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# SECURITY COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

*SUPPLEMENT FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1976*

UNITED NATIONS





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**UNITED NATIONS**

**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.



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The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type.

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| S/11663/<br>Add.31-33 | 1 October, 1 November and 1 December 1976   | a              | <b>Further reports on the status of the cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector</b>  |  | 1    |
| S/11935/<br>Add.39-51 | 4, 12, 18 and 26 October, 2, 9, 17 and 26 November, 3, 9, 16, 23 and 30 December 1976 |                | Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration                                | Mimeographed   |      |
| S/12150               | 25 October 1976   | b              | Note by the Secretary-General concerning the report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i>  | Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22</i> |      |
| S/12150/<br>Add.3     | 26 October 1976   | b              | Report of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> entitled "Information activity against <i>apartheid</i> by the United Nations and the specialized agencies"         | <i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 22A  |      |
| S/12207               | 1 October 1976  |                | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of the United States of America on the Security Council                          | Mimeographed   |      |
| S/12208               | 7 October 1976  | a              | <b>Letter dated 7 October 1976 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General</b>   |  | 2    |
| S/12209               | 13 October 1976   | c              | <b>Letter dated 12 October 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General</b>   |  | 3    |
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| S/12215               | 19 October 1976   |                | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania on the Security Council                       | Mimeographed   |      |
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| S/12219      | 22 October 1976  | a              | Draft resolution  | Adopted without change; see resolution 396 (1976)   |      |
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| S/12265      |                  | e              | Ninth report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the Question of Southern Rhodesia  | <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Special Supplement No. 2</i>  |      |
| S/12266      | 29 December 1976 |                | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council   | Mimeographed   |      |
| S/12267      | 30 December 1976 |                | Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representatives, deputy representatives and alternate representatives of the members of the Security Council elected for the period 1977-1978  | Ditto  |      |
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*to matters discussed by, or brought before, the Security Council during the period covered in this Supplement*

- a The situation in the Middle East.
- b The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
- c The situation in Cyprus.
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- e Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia.
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DOCUMENTS S/11663/ADD.31-33

Further reports on the status of the cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.31

[Original: English]  
[1 October 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during September 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 (AMR 1680-2770),<sup>1</sup> 11 (AMR 1799-2788), 14 (AMR 1838-2734) (except on 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 28 and 29 September), 18 (AMR 1880-2740), 19 (AMR 1907-2749) and 33 (AMR 2004-2904).

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

(a) OP Lab (AMR 1643-2772), south of the village of Labbouna, reported automatic-weapons fire on 7 and 26 September and small-arms fire on 17 and 18 September, all by Israel forces. It also reported three crossing violations by Israel forces on 8, 10 and 12 September (maximum penetration 1,000, 25 and 400 metres respectively).

(b) OP Ras (AMR 1920-2785), south-east of the village of Maroun Er Ras, reported artillery fire on 18 and 19 September and automatic-weapons fire on 25 September, all by Israel forces.

(c) Naqoura outstation (AMR 1629-2805), on the coast near the village of Naqoura, reported that an Israel forces naval vessel penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 21 September (maximum penetration 4,000 metres).

(d) An UNTSO mobile patrol, while located at AMR 1693-2773, reported a crossing violation by Israel forces on 29 September (maximum penetration 100 metres).

4. There were 23 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 23, 24, 28 and 29 September (one each day), and on 10, 15, 19 and 30 September (two each day). Overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 1 and 21 September (one each day); United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to high altitude.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.32

[Original: English]  
[1 November 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during October 1976:<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> AMR = approximate map reference.

<sup>2</sup> UNTSO observers are stationed in the Israel-Lebanon sector on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line, in accordance with the consensus approved by the members of

1. Activity increased generally, with a marked increase in ground activity in the north-east of the sector. Naval activity also increased, while air activity remained at the same level as during the previous month.

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, 15, 22, 28 and 29 October), 18 (except on 7 October), 19 and 33.

3. There were 14 cases of firing across the ADL, one of which involved an exchange of fire. There were also seven crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 1 October.

(b) OP Ras reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 2 October.

(c) OP Mar (AMR 1998-2921), south-east of the village of Markaba, reported mortar fire (two reports) by Israel forces on 19 October. It also reported an exchange of fire on 23 October involving automatic-weapons and small-arms fire by Israel forces and unidentified forces. United Nations military observers were unable to determine which side initiated the fire.

(d) OP Khiam (AMR 2071-3025), south of the village of El Khiam, reported artillery fire on 7 (two reports), 9, 18, 19 (two reports) and 20 October and mortar fire on 15 October, all by Israel forces.

(e) Naqoura outstation reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 9 (two reports), 17 and 31 October (three reports). Maximum penetrations of the vessels were 5,000 metres, 5,000 metres, 4,000 metres, 7,000 metres, undetermined, and 7,000 metres, respectively; United Nations military observers were unable to determine the depth of one of the penetrations on 31 October because the vessel was beyond observation range.

(f) Returning military observers from OP Khiam, while located at AMR 2028-2986, reported a crossing violation by Israel forces on 6 October (maximum penetration 100 metres). Additionally, returning military observers from OP Mar, while located at AMR 2008-2907, reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 17 October.

4. There were 26 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 1, 7 and 11 October (one each day), and on 3, 5, 8, 12, 17 and 22 October (two each day), on 10 October (three overflights) and on 30 October (five overflights). One overflight by an Israel forces Alouette helicopter was also reported on 28 October. Overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 11 and 22 October (one

the Security Council on 19 April 1972 [S/10611], to observe the cease-fire between Israel and Lebanon called for by the Council. The present report of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO concerns developments observed and reported by UNTSO observers in this context.



each day); United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to high altitude.

### DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.33

[Original: English]  
[1 December 1976]

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

1. Ground and air activity in the sector increased generally. Ground activity occurred mainly in the vicinity of the villages of Bent Jbail (AMR 1908-2805) and Ain Ebel (AMR 1880-2795) between 8 and 21 November. Naval activity decreased.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to be observed occupying six positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 6, 11, 14 (except on 15, 18, 22, 24, 27 and 29 November), 18 (except on 24, 27 and 29 November), 19 (except on 20, 27 and 29 November) and 33 (except on 26, 28, 29 and 30 November).

3. There were 20 cases of firing across the ADL, one of which involved an exchange of fire. There were also two crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire (two reports) by Israel forces on 23 November. It also reported one crossing violation by Israel forces on 3 November (maximum penetration 200 metres).

(b) OP Hin (AMR 1770-2790), east of the village of Marouahine, reported artillery fire on 10 November and mortar fire on 23 November, all by Israel forces. It also reported an exchange of fire on 19 November involving automatic-weapons fire by both Israel forces and unidentified forces. United Nations military observers were unable to determine which side initiated the fire.

(c) OP Ras reported artillery fire on 9 (two reports), 10, 11 (three reports), 12 (three reports) and 21 (two reports) November, mortar fire on 11 November and flares on 23 November, all by Israel forces.

(d) Naqoura outstation reported that an Israel forces naval vessel penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 14 November (penetration 15,000 metres when last observed).

(e) UNTSO mobile patrols, while located at AMR 1840-2745 and AMR 1811-2787, reported artillery fire by Israel forces on 11 November (two reports).

4. There were 34 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 1, 3, 4 and 23 November (one each day), on 5, 7 and 14 November (two each day), on 9, 11 and 17 November (three each day), on 18 November (four overflights) and on 15 November (five overflights). Overflights by Israel forces helicopters were reported on 8 and 9 November and by an Israel forces twin-engine aircraft on 22 November (maximum penetration 500 metres in each case). Additionally, three overflights by unidentified propeller aircraft were reported on 17 November; United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to darkness.

### DOCUMENT S/12208\*

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

[Original: Russian]  
[7 October 1976]

I should be grateful if you would circulate, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the attached text of a proposal by the Soviet Union concerning a settlement in the Middle East and the Geneva Peace Conference.

(Signed) A. DOBRYNIN  
Acting Chairman of the delegation  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the thirty-first session  
of the General Assembly

#### ANNEX

Proposal by the Soviet Union concerning a settlement in the Middle East and the Geneva Peace Conference

Among the complex international problems requiring a solution in the interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace, the problem of a Middle East settlement is particularly acute. The red-hot tension in the Middle East is not abating. The situation in this region is extremely precarious and unstable. At any moment there may be a new military outburst there.

The peoples of the Middle East countries are living in a state of uncertainty, under a permanent threat to their security.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/257-S/12208.

They are being prevented from devoting their efforts to peaceful construction and the improvement of living conditions. Attempts are being made to keep the Arab people of Palestine in the position of an exiled people.

The entire course of events in the Middle East in recent years demonstrates one fact. There cannot and will not be peace in this region until the causes which gave rise to the Middle East conflict have been removed: the occupation of the Arab territories by Israel, the denial of their inalienable rights to the Palestine Arab people and the continuing state of war. It is impossible to hope that it will be sufficient to eliminate any one particular individual hotbed of armed conflict in order to restore peace in the Middle East.

The tragic events in Lebanon provide a very clear confirmation of all this. The Lebanese crisis could not have arisen if a comprehensive political settlement had been achieved in the Middle East. There is another undeniable fact: if there had been such a settlement, or if serious efforts had been made to achieve one, it would have been easier to find a solution to the problems rending this small Middle Eastern country.

Only those who are trying, for their own narrow ends, to preserve the existing situation in the Middle East can oppose a broad political settlement or work against its achievement.

It is the conviction of the Soviet Union that the situation in the Middle East requires urgent measures capable of achieving a change from war to peace.



The Soviet Union has already proposed a resumption, for this purpose, of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. This is precisely the forum which has been recognized by all the interested parties as being politically acceptable.

Concerned about the dangerous course of events in the Middle East, the Soviet Union now again appeals to all the parties directly involved in the Middle East conflict and to all the participants in the Geneva Peace Conference to resume the work of the Conference. The Soviet Union, for its part, would be prepared to take part in the work of the Conference in October-November 1976.

The experience of international negotiations and conferences has shown that an important factor in their success is the precise definition of the range of issues to be discussed by the parties. When these issues are spelt out and placed before the participants in the negotiations, the prospects for achieving the necessary understanding also become clearer.

In an attempt to expedite the achievement of a Middle East settlement and, for this purpose, to promote the resumption of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference, the Soviet Union submits for the consideration of the participants the following proposal for the agenda of the Conference:

1. Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967.
2. Realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestine Arab people including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own State.
3. Preservation of the right to an independent existence and to security of all the States directly participating in the

conflict: the Arab States bordering on Israel, on the one hand, and the State of Israel, on the other, and the granting to them of appropriate international guarantees.

4. Cessation of the state of war between the Arab States concerned and Israel.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, this proposed agenda covers all the key aspects of a settlement. It takes into account the legitimate rights and interests of all the parties directly involved in the conflict: the Arab States, the Palestine Arab people and the State of Israel.

With regard to the organization of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference, the Soviet Union has already expressed the view that it should be conducted in two phases. The Palestine Liberation Organization should naturally participate in the work of the Conference from the very beginning and with equal status.

In the first, preparatory phase, final agreement could be reached on the agenda of the Conference and the procedure for considering the specific aspects of a settlement could be determined. In the second, fundamental phase, efforts would be concentrated on arriving at an understanding on the substance. The Conference should conclude with the adoption of a final instrument, or instruments, in the nature of a treaty.

The Soviet Union is convinced that a real possibility exists of eliminating the underlying causes of the Middle East conflict and agreeing on a comprehensive settlement. To this end, it is prepared to press on with the work, together with all the other participants in the Geneva Peace Conference.

## DOCUMENT S/12209\*

### Letter dated 12 October 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[13 October 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 12 October 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 12 October 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

It has come to my knowledge that Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, President of the Greek Cypriot EDEK Party and Vice-President of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), will shortly be in New York, leading an AAPSO delegation, in order to have consultations in connexion with the Cyprus problem.

With a view to giving you, and through you the distinguished delegates at the United Nations, background information about this Greek Cypriot leader, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 1 September 1976, addressed to the editor of the *Review of International Affairs*, by Mr. Rauf R. Denктаs, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, regarding an article written by Dr. Lyssarides in a recent issue of the said magazine.

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

TEXT OF THE LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1976 FROM MR. RAUF R. DENKТАS TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Review of International Affairs*

With reference to "Cyprus: Right to Exist" by Dr. V. Lyssarides in your issue of 20 May 1976, I should like to state that the article is completely misleading as it has nothing to do with the truth.

On 23 April 1973, Dr. Lyssarides, speaking at a press conference in Nicosia in his capacity as the leader of the EDEK Party, said the following:

"The real cause of the crisis is because the people of Cyprus have not been allowed to exercise their right to self-determination. For this reason, various groups have turned to different goals and thus a crisis has arisen. Some people speak of 'enotists' (that is to say those who favour union of Cyprus with Greece) and 'anti-enotists'. This is not at all correct. All Greek Cypriots are 'enotists' and they are prepared to make every sacrifice and to fight for *enosis*, provided that suitable conditions are created for its achievement."

In Cyprus, the two ethnic communities had compromised in 1959 and had agreed to set up a bi-national Republic of Cyprus guaranteed against *enosis*. Until 1958, the Greek Cypriot leadership had been waging a terroristic struggle in order to achieve union with Greece. Dr. Lyssarides, in his capacity as the physician of Archbishop Makarios, was an activist in this struggle. The Turkish Cypriot community looked upon *enosis* as "a change of colonial masters and enslavement". Thus the Turkish Cypriots became an obstacle on the way to *enosis*. Hence, the compromise of 1959 whereby the Greek Cypriots seemed to

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/265-S/12209.

agree to a bi-national republic. We consented to this because *enosis* (the Turkish fear of colonization by Greece) was averted by a system of guarantees.

But as stated by Archbishop Makarios later and as proven by the disclosures of the Akritas Plan (a copy of which is attached), the Greek Cypriot side never intended to keep and maintain this bi-national independence.

In an address to Greek journalists who had come to Cyprus from Greece, Archbishop Makarios was saying "my wish is that I should live long enough to see *enosis* achieved" (23 September 1973—Makhi), while Dr. Lyssarides, in a statement to Paris Radio (as published in the Greek Cypriot press of 5 October 1973), declared:

"The most appropriate solution is the one reached through the exercise of the right of self-determination. A solution contrary to the wish of the people of Cyprus cannot be lasting. The solution which the people of Cyprus wish is full national rehabilitation."

Thus in a bi-national republic, based on the co-founder partnership of the two national communities, Dr. Lyssarides was seeking to impose the will of the Greek Cypriot side as an application of the right of self-determination. The Turkish Cypriot partner's inalienable right to the protection of the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus was thus defied and ignored. "National rehabilitation", like "the right of self-determination" was used synonymously with *enosis*.

On 27 March 1972, Dr. Lyssarides is reported in *Kypros* as having said the following: "The use of the right of self-determination in Cyprus will result in the union of Cyprus as a whole with Greece."

This would be the natural result of the kind of self-determination to which the Greek leaders aspired, namely, the complete disregard of the will of the Turkish Cypriot co-founder partner in the independence of Cyprus.

These are just a few of the statements by the Greek Cypriot leadership which go a long way to prove the real causes of the Cyprus problem and, I hope, will suffice to disprove everything written by Dr. Lyssarides in his above-mentioned article to your esteemed journal.

