at all levels of the debate, thus making it impossible for it to express its views on the subject before the world body ruled on the matter.

The procedure which was followed last year, specifically the allocation of the agenda item to the Plenary, the suspension of the debate in the Plenary in order to enable the two communities to express their views in the Special Political Committee and then the resumption of the debate in the Plenary, fails to uphold the principle of intercommunal equality. For, while the Greek Cypriot side is able to participate in the debate on Cyprus throughout its course, the Turkish Cypriot side's participation is restricted to a short intervention in the Special Political Committee before the debate proper in the Plenary. The past procedure is thus not only contrary to the principle of intercommunal equality, but also prevents the General Assembly from becoming fully acquainted with the views of the Turkish Cypriot side, the other principal party to the dispute.

This issue of the procedure on Cyprus to be followed during the thirty-first session will be decided upon by the General Committee in the next few days and the decision thus taken will be of paramount importance.

If we are to have a meaningful and constructive debate, if we are to enhance the prospects for an early resumption of the intercommunal talks and speed up an early political settlement, the Cyprus issue should be allocated to a forum where the two communities can and will fully participate on a basis of equality. Otherwise, the result will be a one-sided monologue, as last year, in which case the Turkish Cypriot side will have no other alternative but to dissociate itself from the proceedings of the General Assembly.

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

DOCUMENT S/12205

Letter dated 27 September 1976 from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 September 1976]

We have the honour to request that, in the course of the Security Council's consideration of the question "The situation in Namibia", an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council be extended to Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia.

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

Signed by the representatives of the following
States members of the Security Council:

Benin
Libyan Arab Republic
United Republic of Tanzania

Letter dated 30 September 1976 from the representative of the United States of America
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[30 September 1976]

I have the honour to request that you circulate the enclosed letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) William W. SCRANTON
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 September 1976 from the representative of the United States of America to the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations

Since because of previous commitments it is unlikely that I shall attend this afternoon's meeting of the Security Council and it is certain I shall not be there at least for the first hour or so, I am taking this method of replying to the questions put to the United States delegation on Tuesday [1956th meeting]. Since that time I have had an opportunity to discuss the questions with Secretary Kissinger.

First and second questions: "Is it true that, under the pretext of meeting with Mr. Vorster in a neutral place, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger, has managed to involve the chief representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), General Alexander Haig, in the so-called dialogue? . . . Secondly, we are asking about the real meaning of Mr. Kissinger's venture into the southern African issue, where the chief NATO representative is reported to be secretly present at meetings with the Prime Minister of South Africa at a time of acute internal unrest inside South Africa."

Reply: General Alexander Haig has never been involved in the dialogue concerning southern Africa, nor has he either secretly or otherwise been present at meetings with the Prime Minister of South Africa or anyone else in connexion with these negotiations. It is true that Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Haig saw one another at the time of the Kissinger-Vorster meetings. It is well known that General Haig has been a close friend and associate of Secretary Kissinger for many years. The two couples met one Sunday morning in Zurich on purely personal matters. Neither the situation in southern Africa nor any indirect reference thereto was discussed.

Prime Minister Vorster did not meet with Secretary Kissinger that morning, as he attended to personal matters. In short, General Haig has had nothing whatsoever to do with Secretary Kissinger's negotiations on southern Africa.

Third question: "Is there any truth in the reports that Mr. Kissinger proposed the creation of an army in Namibia which would be created and trained from the beginning by United States military personnel, equipped by the United States and financed by the United States for at least 10 years following the departure of the South African army?"

Reply: There is absolutely no truth whatsoever to these reports.

Fourth question: "Since Mr. Burns has himself stated that the South African Government is paying the fees of all the lawyers except those representing Mr. Kapuuu, we may wonder whether the United States Government is directly or indirectly paying Burns and Schwarz."

Reply: The United States Government is neither directly nor indirectly paying Burns or Schwarz.