Dr. Lyssarides, as the personal physician of Archbishop Makarios, cannot conceal from the socialist countries the "holy oath" of the Archbishop, which he took in church on 20 Oc-

tober 1950 and which has continued to be the root of "the problem of Cyprus" ever since. This is the oath:

"I take the holy oath that I shall work for the birth of our national freedom and shall never waiver from our policy of annexing Cyprus to mother Greece."

In 1973 and later, just before the coup d'état of 1974, the Archbishop reiterated dozens of times that he had never waived from this holy oath. On 4 May 1972 he said: "Firm attachment to and insistence on *enosis* constitute the main primary factor."

In an interview with *Acropolis* of Greece, he said: "I will be nationally satisfied, and so would all Greeks, only if the Cyprus problem were solved through union of Cyprus with Greece."

Has anything changed since the coup d'état and the Turkish peace operation which was made unavoidable with the mortal danger posed to the bi-national independence and to its Turkish Cypriot partner? No, nothing has changed in the Greek Cypriot leaders' minds. They still claim one-sided self-determination and they still try to make the world believe that the Turkish Cypriot factor in the problem of Cyprus is irrelevant. Mr. Lyssarides cannot avoid this factor by making a non-existent Erol Mehmet say that he "does not want barbed wire between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot brothers". Dr. Lyssarides surely knows that that barbed wire (and worse the mass graves of Turkish Cypriots all over Cyprus) was put there by Greek Cypriot leaders like himself who have been trying to impose Greek Cypriot will on the Turkish Cypriots since December 1963.

Dr. Lyssarides has posed the question as "Cyprus: Right to Exist". We have no quarrel with a bi-national Cyprus. Indeed we have died in order to defend bi-national independence while Dr. Lyssarides has been trying to destroy it and to impose a purely Greek Cypriot Administration in preparation for the final plunge for *enosis*. That is why the Greek Cypriot leaders deny the Turkish Cypriots the right to exist as a co-founder partner. Hence, the problem is still unsolved and with little likelihood of being solved while the same people who created it continue to master the Greek Cypriot political scene. To them a settlement of the problem on a bi-national basis of independence (now moulded into a bi-regional form) is defeat, because, as indicated through their speeches and as set out in the notorious Akritas Plan, the idea is to establish a Greek Cyprus in preparation for the final stage prior to *enosis*.

## DOCUMENT S/12210\*

### Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[18 October 1976]

1. The General Assembly, at its 2429th plenary meeting held on 5 December 1975, adopted resolution 3414 (XXX) on the situation in the Middle East. In paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, about the resolution, to follow up its implementation and to report thereon to the Security Council and to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2. By identical letters dated 18 December 1975, addressed respectively to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America in their capacity as Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, the Secretary-General brought

resolution 3414 (XXX) to their attention. On the same day, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Security Council [S/11920]. In so doing, he drew particular attention to paragraph 4, in which the General Assembly requested the Council to take all necessary measures for the speedy implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through a comprehensive settlement, worked out with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and within the framework of the United Nations.

3. In accordance with a decision taken in its resolution 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975, the Security Council reconvened on 12 January 1976 to continue the debate on the Middle East problem, including the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/270-S/12210.

Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions. The Council devoted 10 meetings to this debate held from 12 to 26 January [1870th-1879th meetings], but no resolution was adopted. It is relevant to mention also that subsequently the Council held three series of meetings, one on the "request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories" from 22 to 25 March 1976 [1893rd-1899th meetings], another on "the situation in the occupied Arab territories" from 4 to 26 May 1976 [1916th-1922nd meetings] and the third series on "the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights" from 9 to 29 June 1976 [1924th, 1928th and 1933rd-1938th meetings]. Likewise, no resolutions were adopted by the Council on these occasions.

4. On 26 January [1879th meeting], at the conclusion of the Council's debate on the Middle East problem including the Palestinian question, the Secretary-General made a statement in which he noted that the discussions of the Council had emphasized the Palestinian dimension of the Middle East problem and had reaffirmed the right of every State in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. He informed the Council that he would be in touch with the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and the parties concerned on further steps to resume the negotiating process. The next day the Secretary-General addressed identical letters to the Co-Chairmen, in which he stated that he was concerned not only at the evident dangers of stalemate and stagnation of the Middle East problem, but also at the prospect of the difficulties which might arise when new deadlines were faced on peace-keeping in the absence of any progress towards a settlement. He then requested the Co-Chairmen to inform him of their views on ways of making progress towards a solution of the Middle East problem.

5. In response to the Secretary-General's communication, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, in a letter dated 12 February [S/11985, annex], stated that there was no other reliable way to achieve agreement on all the questions involved in a Middle East settlement except through the resumption of the work of the Geneva Peace Conference. He further indicated that the Geneva Peace Conference should be well prepared and that all the parties directly concerned, including the PLO, as well as the Soviet Union and the United States as the Co-Chairmen of the Conference, should participate in its work.

6. In his reply to the Secretary-General dated 20 February [see S/11991], the Secretary of State of the United States indicated that there would be no chance of progress if the negotiating framework, erected fundamentally around Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), were disrupted. The Secretary of State recalled that the United States had agreed that a resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference, after careful preparation, would serve the goal of achieving progress in the negotiating process and that in this connexion it had proposed, as a practical way of proceeding, the convening of a preparatory conference of those who had participated so far in negotiations looking towards a settlement within the Geneva

Conference framework. The Secretary of State went on to state that the United States was prepared to consider holding bilateral consultations with the Soviet Union in advance of such a preparatory conference.

7. As a follow-up to the communication addressed to the Co-Chairmen, the Secretary-General requested his Personal Representative for the Peace Conference on the Middle East, Under-Secretary-General Roberto E. Guyer, to undertake an exploratory mission to the Middle East. Mr. Guyer visited the area from 25 February to 2 March and held talks with the parties concerned at Amman, Cairo, Damascus and Jerusalem. Following his visit to the Middle East, he met with senior Soviet officials in Moscow on 10 March and senior American officials at Washington on 26 March, in view of the responsibilities of the Soviet Union and the United States as Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference.

8. On the basis of the findings of Mr. Guyer's exploratory mission, the Secretary-General decided to continue his efforts to find ways and means to resume the negotiating process. Initially he felt it appropriate to make contacts with the representatives of the parties at United Nations Headquarters. In this connexion, identical aide-mémoires were handed to each of those representatives, including that of the PLO, on 1 April. In these aide-mémoires, the Secretary-General requested the parties concerned to convey to him any ideas of a procedural or substantive nature which they might have with respect to action to be taken by the United Nations with a view to breaking the impasse in the peace efforts.

9. In their replies all the parties concerned welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative. Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic reiterated their demand for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967. They further underlined the urgency for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. Egypt stated that they wanted the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reactivate the negotiating process, which should focus on the resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference with the full participation of the PLO. In its reply, the Soviet Union affirmed that the most appropriate forum for working out a solution to the Middle East problem was the Geneva Peace Conference with the participation of all directly concerned parties, including the PLO and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference. The reply also underlined that the Secretary-General, in his efforts to reactivate the negotiating process, should act in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, including General Assembly resolution 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The representative of the United States, in conveying the reply of his Government to the Secretary-General, emphasized that it was the intention of the United States actively to pursue contacts with the parties on efforts to bring about an agreement which would end the state of war in the Middle East as soon as the situation in Lebanon had improved. Israel, in its reply, emphasized that it favoured the reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference with the original participants, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and with the terms stated in the letters dated 18 December 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General



by the Soviet Union and the United States respectively, concerning the Conference [see S/11161].

10. It seems clear from the replies mentioned above that, while there is general agreement on the necessity

of resuming negotiations for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, there are still important differences of view among the parties concerned. The Secretary-General will continue his efforts towards the resumption of the negotiating process.

**DOCUMENT S/12211**

**Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution**

[Original: English]  
[15 October 1976]

*The Security Council,*

*Having heard* the statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia [1956th meeting],

*Having considered* the statement by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization [ibid.],

*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, which established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all other subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular, resolutions 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, 264 (1969) of 20 March and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January, 282 (1970) of 23 July, 283 (1970) and 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970, 300 (1971) of 12 October and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, 310 (1972) of 4 February 1972, 366 (1974) of 17 December 1974 and 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976.

*Recalling further* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971<sup>3</sup>, that South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its presence from the Territory,

*Reaffirming* the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

*Concerned* at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,

*Gravely concerned* at South Africa's efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, at its recent intensification of repression against the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights,

*Gravely concerned* by the colonial war which South Africa is waging against the Namibian people, its use of military force against civilian populations and by the widespread use of torture and intimidation by military forces against the people of Namibia,

*Gravely concerned also* at the utilization of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa to mount aggression against independent African States,

1. *Condemns* South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976);

2. *Condemns* all attempts by South Africa calculated to evade the clear demand of the United Nations for the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision and control in Namibia;

3. *Denounces* the so-called Turnhalle constitutional conference as a device for evading the clear responsibility to comply with the requirements of Security Council resolutions, and in particular resolution 385 (1976);

4. *Reaffirms* the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;

5. *Reaffirms* its support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence;

6. *Reiterates* its demand that South Africa take immediately the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal, in accordance with resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 366 (1974) and 385 (1976), of its illegal administration maintained in Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations;

7. *Also demands* that South Africa put an end forthwith to its policy of bantustans and so-called homelands aimed at violating the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;

8. *Reaffirms* its declaration that in order that the people of Namibia be enabled to determine freely their own future, it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

9. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply with the foregoing provisions for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control, undertake to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia, and recognize the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation;

10. *Demands again* that South Africa, pending the transfer of power provided for in the preceding paragraphs:

(a) *Comply fully in spirit and in practice* with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

<sup>3</sup> *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.*

(b) Release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa;

(c) Abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and so-called homelands;

(d) Accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

11. *Acting under Chapter VII Charter of the United Nations:*

(a) Determines that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(b) Decides that all States shall cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa and shall prohibit their nationals from engaging in any such consultation, co-operation or collaboration;

(c) Decides that all States shall take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries, however disguised, for service in Namibia or South Africa;

(d) Decides that all States shall take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements between themselves or their nationals and South Africa and shall prohibit the transfer to South Africa of all information relating to arms and armaments;

(e) Decides that all States shall prevent:

(i) Any supply of arms and ammunition to South Africa;

(ii) Any supply of aircraft, vehicles and military equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(iii) Any supply of spare parts for arms, vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(iv) Any supply of so-called dual-aircraft, vehicles or equipment which could be converted to military use by South Africa;

(v) Any activities in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the supply of arms, ammunition, military aircraft and military vehicles to South Africa and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia;

12. *Decides* that all States shall give effect to the decisions set out in paragraph 11 of the present resolution, notwithstanding any contract entered into or license granted before the date of the present resolution, and that they shall notify the Secretary-General of the measures they have taken to comply with the aforementioned provision;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, for the purpose of the effective implementation of the present resolution, to arrange for the collection and systematic study of all available data concerning international trade in the items which should not be supplied to South Africa under paragraph 11 above;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council on or before \_\_\_\_\_;

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

## DOCUMENT S/12212

### Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 17 October 1975 to 18 October 1976

[Original: English]  
[18 October 1976]

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#### ANNEX

MAP. UNEF deployment as of October 1976  
(See end of volume.)

## INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period 17 October 1975 to 18 October 1976. The purpose of this report is to provide the Security Council with a comprehensive description of the activities of UNEF in pursuance of the mandate laid down by the Council in its resolutions 340 (1973) and 341 (1973) of 25 and 27 October 1973 and extended by its resolutions 346 (1974) of 8 April and 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April, 371 (1975) of 24 July and 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975.

2. Since my last report [S/11849 of 17 October 1975], UNEF has assumed new functions and responsibilities under the terms of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September [see S/11818 and Add.1-4] and the Protocol thereto of 22 September 1975 [see S/11818/Add.5 of 10 October 1975]. Throughout the period under review, the situation in the UNEF area of operations remained stable and the Force continued efficiently to discharge its mandate.

### I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

#### A. COMPOSITION AND COMMAND

3. As of 17 September 1976, the strength of the Force was as follows:

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Australia ..... | 44    |
| Canada .....    | 871   |
| Finland .....   | 640   |
| Ghana .....     | 597   |
| Indonesia ..... | 510   |
| Poland .....    | 865   |
| Sweden .....    | 647   |
| TOTAL           | 4,174 |

The strength figures for the Canadian and Polish logistic components assigned to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) are not included in the above table.

4. In addition to the above, UNEF is assisted by 124 military observers, members of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). A group of observers, designated as the Observer Group Sinai, was formed in December 1975, following consultation between the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO and the Commander of UNEF, and is made available by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO within the context of UNEF's terms of reference, which provide for UNTSO's co-operation with the Force. The observers are assigned special tasks entrusted to the Force and come under the operational control of the Force Commander.

5. As foreshadowed in my last report [S/11849, paras. 21-22], additional military personnel and equipment were needed to enable UNEF to carry out the more extensive responsibilities entrusted to it by the terms of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975. Accordingly, in response to requests I had addressed to the Governments of countries contributing contingents to UNEF, reinforcements were made available. Finland, Ghana, Indonesia and Sweden each supplied an additional rifle company while Canada

and Poland provided additional personnel for logistic support.

6. In February 1976, the Permanent Representative of Senegal informed me that his Government had decided that it must withdraw its contingent from UNEF. The members of the Security Council were informed of this development on 2 March. The contingent was repatriated in May and June. The Senegalese battalion has not been replaced, and its area of responsibility has been taken over partly by the Swedish battalion and partly by the Ghanaian battalion. In view of the satisfactory result of the operational arrangement in the present circumstances, and in the interest of economy, there is for the time being no intention to provide for the replacement of the Senegalese contingent unless a change in the situation should make it necessary.

7. In May 1976, in response to an approach by me, the Government of Australia informed me that it would be prepared to supply the helicopters and personnel required by UNEF. After consulting the Security Council, I accepted this offer [S/12089]. The Australian unit, with four helicopters and the necessary personnel, arrived at Ismailia in July.

8. Lieutenant-General Bengt Liljestrand has been the Commander of UNEF since 20 August 1975. Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo has continued as the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East.

9. It will be recalled that in my previous report I estimated that the strength of UNEF required to carry out its increased tasks, in a buffer zone which is four times the size of the former area of disengagement, would be of the order of 4,825. For the reasons given above, it has become possible, for the time being, to carry out its tasks satisfactorily with the present total of 4,174.

#### B. DEPLOYMENT

10. During the period under review, the deployment of UNEF changed considerably following the implementation of the new Agreement. This redeployment, which was executed in 15 separate phases, began in November 1975 and was completed on 22 February 1976 in accordance with the time-table set out in the Protocol to the Agreement. The deployment of the Force as of 1 October 1976 was as follows [see attached map]:

(a) Swedish battalion: Base camp at Baluza. It mans three forward command posts and 22 positions in buffer zone 1 in a sector that stretches from the Mediterranean Sea to a line south-east of Ismailia.

(b) Ghanaian battalion: Base camp at Mitla. It mans two forward command posts and 17 positions in buffer zone 1 in a sector that stretches from the southern limit of the Swedish sector to a line south of Mitla.

(c) Indonesian battalion: Base camp at Suez: It mans one forward command post in Ras Sudr, 10 positions in buffer zone 1 and six positions in the southern area along the Gulf of Suez in a sector that stretches from the southern limit of the Ghanaian sector to a line south-east of Ras Sudr.

(d) Finnish battalion: Base camp at Abu Rudeis. It mans three forward command posts and 22 positions in the southern area along the Gulf of Suez and buffer



zones 2A and 2B in a sector that stretches from the southern limit of the Indonesian sector to Abu Durba in the south.

(e) Canadian contingent: The Canadian contingent is located at El Gala Camp at Ismailia. A small group is deployed at the forward logistics base at El Tasa. It provides supply maintenance, communications and air transport support to the Force and has supporting detachments spread throughout the UNEF area of operation.

(f) Polish contingent: The Polish contingent is located at El Gala Camp. A small group is deployed at the forward logistics base at El Tasa and one transport company is deployed at Suez. It provides maintenance, engineering, including mine clearing, water supply, construction, road maintenance and transport support to the Force and operates a field hospital located at Ismailia.

(g) Australian contingent: The Australian contingent is located at Ismailia. It provides helicopter support to the Force.

(h) UNEF headquarters: The headquarters of the Force is accommodated in buildings at Ismailia. In addition, a liaison office is maintained at Cairo.

(i) Other UNEF elements are located as follows:

- (i) Movement control detachments at Ismailia, Cairo, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Damascus, Alexandria and Port Said;
- (ii) A ration depot at Cairo, with detachments at Suez and Port Said;
- (iii) Military police detachments at Cairo, Suez, Rabah, Eilat, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem;
- (iv) An air transport unit at Ismailia airfield. It operates two Buffalo aircraft. One chartered Skyvan aircraft operates from Ismailia airfield as well as the four helicopters. In addition, the Fokker F-27 aircraft provided by the Government of Switzerland for UNTSO is used by the three peace-keeping missions in the Middle East and operates to Ismailia and Cairo;
- (v) UNEF also provides some of the staff serving in the office of the Chief Coordinator at Jerusalem. Other staff members in this office are drawn from UNTSO and UNDOF.

11. UNTSO provides military observers who man 12 checkpoints and observation posts, provide liaison with each of the battalions, carry out patrols and serve in staff posts. The group is led by a Chief Military Observer who is located at UNEF headquarters at Ismailia; he has representatives located at offices at Cairo and Jerusalem.

#### C. ROTATION

12. The following personnel rotations took place during the period under review:

(a) Canadian contingent: Personnel are rotated in small groups on a weekly basis.

(b) Finnish contingent: The rotation is staggered so that half the contingent is rotated every three months. In November 1975 an additional 152 troops arrived.

(c) Ghanaian contingent: The entire contingent was rotated twice; at the beginning of April and in September/October 1976. In February 1976 100 additional troops arrived.

(d) Indonesian contingent: The entire contingent was rotated twice; in February/March and September 1976. In September an additional 60 troops arrived.

(e) Polish contingent: The entire contingent was rotated twice, in November/December 1975 and again in May/June 1976. In December 1975/January 1976 an additional 70 troops arrived.

(f) Senegalese contingent: The contingent was repatriated in May/June 1976 (see para. 6 above).

(g) Swedish contingent: The entire contingent was rotated twice; in December 1975 and in June 1976. In January/February 1976 an additional 150 troops arrived.

(h) Australian contingent: The contingent arrived in July 1976 (see para. 7 above).

## H. ACCOMMODATIONS AND LOGISTICS

### A. ACCOMMODATIONS

13. The redeployment of UNEF, as a result of the implementation of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 and the Protocol, has made it necessary to provide new accommodations for the major part of the Force. Some existing premises in the new areas were available to the Force for use as base camps but they have required renovations and repairs to varying degrees. This work, which is carried out by the troops themselves, is progressing satisfactorily. There is, however, a requirement for additional base camps and, for this purpose, the Force had received most of the necessary prefabricated buildings and equipment. Progress in constructing these camps has been severely hampered by a shortage of skilled manpower and specialized engineering equipment. To overcome this, additional skilled construction personnel will be provided on a temporary basis by the Government of Poland.

14. Apart from the base camps, it has become necessary to provide new accommodations for the troops and military observers at each of the positions, observation posts and checkpoints. Eighty prefabricated buildings have been provided for this purpose. Construction of these buildings is also carried out by the troops themselves whenever they can be spared from operational duties. To date, approximately one third have been erected, the remainder being in various stages of completion.

15. When the headquarters of UNEF was transferred from Cairo to Ismailia, the Government of Egypt made available the buildings in which the UNEF headquarters is at present accommodated. This assistance offered by the Egyptian Government is greatly appreciated. Meanwhile a new situation has arisen since the opening of the Suez Canal, and I have been informed by the Government of Egypt that the buildings at present occupied by UNEF headquarters are urgently needed by the Suez Canal Authority. The Government of Egypt has therefore requested the return of the buildings presently housing UNEF headquarters, and an intensive effort is being made to find alternative accommodation for UNEF headquarters in co-operation with the Government of Egypt. In any case, the moving of

the headquarters will require considerable new construction which may entail financial consequences, the magnitude of which will depend upon the location finally chosen.

## B. LOGISTICS

16. The additional vehicles and equipment required to enable the Force to carry out its enlarged role arrived and are in use. Part of the over-all vehicle fleet is, however, quite old and unable to withstand the difficult road conditions.

17. The provision of adequate communications for the Force over the greater distances in its enlarged area of operations has presented problems which, with the arrival of more suitable equipment, will, it is hoped, be overcome.

18. The system of procurement of spare parts and normal supplies continues to improve. Difficulties are still being experienced, however, in maintaining supplies to the operational battalions. The long distances involved and the prevailing road conditions have severely strained the transportation resources, although this will be partly overcome by replacing the existing fleet of load-carrying vehicles, as they wear out, by larger and more suitable types. The restricted possibilities in crossing the Suez Canal since its reopening have been partly offset by the rental of a ferry and by the establishment of a reserve logistics base at El Tasa in buffer zone 1. This base holds rations and other supply reserves and also houses maintenance and engineer teams. The provision of adequate quantities of drinking water to the battalions has become a major task and will continue to be so in the foreseeable future.

19. There are approximately 1,600 kilometres of roads within the buffer zones which must be kept cleared of sand and in a reasonable state of repair if UNEF is to be able to carry out its operational tasks. To assist in these tasks UNEF has a small road clearance and repair unit which is constantly in demand. Since March 1976, this unit has cleared over 1,150 kilometres of road. A survey group is at present determining what additional assistance is required to maintain the roads for which UNEF is responsible. For this and other construction tasks some additional military personnel—the number to be determined on the completion of the survey—will be required.

20. Another task which has increased considerably since the enlargement of the Force's responsibilities is that of mine clearing. Before positions and patrol routes could be established, the areas had to be checked for mines. Since February 1976, UNEF's small mine clearing unit has checked an area of over 167,000 square meters and located and destroyed large quantities of mines and other live ammunition discovered in the vicinity of proposed sites for camps and positions.

## III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

### A. FUNCTIONS AND GUIDELINES

21. The functions and guidelines of the Force are outlined in the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 340 (1973) [S/11052/Rev.1 of 27 October 1973], which was approved by the Council in its resolution 341 (1973). Specific tasks consistent with its terms of reference were entrusted to UNEF and the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Mid-

dle East by the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975, its annex and the Protocol.

22. The Chief Co-ordinator and the Force Commander continued the practice of separate meetings with the military authorities of Egypt and Israel concerning the implementation of the terms of reference of the Force and the inspections carried out by UNEF in the areas of limited forces and armaments. In addition, the Chief Co-ordinator maintains contact with the parties at ministerial level on important issues. These meetings supplement those of the Joint Commission as provided for in the Agreement. Relations between UNEF and the parties continue to be cordial and productive.

### B. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

23. The problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement of personnel of certain contingents still exists. As I have said before, UNEF must function as an "integrated and efficient military unit", and its contingents must serve on an equal basis under the command of the Force Commander and no differentiation can be made regarding the United Nations status of various contingents. I am continuing my efforts to achieve this objective.

### C. PERSONNEL MATTERS

24. The general discipline, understanding and bearing of all members of UNEF has been exemplary, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders, as well as on the countries contributing contingents.

25. During the period under review, one member of the Ghana contingent and a member of the Indonesian contingent died of natural causes. One member of the Ghana contingent and four members of the Polish contingent died in vehicle accidents.

### D. OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL OF 4 SEPTEMBER AND OF THE PROTOCOL OF 22 SEPTEMBER 1975

26. The Force has continued to supervise the observance of the cease-fire and has assisted in the implementation of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September and the Protocol of 22 September 1975.

27. UNEF's first task under the new Agreement was to mark on the ground the new lines of disengagement. To carry out this work, a group of specialist surveyors was supplied by Sweden at my request and on an *ad hoc* basis. Work began in October 1975 and was completed in accordance with the schedule as set out in the Protocol to the Agreement to the satisfaction of all concerned.

28. In November 1975, UNEF began its assistance to the parties in the redeployment of their forces. The first phase of the redeployment took place in the area south of line E and west of line M (the southern area) and was completed on 1 December. During this period, UNEF, through the Chief Co-ordinator, successfully supervised the transfer of the oil fields and installations in the area.

29. The second phase of the redeployment, which took place in the northern area, began on 12 January and was completed on 22 February 1976 in accordance with the time-table.

30. In the southern area, UNEF's task is to assure that no military or para-military forces of any kind, military fortifications or military installations are in the area. To perform these functions, it established checkpoints and observation posts in accordance with the Protocol and has carried out patrols through the area, including patrols by aircraft. It has also established the two buffer zones and maintains permanent checkpoints on the buffer zone lines. UNEF has further supervised the use of the common road sections by the parties, in accordance with arrangements agreed to by them, and has provided escorts when necessary.

31. The northern area consists of buffer zone 1 and areas of limited forces and armaments. UNEF's function in the buffer zone is to prevent any unauthorized entry into the zone by any person. It has carried out this task by means of a system of checkpoints, observation posts and patrols by land, within the buffer zone and along the lines. Some 7,000 Egyptian citizens live in the northern part of the buffer zone. In the Early Warning System area, which is located within the buffer zone, UNEF has also furnished the required escorts. UNEF was also entrusted with the task of ensuring the maintenance of the agreed limitations of forces and armaments within the areas specified in the Agreement. To this end it conducts bi-weekly inspections and informs the parties of the results.

32. The Joint Commission, established by the terms of the Agreement, has held six meetings in the buffer zone under the chairmanship of the Chief Co-ordinator. UNEF has assisted in providing facilities for these meetings.

33. UNEF has also assisted the Chief Co-ordinator in carrying out his functions in connexion with receiving and passing on notifications of reconnaissance flights agreed to by the parties.

34. During the period under review, UNEF continued to receive the full co-operation of the parties in carrying out the functions entrusted to it. There were no significant violations of the cease-fire or the Agreement, although numerous limited incursions in the buffer zone by both parties by land and air were observed and reported. In such cases, however, assurances that remedial action would be taken were received from the party concerned. UNEF also received a number of complaints from both parties alleging violations. These were taken up with the party concerned by the Force Commander or the Chief Co-ordinator and, in some instances, were the subject of discussion at meetings of the Joint Commission.

#### IV. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES AND CO-OPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

35. UNEF has maintained close contact with ICRC representatives and has extended its assistance in providing facilities for family reunions and student exchanges, which have taken place at an agreed site in buffer zone 1. During the period under review, 5,230 persons crossed from Egypt to Israeli-occupied territory and 4,351 crossed from Israeli-occupied territory to Egypt. The transfer of items such as school books and other supplies was also conducted under UNEF auspices.

36. Although search operations for the remains of soldiers killed during the October 1973 hostilities in the Suez Canal area terminated on 1 July 1974, bodies

are still occasionally discovered in the UNEF area of operations. During the period under review the remains of four soldiers were found and turned over to the party concerned.

#### V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

37. Should the Security Council decide to extend UNEF's mandate for a period of 12 months beyond 24 October 1976, the costs of maintaining the Force for that period would be of the order of \$83 million, based on the manpower requirements indicated above and assuming continuance of its existing responsibilities.

38. It will be noted that this figure represents a significant reduction from the \$94.3 million appropriated for the preceding 12-month mandate. This amount was, of course, supplemented by the generous voluntary contribution of about \$10 million in kind, which was made available by the Government of the United States of America. The smaller present estimate is mainly due to the reduction of the over-all number of UNEF troops and to certain non-recurring costs. In implementing the budget for the present mandate, I have been mindful of the necessity of exercising the utmost economy consistent with efficient performance.

39. The figure of \$83 million given above does not cover possible extra costs involved in the solution of the problem of the accommodation of UNEF headquarters referred to in paragraph 15 above.

#### VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

40. In deciding, in its resolution 378 (1975), to renew the mandate of UNEF for a further period of one year until 24 October 1976, the Security Council also called upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of that period, a report on developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement that resolution.

41. During the period under review, efforts were made at several levels to promote an early resumption of the negotiations aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East, as called for in Security Council resolution 338 (1973). Those efforts are described in detail in the report which the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council on 18 October 1976, in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3414 (XXX) on the situation in the Middle East [S/12210].

#### VII. OBSERVATIONS

42. The period under review was marked by a further redeployment of the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai peninsula. In accordance with the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 and its Protocol, which was reported in detail in my last report on the United Nations Emergency Force, the redeployment operation was successfully carried out with the assistance of UNEF. The Force is now deployed in an area which is more than four times the size of the former area of disengagement, and its responsibilities under the new Agreement are far more extensive and complex than those it had assumed previously. In carrying out its task, UNEF has enjoyed the full co-operation of the parties concerned and thus has been able to discharge its responsibilities in a satisfactory manner.



43. The presence of UNEF in the Egypt-Israel sector has undoubtedly been a major factor in the maintenance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and reaffirmed in the Egypt-Israel Agreement. Furthermore, the Force has continued to provide its good offices to the parties in dealing with urgent problems on the ground. Welcome though these developments are, we should ever be mindful of the essential role of a peace-keeping force in an area of conflict, namely, to maintain quiet and to create an atmosphere conducive to the active search for the peaceful solution of underlying political problems. If there is a continuing lack of progress in efforts to implement resolution 338 (1973), the situation in the Middle East will inevitably remain unstable in spite of peace-keeping and other arrangements.

44. Taking into account the relevant factors involved, I consider the continued presence of UNEF in the area to be essential. In the circumstances and considering the relevant provisions of the Agreement,

I therefore recommend the extension of the mandate for one year.

45. In concluding this report, I wish once again to record my gratitude to the Governments contributing troops to the United Nations Emergency Force. I wish also to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo; to the Commander of UNEF, Lieutenant-General Bengt Liljestrand, to the officers and men of the Force and its civilian staff, as well as to the Military Observers of UNTSO assigned to assist UNEF in the fulfilment of its responsibilities. They have performed with devotion and efficiency the important and difficult tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

[Map. "UNEF deployment as of October 1976." See end of volume.]

### DOCUMENT S/12213

#### Letter dated 18 October 1976 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[18 October 1976]

As Chairman of the Arab Group during the month of October 1976, I have the honour to bring to your attention the escalation of Israeli acts of piracy against Arab civilians on the high seas.

In this connexion, we should like to refer to the visit paid to the Secretary-General by Mr. Mohamed Sallam, Permanent Representative of Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of September. During that visit, Mr. Sallam expressed the grave concern of the Arab delegations over Israeli piracy on the high seas.