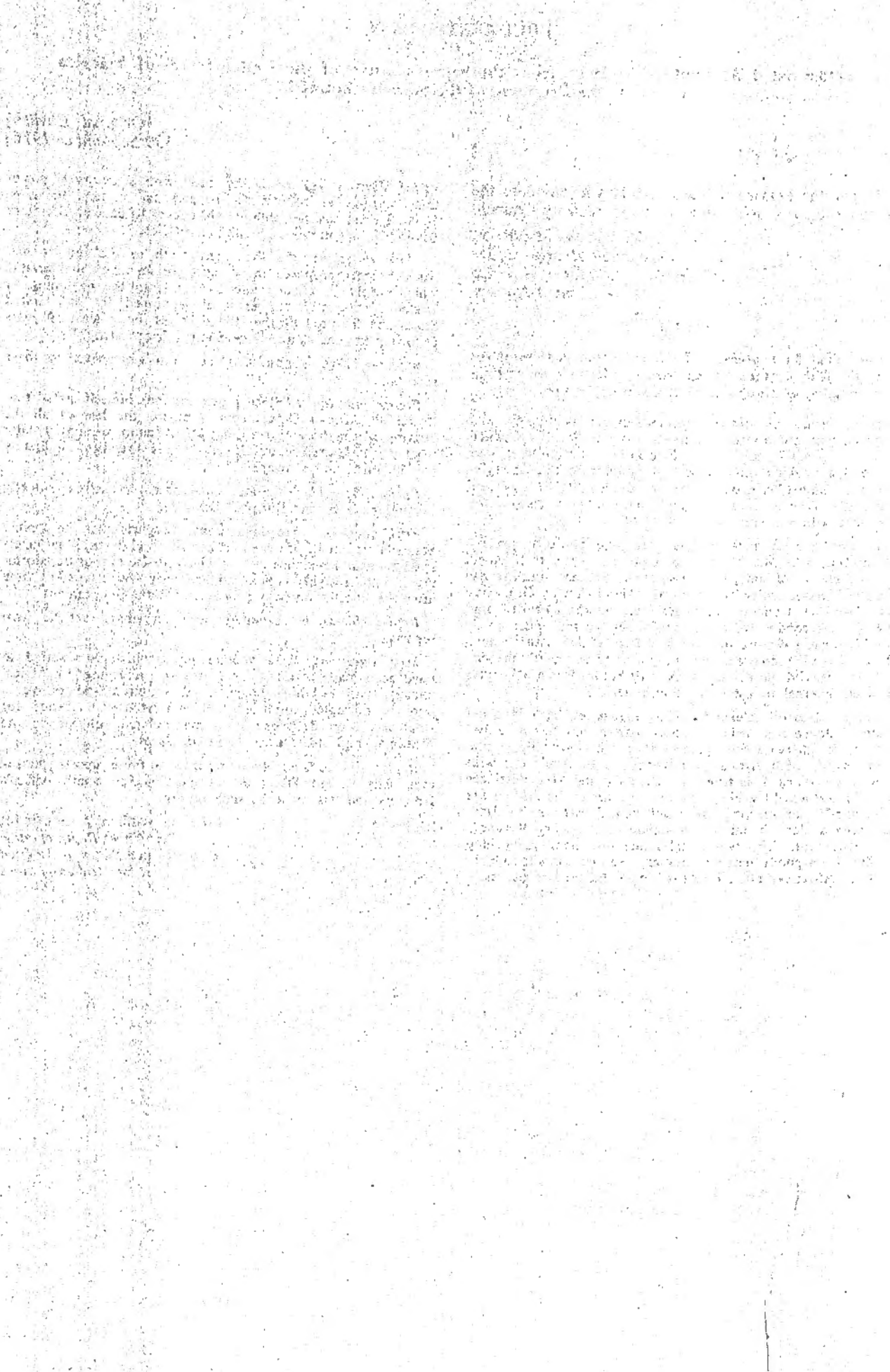
Fifth question: "We have received reports that the United States Government proposed, at Zurich, to give rapid and large-scale financial assistance to Namibia, with the aim of transforming it into a highly capitalized economy within a short time after the installation of a puppet Turnhalle Government."

Reply: There is absolutely no truth whatsoever to these reports.

Sixth question: "Yet another point which is reported to have been made at Zurich is even more alarming for Africa, namely, that the United States, in certain circumstances, would publicly guarantee South Africa's own frontiers in return for what has been described as a manipulated solution to the Namibian and also the Zimbabwean issues."

Reply: There is absolutely no truth to these reports whatsoever. The United States is not guaranteeing South Africa's frontiers and has made no such promise.

(Signed) William W. SCRANTON
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations



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