We should also like to refer to the letter on this matter addressed to the Secretary-General on 28 September by the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization and issued on 6 October as a document of the General Assembly.<sup>4</sup>

Numerous acts of piracy on the high seas committed by the Israeli authorities have been reported in the mass media. For example, *The Jerusalem Post Weekly*, in its issue of 12 October, carried the following story:

"For the third time in a week, the Israel Navy on Thursday night apprehended a vessel off the Lebanese coast and towed it to Haifa. After a search of the vessel, a Cypriot yacht, the *Peacemaker*, and interrogation of passengers and crew, the boat was released on Friday afternoon.

"The Army spokesman announced that one of the passengers was being held by the security authorities. However, the captain of the yacht, Salah Badr—an Arab with Cypriot nationality—claimed in Cyprus later that two of his crew, Ahmed Gad and Mohammed Wafik, were taken off the boat.

"The Army spokesman said the *Peacemaker*, which claimed to be carrying refugees from the Lebanese conflict to Limassol, Cyprus, was stopped early Thursday evening north of Rosh Hanikra after she ignored a signal to identify herself. The decision to tow the boat and its 28 passengers and crew to Haifa was made after some people were seen throwing 'suspicious objects' overboard."

These acts have culminated in the recent incident on 7 October against the passenger ship *Niyazi*, which was en route from Sidon, Lebanon to the port of Limassol. Among the passengers were a number of Palestinians and five members of the staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut. The ship was hijacked to the port of Haifa, where it was detained for 30 hours. Some of its passengers were maltreated and subjected to humiliation. In one known case so far, the passport of an Iraqi official was confiscated.

These acts perpetrated by Israel against civilians on the high seas are piratical in nature and contravene all norms of international law, especially freedom of navigation on the high seas.

This aggressive act is highlighted by the fact that Israel commits its acts at a time when the General Assembly is occupied with the consideration of the two items on international terrorism and the taking of hostages.

Again, we request you to take all the necessary measures aimed at putting an end to these Israeli acts of piracy.

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

(Signed) Abdalla Yaccoub BISHARA  
Permanent Representative of  
the State of Kuwait  
to the United Nations

<sup>4</sup> A/31/256 (document pertaining to agenda item 29 of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly).

DOCUMENT S/12216

Letter dated 19 October 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]  
[19 October 1976]

We have the honour to request that in the course of the consideration by the Security Council 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. Theo-Ben Gurirab 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

DOCUMENT S/12217\*

Letter dated 19 October 1976 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 October 1976]

I have been instructed to transmit, in my capacity of Permanent Representative of the country which currently exercises the function of Chairman of the European Community, the following statement issued on 18 October 1976 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine countries of the Community:

"The Foreign Ministers of the nine countries of the European Community, meeting in Luxembourg, welcome the British Government's speedy action in convening a conference at Geneva to discuss the formation of an interim government in Rhodesia which would pave the way for majority rule within two years.

"They appeal solemnly to all the parties concerned to seize this opportunity to achieve a just and peaceful solution to this long-standing problem, by bringing about an orderly and peaceful transfer of power to the majority in Zimbabwe.

"They confirm that they will meanwhile continue to comply strictly with their obligations relating to sanctions."

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) Johan KAUFMANN  
Permanent Representative of  
the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
to the United Nations

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/274-S/12217.

DOCUMENT S/12218

Letter dated 20 October 1976 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[20 October 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I request a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the dangerous and explosive situation in the occupied Arab territories resulting from the continuing Israeli repressive measures against the inhabitants of these territories.

As you recall, the Council met last May, upon the request of Egypt, to discuss the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories. The majority of the Council members expressed their opinion, in a statement by the President of the Council [1922 meeting] about these measures taken by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian inhabitants. In spite of that, the Israeli authorities continued in their repressive measures, ignoring any resolution by the United Nations and in violation of the Geneva Conventions. To date, curfews are still imposed on several Palestinian towns in the West Bank. Many people were arbitrarily arrested or severely beaten in recent weeks in the West Bank and Gaza by the occupying forces. Furthermore, the Israeli authorities are condoning the acts of desecration of the Holy Places in Al-Khalil by extremist Israeli elements. The Israeli Government, in defiance of all norms of international law and behaviour, is continuing in its policy of establishing new Israeli settlements and consolidating the old ones in the occupied territories at the expense of the inhabitants and the legitimate owners of these lands. These acts demonstrate clearly once again the expansionist policy followed by Israel.

Such serious and grave actions by the Israeli occupying authorities must be discontinued immediately. Israel bears heavy responsibility for this explosive situation which impedes the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. For these reasons, I therefore request a meeting of the Security Council to discuss this explosive and dangerous situation in the occupied Arab territories.

(Signed) A. Esmat Abdel MEGUID  
Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/12220

##### Letter dated 20 October 1976 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[22 October 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter dated 20 October 1976 [S/12218], concerning the request of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the dangerous and explosive situation in the occupied Arab territories, I hereby request the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the debate.

(Signed) A. Esmat Abdel MEGUID  
Permanent Representative of Egypt  
to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/12221

##### Letter dated 27 October 1976 from the representative of Lesotho to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[29 October 1976]

I have the honour, upon instruction of my Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Chief Leabua Jonathan, to transmit to you and through you to members of the Security Council, the following communication which he addressed to you:

"I am writing to you about the worsening situation in South Africa. The tragic events in that country over the last four months, resulting in the loss of the lives of hundreds of Africans and injuries to thousands, is yet another indication that the situation in South Africa constitutes a direct threat to the stability of southern Africa and to world peace.

"Ever since the police of South Africa disrupted the peaceful demonstration of Soweto school children last June, the Government of South Africa has

become even more repressive in response to the just and legitimate protests of the majority of the people against the evil system of *apartheid*. That the African people of South Africa are continuing to demonstrate for justice, is proof of their determination and the legitimacy of their demands.

"The toll of the dead is increasing virtually weekly. The list of the dead and injured increases with every demonstration for basic human rights. Amongst all civilized peoples, funerals are treated as solemn occasions for paying respect to the dead. Over the last two weeks, agents of the South African Government have desecrated funerals of Africans killed in demonstrations by harassing mourners and even inflicting further loss of life.



"My Government has watched this situation with increasing and grave concern. Now, more than ever, it behoves the international community to take immediate and positive action to avert the tragic consequences of the policy of *apartheid* pursued by the Government of South Africa.

"Whilst my Government recognizes that there are some positive developments that might arise from the Geneva conference on Zimbabwe, it seems equally clear to us that the question of southern Africa cannot be adequately dealt with piecemeal but rather in its regional context.

"The euphoria in South Africa over the role of the Government of that country in the preparations of the Geneva conference should not be allowed to cloud the atrocities that the agents of Pretoria are daily committing against the majority of the people of South Africa.

"In the recent incidents in South Africa, citizens of my country have suffered injuries and some have suffered loss of life. In his statement at the United Nations on 13 October,<sup>5</sup> my Foreign Minister indicated clearly the scope and dimensions of the problems with which my Government is faced as a result of the actions of the agents of the *apartheid* administration in Pretoria.

"Since my Foreign Minister made known details of the problems we have had, my country is now

<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 29th meeting.

additionally faced with new problems arising from the instability that has been created on the borders of Lesotho. The area is seething with discontent from the inhabitants of the Transkei who move from one so-called bantustan to another as an expression of their dissatisfaction with political arrangements of the now styled 'Republic of Transkei'. Conditions of this nature are bound to affect the prevailing peace and stable economy of my country.

"In this situation, I must make a special and strong appeal for support for the African people of South Africa in their struggle for basic rights and for my own country which has become part and parcel of that struggle. The international community has a clear and inescapable obligation to take action to free South Africa from the evils of racism and the scourge of war. South Africa must be saved from wholesale massacre of innocent, peaceful and unarmed children by the bloody and murderous policy of Pretoria. This cold-blooded and callous murder which has already claimed hundreds of lives of both old and young men and women and maimed thousands, is another criminal instance of calculated genocide. It should prick the international conscience to action. The time for carrying out that obligation is now before a racial holocaust erupts."

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

(Signed) Mooki V. MOLAPO  
Permanent Representative of Lesotho  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/12222

### Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 391 (1976)

[Original: English]  
[30 October 1976]

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976, in which the Council requested me to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to me by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of that resolution by 30 October.

2. Immediately after the adoption of resolution 391 (1976), I and my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, initiated exploratory contacts with the representatives of all parties concerned, with a view to resuming the negotiating process. After discussions with His Beatitude President Makarios and His Excellency Mr. Rauf Denktaş at Nicosia, the Special Representative, at my request, visited Ankara on 13-14 July and Athens on 15-16 July for talks with the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey and other high officials. Upon his return to Nicosia, he held further talks with the leaders of the two communities. On 26 July, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar came to Geneva to report to me on his conversations.

3. Both parties in Cyprus had expressed their readiness to send representatives to a sixth round of intercommunal talks under my auspices, if convened by me. However, wide differences persisted as to the basis of

the prospective talks and both sides considered that it would be counterproductive to convene a sixth round unless those differences were narrowed.

4. The Greek Cypriot side considered that the exchange of written proposals referred to in the Vienna communiqué of 21 February 1976 [S/11993] had not been completed by the Turkish Cypriot side as regards the territorial issue and that the Turkish Cypriot side would be expected to submit concrete counter-proposals on that issue at the next round of talks, with a view to establishing a common basis at those talks prior to referring the matter to mixed committees.

5. The Turkish Cypriot side considered that the exchange of written proposals had been completed in April 1976 [S/12093, chap. V], that substantive discussions at the next round should concern principles and criteria, but that concrete proposals, especially on territorial matters, should be discussed in the mixed committees in the presence of experts.

6. At Nicosia, my Special Representative endeavoured to arrange a reconvening of the humanitarian talks at the Ledra Palace Hotel. Such meetings would have brought together the two interlocutors, Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Onan and would also have provided an opportunity for them to engage in preliminary dis-

cussions on broader issues. That effort did not prove successful.

7. After further exploratory contacts with the representatives of all the parties concerned on how best to overcome the difficulties in the way of a resumption of the intercommunal talks, I invited Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Onan to New York, before the opening of the General Assembly, for consultations with me. Two rounds of separate consultations were held on 16 and 17 September, followed by a joint meeting on 18 September, further separate meetings on 20 September and a concluding joint meeting on 21 September. An extensive exchange of views took place during those consultations concerning the resumption of the intercommunal talks under my auspices. In that connexion, I broached the idea of bridging the gap by having the main talks under my auspices and the mixed committees function simultaneously. The mixed committees, which could meet in the presence of my Special Representative, would report back to the main group at regular intervals. While the two interlocutors reacted positively in principle to my suggestion, both did so with reservations which in effect, reintroduced the main elements of their respective previous and conflicting positions. It was agreed that my Special Representative in Cyprus would continue the consultations at Nicosia.

8. The situation regarding the implementation of the agreement recorded in the communiqué of 2 August 1975 at the end of the third round of talks in Vienna remains as outlined in my report of 5 June 1976 [*ibid.*, paras. 22-24 and chap. III]. The condition of the Greek Cypriots in the north continues to be a matter of serious concern, not only on humanitarian grounds but also because it constitutes a highly contentious issue between the two communities. They continue to be restricted to their respective villages and to the immediate surroundings thereof. Medical, educational and religious facilities have declined. No Greek Cypriot physicians are practising in the north. The Greek Cypriot elementary schools did not reopen after the summer holidays and secondary schools have remained closed since 1974. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have now proposed that Greek Cypriot pupils of secondary school level move south for educational purposes and return to their families during the summer holidays.

9. The movement of Greek Cypriots to the south continues at the rate of approximately 30 persons a day. Of a Greek Cypriot population of about 9,000 at the time of the agreements of 2 August 1975, 4,817 remained in the north as of mid-October 1976. Complaints continue to be received by the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus from Greek Cypriots that the migration to the south is due to Turkish Cypriot pressure. The Turkish Cypriot authorities, for their part, maintain that the transfers occur on a voluntary basis, as the Greek Cypriots wish to join the bulk of their community in the south.

10. With regard to the question of persons still unaccounted for since the events of 1974, the situation concerning the Vienna agreement of August 1975, under which both sides undertook "to extend full facilities for searches in response to information given by either side" [*see S/11789*, annex], remains unchanged. Following a request by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, my representative at Geneva took up with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) the question of arranging for searches to trace those missing or discover their burial places. After careful consideration, ICRC expressed its readiness in principle to designate members of an investigatory body operating outside ICRC itself, provided both parties requested it to do so and undertook to give full co-operation to that body. ICRC further specified that any such investigatory body should have freedom of movement throughout Cyprus and that the parties should undertake to furnish all relevant information required by it and agree in advance to accept as final its conclusions and recommendations. My Special Representative communicated the suggestion of ICRC to the parties in Cyprus. On the basis of the reactions obtained by him, it appears that since it has not been possible to secure the agreement of both parties, there is no possibility at this time of carrying out the suggestion for the designation of an investigatory team as envisaged by ICRC.

11. A few observations on the developments set out in the preceding paragraphs may be in order. I continue to believe that, despite all the difficulties, the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities represent, in the present circumstances, the best hope of achieving an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. At the same time, I regret to have to report to the Security Council that the difficulties in the way of resuming meaningful negotiations have yet to be overcome and that the differences between the two sides, both as to substance and to procedure, have in practice shown little sign of narrowing.

12. The existing deadlock has tended to affect adversely the situation in the island, to prolong the sufferings of many of its people and to continue to complicate the tasks confronting the United Nations Peace-keeping Force. I consider that it is of the highest importance to find ways of making progress towards an agreed and lasting settlement.

13. The current procedural deadlock reflects the political difficulties of the interlocutors. These have not been relieved by the passage of time and can, I am convinced, only be overcome with the support, understanding and statesmanship of all the parties concerned. I wish to assure the Council that, despite all the difficulties, I shall continue to exert my best efforts to bring about a resumption of meaningful negotiations and to assist the parties in making the urgently required progress towards a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Letter dated 1 November 1976 from the representative of Israel  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[1 November 1976]

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to annex II of the Secretary-General's report.<sup>6</sup>

This annex contained information submitted by the Islamic Conference purporting to relate to the situation at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron. However, a cursory reading of that "information" makes it clear that all Jewish associations with the city of Hebron, both religious and historical, are completely brushed aside, if not denied outright. Moreover, in the last paragraph (para. 28), an appeal is made to revert to the discriminatory situation prevailing for almost two decades before 1967 under the occupying Jordanian régime, when, it will be recalled, Judaea and Samaria (the "West Bank") were kept clear of Jews in accordance with article 3 of Jordanian Citizenship Law No. 6 of 4 February 1954, and when, in contravention of Jordan's international undertaking, Jews were barred access to all Holy Places there, including those in Hebron.

The grossness of this approach can be seen in the fact that Jewish connexions with Hebron span almost 4,000 years. In about 2000 B.C., the Hebrew Patriarch Abraham "dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is Hebron, and built there an altar unto the Lord" (Genesis, 13:18). Since then, there has been an almost continuous Jewish presence in Hebron (see annex II). Abraham and his wife Sarah, together with the other Hebrew Patriarchs and Matriarchs (Isaac and Jacob, Rebecca and Leah) are buried in Hebron, making the site (the "Tomb of the Patriarchs") the most ancient shrine venerated by Jews to this day, predating Jerusalem by several centuries. The Arab conquerors of Hebron in the seventh century were cognizant of these ancient ties, for the Mosque erected over the Tomb of the Patriarchs is called the Ibrahimi Mosque—the Mosque of Abraham.

Israel has administered the West Bank since 1967. The overriding principles guiding its policy regarding all the Holy Places have been, and are, to guarantee the access of members of all faiths to these places and to ensure freedom of worship there to members of every religion. These principles apply to the Tomb of the Patriarchs and thus the sanctity of the shrine is strictly observed. To guarantee orderly conditions of worship for both Muslims and Jews, the following arrangements have been in force for over a year (see annex I):

#### 1. Entry and exit

(a) The eastern gate is used for entry and exit by Muslim worshippers.

(b) The south-western gate is used by Jewish worshippers.

(c) The western gate is used by visitors of all faiths.

#### 2. Areas of worship

(a) Muslims—Hall of Isaac and Rebecca; Jawliyya Hall and Yusufiyya Halls.

(b) Jews—Hall of Abraham and Sarah, Hall of Jacob and Leah, balcony and courtyard linking the two halls.

(c) Visitors and tourists are able to visit all areas at times when no prayers are in progress.

#### 3. Times of worship

(a) Muslims are able to pray in their area 24 hours a day, every day of the week.

(b) Jews are able to pray in their areas on weekdays and on the Jewish Sabbath, as well as on Jewish holidays, in accordance with accepted hours of prayer. However, on Fridays—the Islamic special day of prayer—Muslims are able to pray throughout the whole day, whereas Jews are limited to evening prayers to greet the coming Jewish Sabbath.

These arrangements were established with the greatest consideration for Muslim religious sentiments and without affecting or infringing Arab privileges. That they have been working to the satisfaction of all sides in itself refutes the burden of the charges in the "information" supplied by the Islamic Conference. However, the utter spuriousness of this document is also evidenced by numerous other false statements which it contains. A few examples will suffice:

(a) It is absolutely not the case that the Israel authorities destroyed the remains of a Mamluk school (para. 8), pulled down a stairway on the eastern side of the Mosque (para. 11), and destroyed a monumental well, used for ritual purposes, adjoining the fence of the Mosque (para. 12). The remains of the school, the stairway and the well were indeed removed, but for the purpose of renovations, landscaping and the expansion of the area around the Mosque carried out by the municipality of Hebron itself, with financial aid from the Israel authorities. In the course of these renovations, the municipality built a new ritual washing stand in place of the old one.

(b) Contrary to the claims in paragraph 22, it is a blatant lie, bordering on incitement, to state that Jews are allowed to pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Similarly there is no Israeli "grand plan" against the Muslim Holy Places.

(c) Arab children in the territories study according to the Jordanian educational syllabus, and not the Israeli one, as alleged in paragraph 23 (a).

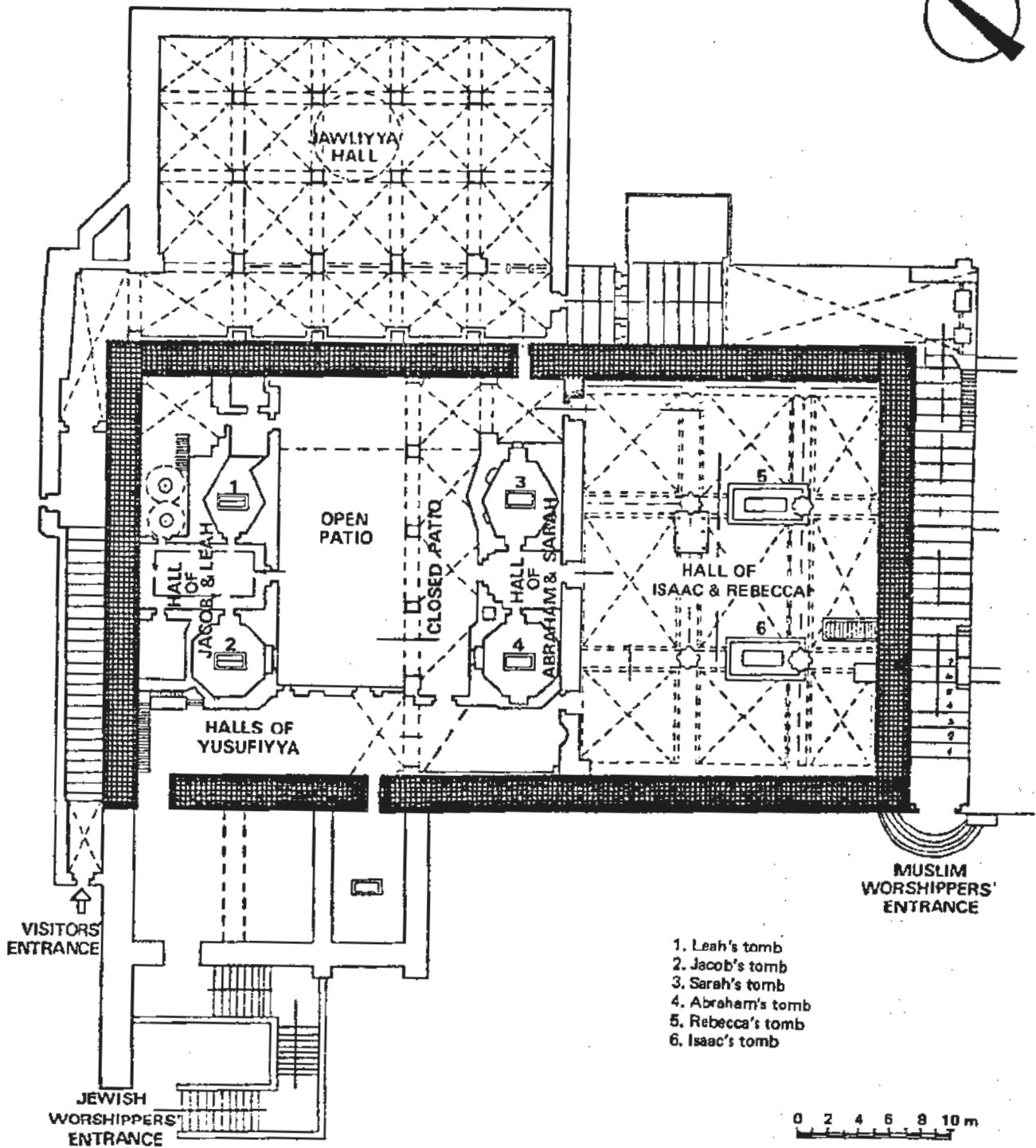
(d) Arab banks in the territories remain closed because of Arab unwillingness to open them, and both Israeli and Jordanian currency are legal tender, contrary to the allegations in paragraph 23 (b).

(e) It is completely untrue to state that "finished goods of Arab origin are subjected to higher taxes in order to make them uncompetitive with Israeli manufactures" (para. 23 (c)).

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/303-S/12223.

<sup>6</sup> A/31/235 (document pertaining to agenda item 55 of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly).

ANNEX I  
THE CAVE OF MACHPELA



1. Leah's tomb
2. Jacob's tomb
3. Sarah's tomb
4. Abraham's tomb
5. Rebecca's tomb
6. Isaac's tomb



I trust, therefore, that no credence will be placed in this "information", which is as malicious as it is dubious.

For its part, Israel is proud of its record in respect of the Holy Places of all faiths. Its policy will continue to adhere strictly to the fundamental principle of free access for prayer and worship by all believers of all faiths to all Holy Places.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its annexes 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 II

### Hebron and the Tomb of the Patriarchs

#### HISTORICAL SURVEY

##### A. Summary

1. Hebron, one of the oldest known cities in the world, derives its name from the root of the Hebrew word for "companion". It has been the site of almost continuous Jewish settlement since biblical times until the present day, and contains the Tomb of the Patriarchs (the "Cave of Machpela"), an ancient Jewish Shrine and Holy Place. In August 1929, 67 local Jews were massacred by an Arab mob incited by their religious leaders. After the war of 1967, the Israeli authorities opened the Tomb of the Patriarchs for prayer to worshippers of every faith from all countries, both friendly and hostile to Israel. A Jewish community was also permitted to re-establish itself, not however in the town of Hebron itself, but nearby. The Israeli Government decided that the optimal way to organize life in the Hebron area was to allow the Arab inhabitants to develop their city as they wished, in keeping with their own way of life, while a Jewish township bearing the ancient name of the "City of the Patriarchs"—Kiryat Arba—was set up outside the municipal boundaries of Hebron. Arab Hebron has not been supplanted by the Jewish town but the two co-exist, side by side, with each growing and developing in its own way.

##### B. Biblical times

2. Hebron can be traced back in Jewish history to almost 2000 B.C., when the Bible recounts how the Hebrew Patriarch Abraham, the founding father of the Jewish people and religion, settled there (Genesis 13:18 and 18:1). When Abraham's wife, Sarah, died "in Kiryat Arba—that is Hebron" (Genesis 23:2), Abraham bought a burial place for 400 shekels of silver from Ephron the Hittite and "buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpela before Mamre—that is Hebron" (Genesis 23:19). Later, Genesis 49:29-31 relates how the Patriarch Jacob, also known as Israel, asked to be buried with his fathers in the Cave of Machpela. "There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebecca his wife; and there I buried Leah." Hebron thus became the most ancient shrine in Judaism, revered by Jews until this very day.

3. Hebron maintained its importance throughout the following centuries. Under the Prophets of Israel, Hebron became one of the three "cities of refuge" west of the Jordan, the others being Kadesh in Galilee and Shechem in Mount Ephraim. Around 1000 B.C., King David was born in Bethlehem, midway between Hebron and Jerusalem. David is said to have asked the Lord in II Samuel 2:1: "Shall I go up into any of the cities of Judah? And God said, 'Go up... unto Hebron.'" Here David reigned as King of Judah for seven and one half years, and here six of his sons were born. After David moved his capital to Jerusalem, Hebron's centrality declined, although it was still an important trading centre and road junction.

4. Jews moved from the city with the First (Babylonian) Exile (sixth century B.C.) but they returned within half a century, for Nehemiah 11:25 describes how "some of the child-

ren of Judah dwelt at Kiryat Arba, and in the villages thereof". At the turn of the eras, Herod the Great, the Jewish king and rebuilder of Jerusalem, reshaped the Tomb of the Patriarchs, and gave it its present form. Above the Tomb in the Cave of Machpela, he constructed a quadrangle measuring 60 by 34 metres, the enclosing walls nearly 3 metres thick, rising to a height of over 12 metres. The ramparts are made of beautifully worked, huge bordered ashlars, some over seven metres in length, similar to those used in the Herodian structures on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

##### C. Roman and Byzantine times

5. During the Jewish wars against Rome, Hebron, being an important Jewish centre, was burnt down by the Roman commander Cerealius (Josephus, *The Jewish Wars*, 4:554). None the less, Jews continued to live there.

6. It was during the Byzantine period that a church was erected over the Cave of Machpela and the building was named the Church of St. Abraham. In the sixth century A.D., the Church was divided into parts—one for Jews the other for Christians.

##### D. Arab conquest and Crusader times

7. The Arabs conquered Hebron in 638 A.D. and, in memory of the Hebrew Patriarch, renamed the town Khalil Al-Rahman ("the companion of (God) the Merciful"—i.e. Abraham) or simply al-Khalil. The Arabs allowed the Jews to be supervisors of the Cave of Machpela, although part of it was used as a mosque—the Mosque of Ibrahim.

8. With the Crusader conquest in 1100 A.D., the Mosque of Ibrahim once more became the Church of St. Abraham, and both Muslims and Jews were expelled. However, Jewish pilgrims continued to visit Hebron and the site of the Cave of Machpela, even though they were not allowed to enter the Tomb proper.

##### E. Mamluk and Ottoman rule

9. During the Mamluk rule, a small Jewish community lived in a closed-off ghetto-like section of Hebron. But Jews once again had access to the Cave of Machpela, where they were accustomed to pray daily. Many of them also sought to be buried in the vicinity of the Tomb.

10. The Mamluk Sultan Baybars prohibited the Jews and Christians from praying within the area in the year 1267. Jews were permitted to ascend five, later seven, steps on the side of the eastern wall and to insert petitions into a hole opposite the fourth step. This hole pierces the entire thickness of the wall, to a depth of 2.25 metres. It is first mentioned in 1521, and it can almost certainly be assumed to have been made at the request of the Jews of Hebron, possibly on payment of a large sum, so that their supplications would fall into the Cave situated under the floor of the area. The extremity of the hole is below the blocked opening in the mosque floor and leads to the Cave.

11. This prohibition was strictly enforced until the twentieth century. None the less, given the holiness of the Tomb and the significance of Hebron in Jewish history, the local community remained, and Jewish pilgrims to the Holy Land did not consider their pilgrimage complete without a visit to Hebron. The chronicles of these medieval travellers, including Maimonides (from Egypt), Benjamin of Tudela (Spain), Ovadiah of Bertinoro (Italy) and Rabbi Petahia of Regensburg (Germany), have been preserved and make most informative and instructive reading. Ovadiah of Bertinoro wrote in one of his letters that "there is a tradition among all the people of the land that burial in Hebron (in the vicinity of the Tomb of the Patriarchs) is better than in Jerusalem".

12. Under the Ottomans, the Jewish community in Hebron continued to develop, despite occasional persecution and plunder. In 1659 a Yeshiva (Theological College) named Hesh Le-Avraham was established and it later became an important centre of scholarship and a primary factor leading to the spiritual prominence of the local Jewish community. In the nineteenth century, the community developed significantly and several Jewish public institutions, such as schools, alms houses and a hospital, were set up.

#### F. British Mandate and Jordanian annexation

13. In 1929, at the end of the first decade of the British Mandate, a tragic blow was dealt to the Jewish community of Hebron. The Arab population, incited by their religious leaders, launched a well-planned assault with the obvious goal of eliminating the Jewish community. The mobs did not spare women, children or the elderly; 67 were massacred and 60 were wounded, the community was destroyed, synagogues razed and Torah scrolls burned. The centuries-old Jewish presence in Hebron came to a virtual halt at the hands of Arab rioters.

14. After the war of 1948, Transjordan occupied the West Bank and later annexed it within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. During the years 1948 to 1967, no Jews lived in Hebron, and none were allowed to visit the town or its Holy Places.

#### G. Israeli administration

15. Despite Israeli appeals transmitted to Jordan through the good offices of the United Nations, Jordan chose to attack Israel on 5 June 1967. As a result of that Jordanian aggression, Israel found itself in control of Judaea and Samaria (the "West Bank"), including the town of Hebron. Returning to Hebron for the first time for over 20 years, Israel discovered

the old Jewish quarter totally destroyed, the Avraham Avinu Synagogue turned into a public latrine and a municipal warehouse and the ancient Jewish cemetery of Hebron almost obliterated.

16. Immediately after the War, the Government of Israel decided that the Holy Places throughout the territories should be open to all worshippers of all faiths. The Government proclaimed, on 28 June 1967, the Protection of Holy Places Law, which guaranteed to members of all religions free access to their respective Holy Places.

17. Thus, for the first time in exactly 700 years, the Tomb of the Patriarchs was opened to members of all faiths and in particular to the followers of the three major monotheistic religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

18. At the same time, nothing has been done to minimize in any way the responsibility exercised by the Muslim *Waqf* over the Cave of Machpela. The personnel of the *Waqf* hold the keys to the Cave and is responsible for the daily opening and closing of the Cave, as well as its maintenance. The orderly conduct of Muslim prayers has in no way been interfered with and there has been no division of the Cave and no physical partition has been erected in this Holy Shrine.

### DOCUMENT S/12224\*

#### Letter dated 3 November 1976 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[3 November 1976]

I wish to refer to my letter of 1 November 1976 [S/12223], in which I observed that, in the "information" supplied by the Islamic Conference and circulated as annex II to the Secretary-General's report of 13 October,<sup>7</sup> "all Jewish associations with the city of Hebron, both religious and historical, are completely brushed aside, if not denied outright".

I should like to draw attention to the fact that the plot of land containing the Tomb of the Patriarchs and held holy by Jews throughout the ages as the "Cave of Machpela" was purchased by the Hebrew Patriarch Abraham almost 4,000 years ago.

The details of this purchase are recorded in the Bible, in which the Jewish people enunciated the principles of human brotherhood that inspired the creation of this Organization. The relevant passage appears in the Book of Genesis, 23:2-20:

"... (2) Sarah died in Kirjath-Arba; the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan; and Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her. (3) And Abraham stood up from before his dead, and spake unto the children of Heth, saying: (4) I am a stranger and a sojourner with you: give me a possession of a burying place with you, that I may bury my dead out of my sight... (13) And he spake unto Ephron, in the audience of the people of the land, saying: But if thou wilt give it, I pray thee, hear me: I will give thee money for the field; take it of me, and I will bury my dead there. (14) And Ephron answered Abraham, saying unto him: (15) My lord, hearken unto me:

the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver; what is that betwixt me and thee? bury therefore thy dead. (16) And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant. (17) And the field of Ephron, which was in Machpela, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure (18) unto Abraham for a possession in the presence of the children of Heth, before all that went in at the gate of his city. (19) And after this, Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpela before Mamre: the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan. (20) And the field, and the cave that is therein, were made sure unto Abraham for a possession of burying place by the sons of Heth."

Although of great historical moment and certainly of pertinence to the present day, this transaction was not, of course, registered with the Secretariat in accordance with Article 102, paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, since it was not in the nature of an international agreement and, in addition, it was concluded somewhat prior to the coming into force of the Charter.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that the text of 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

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/307-S/12224.

<sup>7</sup> *Idem*.



**Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations**

[Original: English]  
[10 November 1976]

1. At its 1955th meeting on 10 September 1976, the Security Council had before it the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam [S/12183] 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. The Council decided that the Committee should meet to consider this matter on 14 September but later, following a French delegation initiative, decided to postpone consideration of the question until a date in November [see S/12200].

2. At its 55th and 56th meetings, held on 10 November, the Committee considered that application.

3. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Guyana introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Benin, China, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania. The text of the draft resolution was as follows:

[See S/12226.]

4. In the course of the discussion at that meeting, the representatives of Benin, China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed their support for the application. The representative of the United States of America stated that at that stage and under current circumstances, his Government was unable to acquiesce in that application.

5. In summing up the debate, the Chairman stated that, since the Committee was unable to make a unanimous recommendation to the Security Council, it would submit to the Council a report reflecting the attitudes of delegations towards the application.

6. At its 56th meeting, in conclusion, the Committee approved the present report on its consideration of the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations.

## DOCUMENT S/12226

**Benin, China, France,\* Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution**

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]  
[10 November 1976]

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to the United Nations [S/12183],

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

\* At the 1970th meeting of the Security Council, the President stated that France had become a co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT S/12227

Letter dated 12 November 1976 from the representative of the  
Libyan Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[12 November 1976]

I have the honour, on behalf of the African Group at the United Nations, to draw your attention to the explosive situation created by the recent closure by the South African racist régime of the border between South Africa and the south of Lesotho, adjacent to the so-called independent Transkei.

The closure of the border, on 26 October 1976, was calculated to drive Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei, which is an appendage of the *apartheid* Government of South Africa.

The African Group views with the greatest concern the serious adverse economic effects which this action taken by the racist régime in Pretoria has on Lesotho. If the situation is allowed to continue for any length of time, over a third of the population of Lesotho will be deprived of their basic needs, such as food and medical supplies. Moreover, export commodities could not be sent out, owing to the mountain ranges that separate the area affected from the rest of the country and render communication impossible.

South Africa's action is a flagrant breach of international law, which stipulates safe passage of transit goods to and from land-locked countries.

The situation in that area not only poses a serious economic problem to the people of Lesotho but also constitutes a threat to the peace and security in that region.

The African Group strongly maintains that the international community must assume its responsibility to give every support required by Lesotho for its existence and the welfare of its people. The Government of that country should not be left alone to be cowed by the Pretoria régime because of Lesotho's abhorrence of the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and its full support of all United Nations resolutions, in particular resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976, in which the General Assembly rejected the so-called independence granted by the racist régime in South Africa and also called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei.

I should appreciate if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

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

DOCUMENT S/12228

Letter dated 12 November 1976 from the representative of South Africa  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[12 November 1976]

I have the honour to attach the text of a letter addressed to you on 12 November 1976 by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. Muller, on the question of Angolan refugees.

I should be glad if this letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. A. EKSTEEN  
For the Permanent Representative  
of South Africa  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 November 1976 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General

Last year on 12 September and again earlier this year on 22 January [S/11938], 6 February [S/11970] and 13 February [S/11980], I addressed letters to you in connexion with the serious problem arising from the flood of refugees from Angola into the northern part of South West Africa. In this connexion I asked that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be requested to assist in resolving this problem. No assistance was afforded from the United Nations in response to

this appeal and the South African Government has been shouldering the burden with some assistance from the International Red Cross.

At the present moment, 3,400 refugees still remain in Kavango, most of them having been there as refugees since last year. In addition, as a result of recent fighting in southern Angola, approximately 2,700 refugees have crossed the border from Angola to Owambo in the past week and the number is increasing daily.

As in previous cases, the South African authorities are caring for these refugees and are supplying the necessary health and

other services. But once again I must stress that the ability of the South African authorities to provide the necessary shelter, provisions, clothing and health and other services is not unlimited and its resources not inexhaustible.

The matter is therefore brought to your notice again with the urgent request that you authorize the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to lend his active assistance in resolving a problem which clearly falls within his competence.

(Signed) H. MULLER  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of South Africa

#### DOCUMENT S/12229

**Letter dated 15 November 1976 from the representatives of Benin, China, France, Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[15 November 1976]

We have the honour to request that, in the course of the consideration by the Security Council of the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations, an opportunity be given to the representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Dinh Ba Thi, to present his Government's views on the matter.

*Signed by the representatives of the following States members of the Security Council:*

Benin  
China  
France  
Guyana

Libyan Arab Republic  
Pakistan  
Romania  
Sweden

Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics  
United Republic of  
Tanzania

#### DOCUMENT S/12230

**Letter dated 15 November 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]  
[15 November 1976]

With reference to the letter dated 22 April 1976 from the President of the People's Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General, containing the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to membership in the United Nations [S/12064], we have the honour to request hereby that renewed consideration be given by the Security Council to the above-mentioned application.

Accordingly, we request you to convene the Security Council urgently for the consideration of the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to membership in the United Nations.

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

(Signed) Mansur Rashid KIKHIA  
Permanent Representative of  
the Libyan Arab Republic  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sebastian CHALE  
Alternate Permanent Representative of  
the United Republic of Tanzania  
to the United Nations

Letter dated 16 November 1976 from the representative of South Africa  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[16 November 1976]

I have the honour to attach the text of a letter addressed to you on 16 November 1976 by the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. Muller, on matters raised in the communication from the current Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations, addressed to you<sup>8</sup> and to the President of the Security Council [S/12227] respectively on 12 November.

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

(Signed) J. A. EKSTEEN  
For the Permanent Representative  
of South Africa  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

Letter dated 16 November 1976 from the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs of South Africa to the Secretary-General

The African Group at the United Nations has alleged that South Africa has closed the border of Lesotho adjacent to the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/332-S/12231.  
<sup>8</sup> A/31/329.

Republic of Transkei and that this constitutes "a flagrant breach of international law, which stipulates safe passage of transit goods to and from land-locked countries" [S/12227].

The Republic of Transkei has already denied having closed the borders between Lesotho and Transkei, but merely insists, as is its right, on valid travel documents for people crossing the border into Transkei.

The allegation that South Africa has breached international law is completely without foundation. The South African Government has taken no action of any kind to interfere in any way with the safe passage either of transit goods or of persons crossing the borders between the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho. This continues to flow normally at all established points of entry on the border between South Africa and Lesotho.

It is also pointed out that, as a land-locked country Lesotho's normal access to the sea lies through the Republic of South Africa along existing road and rail routes and not through the Republic of Transkei. There has been no interference of any kind with Lesotho's use of access along these routes.

(Signed) H. MULLER  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of South Africa

## DOCUMENT S/12233

## Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[17 November 1976]

At its 1969th meeting, held on 11 November 1976, the Security Council continued its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, discussion of which had been requested by the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations in a letter dated 20 October 1976 [S/12218]. At that meeting, the President of the Council read the following statement, on which the members of the Council had agreed:

"As a result of consultations over which I presided with all members of the Council, I am authorized as President to make the following statement on behalf of the Council.

"Following the request submitted by Egypt on 20 October 1976, the Security Council held four meetings between 1 and 11 November 1976 to consider the situation in the occupied Arab territories, with the participation of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. After consulting all the members, the President of the Council states that the Council has agreed on the following:

"1. To express its grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation.

"2. Reaffirmation of its call upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the territories and to

facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities.

"3. Its reaffirmation that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Therefore, the occupying Power is called upon once again to comply strictly with the provisions of that Convention and to refrain from any measure that violates them. In this regard the measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories that alter their demographic composition or geographical nature and particularly the establishment of settlements are accordingly strongly deplored. Such measures which have no legal validity and cannot prejudice the outcome of the search for the establishment of peace constitute an obstacle to peace.

"4. It considers once more that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon and the transfer of populations, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem, are invalid and cannot change that status, and urgently calls upon Israel once more to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem. In this connexion the Council deplors the failure of Israel to show any regard for Security

Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967.

"5. Its recognition that any act of profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites or

any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act may seriously endanger international peace and security.

"The Council decides to keep the situation under constant attention with a view to meeting again should circumstances require."

#### DOCUMENT S/12234

### Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to membership in the United Nations

[Original: English]  
[22 November 1976]

1. At its 1973rd meeting on 19 November 1976, the Security Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania [S/12230], to renew consideration of the application for admission to membership in the United Nations of the People's Republic of Angola [S/12064]. 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 57th and 58th meetings, held on 19 and 22 November, the Committee considered that application.

3. At the 57th meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic introduced the following draft resolution, sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Italy, the Libyan Arab Republic, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania:

*"The Security Council,*

*"Having examined the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to the United Nations (S/12064),*

*"Recommends to the General Assembly that the People's Republic of Angola be admitted to membership in the United Nations."*

4. In the course of the discussion at that meeting, the representatives of France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom expressed their support for the application. The representative of China stated:

"Since last June when the Security Council considered the application of Angola for membership in the United Nations, there has been no fundamental change in the situation of Angola. Therefore, the Chinese delegation is still unable to associate itself with the recommendation for the admission of Angola to membership in the United Nations."

The representative of the United States of America stated:

"The United States delegation is not able to support the draft resolution but does not wish to stand in the way of its adoption by the Committee on the Admission of New Members. We will want to explain our position in the Security Council."

5. At its 58th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

6. The Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the draft resolution appearing in paragraph 3 above.



**Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force  
for the period 25 May to 22 November 1976**

[Original: English]  
[22 November 1976]

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## ANNEX

MAP. UNDOF deployment as of November 1976  
(See end of volume.)

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 25 May to 22 November 1976. Its purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and extended by resolutions 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974, 369 (1975) of 28 May and 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975 and 390 (1976) of 28 May 1976.

2. During the period covered by the present report, UNDOF continued to supervise the area of separation and inspect the areas of limitation of armaments and forces in accordance with its mandate. With the cooperation of both parties, UNDOF was able to contribute to the maintenance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

## I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

## A. COMPOSITION AND COMMAND

3. As of 17 November 1976, the composition of UNDOF was as follows:

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Austria ..... | 522 |
| Canada .....  | 164 |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Iran .....  | 388         |
| Poland .....  | 88          |
| United Nations military observers (detailed from UNTSO) ..... | 86          |
|   | TOTAL 1,248 |

4. Command of UNDOF continues to be exercised by Major-General Hannes Philipp. Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo has continued as Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East.

## B. DEPLOYMENT

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within or close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic support units located nearby. UNDOF headquarters is at Damascus. The present deployment is shown on the attached map.

6. The Austrian battalion mans positions in the area of separation north of the Damascus-Quneitra road. Its base camp is located near the Wadi Faouar, 8 km east of the area of separation. The Iranian battalion is deployed south of the Damascus-Quneitra road, with its base camp near the village of Ziouani, just west of the area of separation.

7. The Austrians continue to share their base camp with the Polish logistic unit, while the Iranians share theirs with the Canadian logistic unit. The Canadian signals troop has detachments at the two base camps and at Damascus, Quneitra and Tiberias. Military police detachments are located in Camp Ziouani and Damascus. The UNDOF military observers operate out of Tiberias and Damascus. UNDOF also provides some of the staff serving in the office of the Chief Co-ordinator in Jerusalem.

8. The recent completion of a new accommodation and storage facility at the position on the peak of Mount Hermon would enable UNDOF to keep that position manned throughout the forthcoming winter. In previous winters the position has been unmanned, although patrolled when weather conditions permitted.

## C. ROTATION

9. The Austrian battalion carried out partial rotations in May and August 1976. The Iranian battalion was rotated in October. Canadian personnel continues to rotate in small groups at regular intervals after a minimum period of service of six months. The Polish unit carried out partial rotation in May and June.

## II. ACCOMMODATIONS AND LOGISTICS

## A. ACCOMMODATIONS

10. Construction of several brick and prefabricated buildings to replace those lost by fire [see S/12083 of 24 May 1976, para. 10] and to provide improved living accommodation and work space was completed during the reporting period. Special efforts were made to reduce the danger of fire in UNDOF buildings.

## B. LOGISTIC SUPPORT

11. Logistic support for UNDOF continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units, as outlined in my report of 27 November 1974 [S/11563, paras. 25-27]. The Polish unit also provides a mine-clearing capability.

12. Air support is provided by the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) air transport unit, which operates two Buffalo DHC-5 aircraft out of Ismailia to Damascus. In addition, the Fokker F-27 aircraft provided by the Government of Switzerland for the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) is used by the three peace-keeping missions in the area and operates to Damascus.

13. A new warehouse is under construction at the Canadian logistic unit base, which, when completed, will provide a ration depot of sufficient size to serve the whole Force. In addition, a large refrigerator unit is being installed to provide central storage for all frozen food items used by the Force. The completion of these two projects will provide UNDOF with a ration-holding capacity that will enable it to dispense with long haul by road from the UNEF logistics base at Ismailia and to receive supplies directly from ports closer to its area of operations. This will result in considerable savings in transportation costs and will be more efficient.

14. Plans are also in hand for the establishment of special medical facilities at Camp Faouar and Camp Ziouani.

## III. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

### A. FUNCTIONS AND GUIDELINES

15. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF, as well as its tasks, remain as outlined in my report of 27 November 1974 [*ibid.*, paras. 8-10].

16. UNDOF has been able, with the co-operation of the parties, to carry out the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and Syria. In his capacity as Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Ensio Siilasvuo continued to take part in high-level contacts and, as occasion required, in meetings between the Force Commander and military representatives of Israel and Syria concerning the functions of the Force.

### B. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

17. Despite the efforts made towards resolving the question of freedom of movement, the existing arrangements still fall short of what is required and of what is provided for in the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement [S/11302/Add.1 of 30 May 1974, annexes I and II]. Efforts are continuing to secure full acceptance of this important principle.

### C. PERSONNEL MATTERS

18. The general discipline, performance and bearing of all members of UNDOF has been of high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders, as well as on the countries contributing contingents to the Force.

19. During the period under review, the Force suffered two accidental fatalities, both from the Iranian contingent.

## D. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE

20. The cease-fire was maintained during the period under review. There were two Syrian complaints of Israeli small-arms fire, but the incidents concerned did not increase over-all tension in the area.

## E. SUPERVISION OF THE AGREEMENT ON DISENGAGEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE AREAS OF SEPARATION AND LIMITATION

### Area of separation

21. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This activity is carried out by means of static posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating on both random and pre-determined patterns.

22. UNDOF has continued to investigate complaints from both parties concerning alleged violations of the Agreement with regard to the area of separation and to draw to the attention of the parties any violations it itself observed, with a view to having corrective action taken. There were no significant violations during the period under review.

23. Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to the "A" line continue to be a matter of concern to UNDOF. With the co-operation of both parties, however, incidents of the kind that occurred on 14 October 1975 [see S/11883, para. 24] have been avoided.

24. Despite efforts by the Syrian authorities and the UNDOF mine-clearing team, there are still many unexploded shells and mines in the area of separation. Syrian civilians and livestock continue to suffer casualties from these devices. The UNDOF mine-clearing team has further expanded the area accessible to foot and vehicle patrols, and UNDOF is now able to patrol almost the full length of both the "A" and "B" lines as well as most of the tracks and paths within the area of separation.

25. UNDOF has continued to carry out its tasks within the area of separation in a manner which has neither hampered the Syrian administration nor derogated from Syrian sovereignty. Good relations have been maintained between UNDOF and the civilian authorities, as well as with the civilian population in the area.

26. During the reporting period, UNDOF facilitated and continued to supervise meetings between families separated as a result of the hostilities. The meetings, of which there have been six so far, take place near the village of Majdel Shams. Both parties have co-operated fully with UNDOF in making these meetings possible.

### Areas of limitation

27. UNDOF has continued to carry out the inspection of the area of limitation of armaments and forces as provided for in the Agreement. The inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties who accompany the UNDOF inspection teams in their respective areas. In accordance with the procedure agreed to by the parties, the results of the inspections are made available only to them. UNDOF lends its assistance and good offices in cases where one of the parties raises questions concerning the observance of the agreed limitation of armaments and forces. In carrying out this function, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of the parties.

#### IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

28. As indicated in paragraph 23 of the Secretary-General's report of 19 November 1976 to the General Assembly<sup>9</sup> on the financing of UNEF and UNDOF, the costs of UNDOF beyond 30 November 1976, should the Security Council renew its mandate beyond that date, would be of the order of \$1.4 million per month, assuming continuance of its existing strength and responsibilities.

#### V. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

29. In deciding in its resolution 390 (1976) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of that period, a report on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

30. The efforts made during the past year to promote an early resumption of the negotiations aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East, as called for in Security Council resolution 338 (1973), are described in detail in the report which the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council on 18 October 1976 [S/12210] in pursuance of Assembly resolution 3414 (XXX) on the situation in the Middle East.

#### VI. OBSERVATIONS

31. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and

<sup>9</sup> A/31/288.

Syrian forces, continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the area remained quiet and there were no incidents of a serious nature.

32. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, there can be no question that the situation in the Middle East will remain unstable and potentially dangerous unless real progress can be made towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem in all its aspects. The disengagement agreement, as specifically indicated in its paragraph H, is not a peace agreement but only a step towards a just and durable peace on the basis of Security Council resolution 338 (1973). It is obviously important, therefore, that renewed efforts be made to resume the negotiating process.

33. Taking into account all the factors involved, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months until 31 May 1977. The Government of the Arab Republic of Syria has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

34. In concluding this report, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and those which provided UNTSO Military Observers assigned to the Force. I wish also to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Commander of UNDOF, Major-General Hannes Philipp, to the officers and men of the Force and its civilian staff, as well as to UNTSO Military Observers assigned to UNDOF. All of them have performed with exemplary devotion and efficiency the important and difficult tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

#### ANNEX

[Map. "UNDOF deployment as of November 1976." See end of volume.]

#### DOCUMENT S/12236

Letter dated 22 November 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]  
[22 November 1976]

We have the honour to request that, in the course of the current consideration by the Council of the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to membership in the United Nations, an opportunity be given to the representative of the People's Republic of Angola, Mr. Elisio de Figueiredo, to present his Government's views on the matter.

*Signed by the representatives of the following States members of the Security Council:*

Benin

Libyan Arab Republic

United Republic of Tanzania

DOCUMENT S/12237\*

Note verbale dated 22 November 1976 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]  
[23 November 1976]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations confirms his conversation with the Secretary-General on Saturday, 20 November 1976 and has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has decided to approve the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has issued the enclosed statement in connexion with this decision and the Permanent Representative requests that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic

The mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) ends later this month. In response to appeals made to it by friendly and peace-loving States and to efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Syria has in the past accepted the renewal of this Force with the objective, at that time, of providing an opportunity for international attempts to achieve true progress on the road to peace. That progress, however, did not materialize, due to Israel's obstinate refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions. This led to a return to the state of "no war no peace" in the area and placed the Middle East region at a cross-roads, thus increasing tensions and diminishing the opportunities of reaching a just and lasting peace, with all the possibilities this entails of an explosion endangering international peace and security. Not-

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/345-S/12237.

withstanding these conditions created by Israeli intransigence, international efforts are still under way with a view to reaching an over-all solution to the Middle East conflict. Syria has, more often than not, responded favourably to these efforts, thus giving the international community more opportunities to intensify its efforts to begin building a just and permanent peace based on complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and ensuring the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It is to be hoped that these opportunities will not be lost, since the Arab countries, which have on numerous occasions demonstrated their desire to achieve a just peace, cannot in the meantime remain silent regarding Israel's persistent defiance of the will of the United Nations and its depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their rights, as asserted in numerous United Nations resolutions and documents; the latest of which was the unanimous statement [S/12233] adopted a few days ago by the Security Council, strongly denouncing Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and stating them to be an obstacle to peace.

The Syrian Arab Republic, proceeding from a position of principle and in keeping with the spirit of giving international efforts a chance to achieve a just and lasting peace based on the afore-mentioned principles, has decided to approve the extension of the mandate of UNDOF for a further six-month period, thus proving once again its awareness of its national and international responsibilities, hoping that this time the international community will assume its responsibility and prevent Israel from continuing to undermine the chances for peace, to violate the Charter of the United Nations and to defy the United Nations and its resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem. However, Syria cannot, meanwhile, accept—and in that it is in complete solidarity with its fellow Arab States—Israel's endless occupation of the Arab territories and its persistence in depriving the Palestinian people of their rights.

DOCUMENT S/12238\*

Note verbale dated 23 November 1976 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[23 November 1976]

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations confirms his conversation with the Secretary-General on Monday, 22 November 1976 and has the honour to inform him that the Government of Israel has decided to approve the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months.

The Permanent Representative of Israel also wishes to refer to the annex to the note verbale dated 22 November 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Syria [S/12237], in which it is asserted that, since the last extension of the UNDOF mandate, Israel has been responsible for the lack of progress towards peace in the Middle East. He wishes to draw attention to the fact that, during that period, Israel made an offer to all its Arab neighbouring States, including Syria, to negotiate agreements on the termination of the state of war. This proposal has remained without response or acknowledgement from the Arab side to this day. As for the Government of Israel, it still stands.

The Government of Israel reiterates that it is ready at any time to conduct peace negotiations with Syria, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

The Permanent Representative of Israel has the honour to request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/348-S/12238.



## Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[24 November 1976]

1. It will be recalled that on 12 November 1976, the Secretary-General received a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa concerning the question of Angolan refugees. That communication was circulated as a document of the Security Council [S/12228].

2. On 22 November, the Secretary-General addressed the following reply to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa.

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12 November 1976 [S/12228] drawing attention to a recent influx of refugees from Angola into the northern part of Namibia and requesting the assistance of the United Nations in coping with the situation.

"Before dealing with this latest group of refugees, may I first comment on the remarks you have made concerning two earlier refugee problems which formed the subject matter of your letters of 22 January [S/11938], 6 February [S/11970] and 13 February 1976 [S/11980] and which were replied to by my letters of 11 and 17 February [S/11978 and S/11983].

"In my letter of 11 February, I explained that with regard to those refugees who were located in camps, the United Nations could not respond to the request of the South African Government for assistance, since the camps were on Angolan territory and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Government of Angola.

"In my letter of 17 February, I stated that 'your contention that the sole obstacle to United Nations assistance is the fact that South Africa is providing assistance to the camps in southern Angola is not correct'. I made clear 'that the United Nations can only undertake programmes of humanitarian assistance with a country at the request, and with the co-operation of the competent authorities in the country concerned'.

"The other problem concerned persons from Angola who had sought entry at the port of Walvis Bay. You will, no doubt, recall that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and I immediately appealed that humanitarian considerations apply and that the group be allowed to disembark pending a solution to their problems. Contact was, *inter alia*, established through the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Namibia. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was eventually informed by the South African Ambassador in Geneva that the problem of the group in Walvis Bay had been satisfactorily resolved.

"I was most concerned to learn of the plight of the latest group of refugees, which, according to your letter of 12 November 1976, crossed the border from Angola to Namibia the previous week. I have noted your request that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be authorized to lend his active assistance in the matter. It must, however, be appreciated that in accordance with the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, South Africa does not have legal standing in the Territory of Namibia and is therefore not a competent authority with which the United Nations can deal in the resolution of the problem.

"While it is not possible for me to enter into any arrangements with the South African Government on the matter, I have discussed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the possibility of enlisting the co-operation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in channelling assistance to the refugees which the United Nations might be able to provide.

"In view of the circulation of your letter of 12 November 1976 as a document of the Security Council, instructions are being given to have my reply also circulated as a Security Council document."

## DOCUMENT S/12240

Letter dated 24 November 1976 from the representative of Turkey  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 November 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 24 November 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 Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 24 November 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus dated 5 November 1976, in connexion with the foreign policy of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in relation to the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

I should be grateful if the text of this letter and the resolution annexed hereto were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENCY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS

Postal code: Mersin 10, Turkey

Term: 1 Year: I 19th meeting

Resolution No. 1

Date: 5 November 1976

Agenda: Submission on the foreign policy of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in relation to the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Resolution

Taking into consideration the fact that the Republic of Cyprus was established, in 1960, within the framework of the London and Zurich Agreements, which are based on the principles of political equality and administrative partnership of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities;

Considering that the Greek Cypriots, in collusion with the Greek Government and in flagrant violation of international agreements, the principles of the United Nations Charter and the human rights Conventions, have tried, since 1963, to unite the island to Greece (keeping in line with the so-called "Akritas Plan") by launching an all-out aggression against the Turkish Cypriots;

Firmly determined not to allow the Turkish Cypriot community to be subjected to further tyranny and oppression or suppression by the Greek Cypriots who, for the last 12 years, have managed to deprive the Turkish community of the economic, administrative and financial resources of the State; have rendered one third of the Turkish community unemployed and destitute refugees; have tried to reduce all the Turkish Cypriots of the island to the status of second-class citizens through economic blockades and other oppressive measures; and have used the title of "Cyprus Government" as an instrument of attrition for bringing about the complete capitulation of the Turkish community, by usurping it through the use of force, violence and terror;

Considering that the fascist coup of 15 July 1974 was the last step taken to finalize the *enosis* struggle and that the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriots was planned and partly put into effect, as evidenced in many places such as Aloa, Maratha and Sandallaris, and that such attempts of genocide were only halted by the Turkish peace operation;

Mindful of the fact that:

(a) In Cyprus, as a result of the Greek Cypriot onslaughts for the last 12 years, two autonomous authorities came to exist and administer the Turkish and Greek regions respectively;

(b) The juridical and bi-zonal status of the two communities was established in 1975 as a result of an agreement reached at the third round of the Vienna talks, where the freedom of movement to the north of the Turks enclaved in the south and freedom of movement of Greeks living in the north, to the south, was accepted by the intercommunal negotiators;

(c) As a result of the above-mentioned agreement, the transfer of the entire Turkish Cypriot population to the north and the transfer of the majority of the Greek Cypriots to the south materialized;

(d) The existence in Cyprus of two autonomous administrations was officially accepted at the first Geneva conference of 1974, which was held in accordance with various Security Council resolutions;

(e) There is not a united lawful authority in Cyprus to represent the whole of the people of Cyprus, which is made up of two national communities, as a result of which the Turkish Cypriots have been unable to enjoy fully their human rights in the international sphere and have been deprived of the protection of a State in inter-State relations;

(f) It has been established through all its actions and statements since 1963, that the present Makarios administration does not represent the Republic of Cyprus but only its Greek Cypriot community or wing;

(g) The Turkish peace operation of 1974 did not only save the independence and the international status of the Republic of Cyprus but also re-established the peace which was till then generally non-existent on the island. It had, at the same time, prevented the massacre of the Turkish Cypriots by the Greek and Greek Cypriot armed forces;

(h) Deeply concerned over the Greek Cypriot policy of "long-term struggle" in preference to intercommunal talks, as agreed in the last round of the Vienna talks, in order to create a bi-zonal federal system of government in Cyprus;

The Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus unanimously adopts the following resolution on its foreign policy in relation to the Cyprus question and declares accordingly that:

1. The Republic of Cyprus will be an independent, sovereign, secular and bi-regional federal republic, within the framework of which the existing equal rights and authority of the two communities in all spheres of life will be safeguarded and maintained.

2. The territory of Cyprus, in whole or in part, will not be annexed to any State, and foreign bases thereon will be dismantled and abolished.

3. The Federal Republic of Cyprus will pursue a policy of non-alignment and will join the non-aligned bloc.

4. All necessary measures will be taken to prevent Cyprus from becoming involved, directly or indirectly, in any activity endangering the peace and security of the region and the world.

5. Both communities will be autonomous in their respective regions, as well as in their communal affairs. The abolition of any of the two federated States will be prohibited, and this federal status will be guaranteed by the respective motherlands of the two communities.

6. The Cyprus Turkish Legislative Assembly invites the Greek Cypriot side to establish joint sub-committees, as agreed to in Brussels, to discuss issues like the powers and functions of the Federal Government, as well as the territorial and boundary problems. In dealing with the latter question, economic resources necessary for maintaining a viable economy for the Turkish Federated State, as well as the need that the Turkish community will not be exposed to the danger of becoming refugees for the fourth time, will be taken into account.

7. Anxious over the fact that prolongation of the present situation will bring about the complete separation of the two communities and partition of the island, the Legislative Assembly supports the various appeals made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership for the establishment of an interim joint Government, without prejudice to the final solution and in the interest of both communities, as it will permit their co-operation without further delay and help preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

**Letter dated 26 November 1976 from the representative of Cyprus  
to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[26 November 1976]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus on 18 November 1976, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

## ANNEX

**Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives  
of the Republic of Cyprus on 18 November 1976**

At its meeting of 18 November 1976, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus unanimously adopted the following resolution:

1. The House of Representatives, having considered the colonization by the Turkish invaders of the Cyprus territory under their occupation which, having begun some time ago, still continues today to an even greater extent, with a view to partitioning Cyprus, contrary to all concepts of morality and justice and in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the

United Nations General Assembly and Security Council on Cyprus,

2. Witnessing the daily expulsion of the enclaved Greek Cypriots in the Turkish-occupied areas from their homes and property in contravention of the relevant agreement concluded at Vienna under the auspices and guidance of the United Nations Secretary-General and the settlement there of Turkish colonizers from Turkey, in complete disregard of the United Nations resolutions,

3. Noting the delaying tactics and intransigent attitude of the Turkish Government which, showing contempt for the resolutions on Cyprus adopted by the Security Council and General Assembly, pursues by the force of arms the enforcement of its own arbitrary rule on the occupied territory and the creation of faits accomplis,

Appeals to the Security Council and General Assembly to take all necessary action in order to put an end to the inhuman expulsion of the enclaved and to the colonization of the occupied part of Cyprus by Turks from Turkey, to press decisively for the urgent implementation of the resolutions on Cyprus with a view to ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and put an end to the partitioning plans of the Turkish invaders.

## DOCUMENT S/12242

**Letter dated 26 November 1976 from the representative of Democratic Yemen  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[26 November 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed statement and to request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla S. ASHTAL  
Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Yemen  
to the United Nations

## ANNEX

**Statement by an official spokesman for the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic  
of Yemen**

On Wednesday, 24 November 1976, at 11.30 a.m. Aden time, Iranian fighter planes, stationed at air bases inside Oman, provocatively crossed the border and violated the air space of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen over the eastern

district of the Sixth Province. Consequently, our ground forces shot down one of the intruding planes inside our territory.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has not only been threatened and endangered by the Iranian military forces in Oman but it has also been subjected to acts of provocation and aggression by those forces. This latest encroachment on our sovereignty comes after repeated violations of our air space by Iranian spy planes, as well as Iranian jet fighters which have been bombarding our installations and villages and terrorizing our people. Furthermore, the Iranian armed forces and navy have repeatedly massed troops and naval ships along our eastern border and territorial waters, thus creating tension and endangering peace and security in our region.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, while drawing the attention of the Security Council to the latest Iranian act of provocation and aggression, in contravention to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reserves its right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.



Letter dated 26 November 1976 from the representative of Cyprus  
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[26 November 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the unthinkable inhuman practices of all kinds, causing great suffering, exercised on the enclaved Greek Cypriots in the occupied north of Cyprus by the Turkish occupation forces and imported Turks from Turkey, thus forcing them to abandon their ancestral homes and lands in order to accommodate the massive influx of imported mainland Turks in the calculated attempt to change the demographic composition of the island.

The conditions of horror, torture and continuous harassment and threats, which are now applied more effectively and intensively to the remaining indigenous Greek Cypriot inhabitants, are disclosed in the reports dated 19, 23 and 25 October 1976 of the Head of Services on Humanitarian Matters, Mr. A. Matsoukaris, attached hereto as annexes I, II and III respectively.

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 I

Report dated 19 October 1976

In my report of 24 August 1976, I mentioned the attempted rape by two Turks of the two daughters of Georgios Hadjnicolas Aspris of Melanarga Village, on the night of 11 July 1976, and the new methods employed by the Turks recently in an attempt to force enclaved Greek Cypriots to leave their homes and properties.

These new methods, applied against those refusing to sign "voluntary" applications for their transfer to the south, consist of threats, blackmail, thefts, robberies, sometimes with murders, attempted rapes and rapes of old women (see case of Lefcou Dimitri, 65, of Vathylakas who was raped unnaturally by a Turkish settler on 1 June 1976) or underaged girls (see case of Georgia Lyssandrou Foka, 13, of Ayias Trias who was raped in the presence of her father, sister and brothers on 3 October 1976). These methods have already been used successfully against Gastria, Neta, Kilanemos, Tavros, Vathylakas and Eptaki villages, which have been vacated completely by their Greek inhabitants, and are currently used against Koma tou Yialou, Ayios Andronikos and Korni Kebir villages, which have begun to be vacated.

As a result of the incident against the two daughters of Georgios Hadjnicolas Aspris, 86 Greek inhabitants have already fled from Melanarga. The remaining 24 Greek inhabitants hoped that the situation in the village would improve and they would be able to stay, but subsequent events have darkened all their hopes.

When the 86 Greek inhabitants of Melanarga left, Turks broke into the vacated houses and stole all movable property therein, leaving doors and windows open. Subsequently, Turkish Cypriot shepherds and other animal breeders from neighbouring villages came to Melanarga and used the houses to shelter their animals.

The Turks, however, were not happy with the fact that 24 Greek Cypriots stayed in the village and began to apply cruel and inhuman methods to force them out as well.

Among the remaining 24 Greek inhabitants of Melanarga was the family of Sotiris Sergis, 74, a deaf and lame person, his wife Maria, 73, a sick person finding it hard to walk, and their daughter Tassoula, 33. The Sergis family lived in a remote house, which encouraged Turks from Ayios Symeon village to look upon the daughter as an easy prey and they attempted to rape her on four different occasions as follows:

(a) On Saturday, 28 August at about 6.30 p.m. Turks who have been identified as coming from Ayios Symeon village, went to Sergis' house and, isolating Tassoula in a remote corner, attempted to rape her. She reacted violently and with the help of her old father managed to break loose and run away.

(b) On the night of 31 August to 1 September, at approximately 1 a.m., two young Turks, armed with revolvers and having their faces blackened, broke into the Sergis' house and made their way to Tassoula's bedroom.

They attacked Tassoula indecently in bed and tried to abduct and lead her outside the house, obviously with the intent to satisfy their brutal instincts at their ease. Tassoula struggled and managed to break loose, running to a neighbouring house for safety.

(c) On Saturday, 4 September, at approximately 10 p.m., an unknown Turk carrying a shotgun and having his face blackened, violently broke into the Sergis' house and began to search the rooms for Tassoula, who had meanwhile managed to escape without being noticed.

The unknown man demanded from the parents the whereabouts of their daughter. They said they did not know and the man beat them up savagely and left them lying on the floor, running off towards Yialousa.

Later that night, Tassoula went to Yialousa Police Station in the company of her uncle, Pieris Sergis, and reported the case to the officer in charge, someone by the name of Mitat, who took down a statement from Tassoula and drove them back to Melanarga, promising that he would do everything to discover the culprits.

Following this incident, Tassoula left and went to live with relatives at Yialousa, going back to her village only in the daytime.

(d) From Friday, 17 September, to Saturday, 18 September, at approximately 1.45 a.m., three unknown Turks with blackened faces knocked at the door of the Sergis' house and asked to be let in. Maria Sergis shouted out to her husband loudly that there were thieves outside, in order to alert the neighbours. The unknown men then broke into the house through the window and looked for Tassoula but could not find her. The nightcallers then left and went to the house of Georgios Spyrou, 72, inquiring after Tassoula. On finding out that Tassoula was not at Melanarga but at Yialousa, they left.

As Tassoula knows English, she took the opportunity to visit the village of the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 18 September 1976, and reported to him the four attempts to rape her, showing him the damage caused to the door and windows of her house. The Turkish Liaison Officer who accompanied the ICRC representative, immediately informed Sergeant Dervish of the Yialousa Police Station about Tassoula's complaint to the ICRC representative, whereupon the Sergeant went to Melanarga on the same day, called the enclaved Greek Cypriots together and reprimanded them severely because, he said, they allowed false complaints to be made to the ICRC, adding that nobody had touched Tassoula.

In view of the above, Tassoula was made to submit an application for her transfer to the south, where she arrived on



14 October. Though it is very difficult for any Cypriot woman to speak of attempts to rape her, Tassoula is ready to make a statement on oath and to tell her drama and the drama of other enclaved Greek Cypriots.

In this context, it is reported that Sergeant Dervish has, in the last two months, been visiting Melanarga and pressing the remaining Greek Cypriot inhabitants to sell their animals and go, threatening that if they do not do so of their own free will, he will send them away by force and saying "partition is here and all Greek Cypriots will leave the Karpas within two months".

I do not think that I need to comment on these incidents which speak for themselves.

## ANNEX II

### Report dated 23 October 1976

As I have reported in the past, the Turks have become experts in inventing and implementing measures against enclaved Greek Cypriots remaining in the north, with a view to forcing them into signing "voluntary" applications to move south, leaving behind their houses and properties.

Below are some examples of how the Turks are driving Greek Cypriots out of the north:

#### (a) Bribery

To secure a permit to take their animals out for grazing or visit their fields, Greek Cypriot shepherds and farmers have to pay bribes, either in kind or in cash. Those refusing or failing to pay generously are not served and are subjected to a lot of hardship and humiliation by being made to beg Turkish policemen for days on end. The Turkish police usually send them off, saying "come back tomorrow". This practice comes within the framework of indirect psychological pressure, hardship and humiliation and is intended to make enclaved Greek Cypriots give up and apply for transfer to the Government-controlled areas.

#### (b) Marriage proposals to Greek Cypriot women

Early last August, a mainland Turk, working at the Yialousa Tobacco Treatment Factory, proposed, through Sergeant Dervish, Officer-in-Charge of the Yialousa Police Station, to marry Irini Christodoulou Pontixi, 28, of Yialousa. She turned down the proposal and, to save herself hardship, was obliged to make an application and be transferred to the Government-controlled areas on 16 August.

Early last September, Turkish army officer Djaffer Mehmet Kee (well known for his terrorist activity against enclaved Greek Cypriots), now living at Ayios Andronikos, called on the parents of Androulla Phani, 22, of Yialousa, and proposed that their daughter should marry the Commander of Akradhes Turkish Military Camp because, he said, "the Commander liked her very much". The proposal was turned down and the parents, to save their daughter trouble, applied and had her transferred to the Government-controlled areas on 29 September.

Greek Cypriots are very sensitive to questions of morality and honour and as the Turks are well aware of this, they are using proposals to marry as a means of intimidating both young Greek Cypriot women and their parents and obliging them to apply for their transfer south, in a bid to protect the name and honour of their families.

#### (c) Firing for purposes of intimidation

On top of other oppressive measures invented and applied by the Turks against enclaved Greek Cypriots with a view to compelling them to leave, the practice of firing guns in the night has recently been introduced for the terrorization of enclaved Greek Cypriots.

In some cases, shots are fired outside the houses of those Greek Cypriots who refuse to apply for transfer south, or outside new houses which the Turkish Cypriots or mainland Turks plan to occupy once their Greek owners leave the area.

More precisely, from 18 September to 9 October 1976, shots were fired every two or three nights round and inside Yialousa village.

On 20 September, bursts of automatic fire were heard inside Yialousa village and it became known the next day that the shots were fired by drunken Turkish policemen of the Komi Kebir Police Station.

On the night of Monday, 11 October, bursts of automatic fire were heard, followed by two loud explosions that rocked the village, broke the window panes and threw open the doors and windows of some houses. Next day, Turkish policemen teasingly told the inhabitants that the explosions were due to an airplane crash near Yialousa.

#### (d) Intimidation of young Greek Cypriots by peeping into their houses

Greek Cypriots recently transferred to the Government-controlled areas have made signed statements saying that Turkish soldiers and members of the Yialousa Police Station go round the streets at night and peep into houses through windows. This usually happens at the time people are getting undressed to go to bed and affects houses where young Greek Cypriot women or young Greek Cypriot couples live. These people are very often terrified by noises made outside their bedrooms and have to stay up all night for fear that they may be assaulted, especially following the well-known incident in which a 13-year-old girl was raped at Ayias Trias village.

These practices are an indirect way of exercising psychological pressure and compelling enclaved Greek Cypriots to send their daughters to the Government-controlled areas to save their honour and dignity, while at the same time they show the type of people the Turkish administration has assigned to keep law and order and protect the Greek Cypriots.

## ANNEX III

### Report dated 25 October 1976

Below are further details in connexion with the oppressive blackmailing and inhuman methods and other violent means used by the Turks against the Greek Cypriots who are still enclaved in the Turkish-held areas, in order to compel them to sign "voluntary" applications and abandon their homes and properties.

These methods often surpass human imagination and show that we are justified in insisting that the Turks, with a view to achieving their object, which is to expel all enclaved Greek Cypriots, each time invent and apply new oppressive and inhuman methods, as can be inferred from the following:

1. On the night of 25 September 1976, Turkish settlers who had arrived in Rizokarpaso village recently, hung ropes outside a number of selected houses in a way suggesting the idea of gallows.

This Turkish act was obviously aimed at intimidation and the abandonment of the houses by their owners, since that threat meant "either you go or we hang you".

"Gallows" were placed outside the houses of the following:

- (a) The village priest, Reverend Christos Papazacharias, 43;
- (b) Stavrou Symeou, 65;
- (c) Marcos Kourou, 54;
- (d) Katelou Paphiti, 37 (her husband is in England);
- (e) Chrysostomos Chrysostomou, 60.

2. On the night of 6 September, the Turkish settlers went round the houses of nearly all Greek Cypriot owners of tractors and either destroyed their tires and the straps of fans, or removed certain parts, rendering them useless.

This organized action by the settlers against the owners of tractors shows once more the inhuman aims of the Turkish side, which are to force all the Greeks to leave the Turkish-occupied areas through the continuous causing of hardship and intimidation.

The tractors which were damaged belonged to:

- (a) Andreas Koutas, 55;
- (b) Kyriakos Koutas, 50;
- (c) Demetrakis Athienitis, 55;
- (d) Mitsaros Kountrouros, 60;
- (e) Nicos Afxenti, 55;
- (f) Varnavas Zacharia, 45;
- (g) Kyriakos Malloupas, 65;
- (h) Demetrakis Fiakas, 48;
- (i) Christos Pehiris Xiouris, 67;
- (j) Andreas Karkodas, 51;
- (k) Antonis Mitsaros, 55;
- (l) Zacharias Messiou, 38;
- (m) Zacharias Papazachariou, 62

3. In the afternoon of 13 October, a Turkish settler named Halil, aged about 26, who had recently settled at Rizokarpaso, was drinking with others at the village tavern. Dimitris Christofi Kamilaris, aged 60, from Rizokarpaso, happened to pass by the tavern. As soon as Halil saw him, he went out into the street and began to punch him on the head without any provocation, breaking three of his teeth.

Kamilaris, taken by surprise, asked why he had been beaten and told Halil that he would report him to the police. He then ran away in order to avoid further beating.

As soon as Kamilaris ran away, Halil entered a nearby coffee shop which only Greek Cypriot enclaved people frequented and, with a big knife which he had hidden in his socks, threatened to slaughter all the Greeks. All those present ran away full of terror.

In the evening of the same day, Kamilaris visited a relative of his and, on his way back home, Halil assaulted him with a knife. Halil was hiding in the yard of Kamilaris' house.

Halil stabbed Kamilaris in the thigh and jaw. As a result of the stabbing, the knife broke and this saved Kamilaris' life.

Kamilaris cried aloud for help and his neighbours took him to the Yialousa medical centre where he was given first aid.

Halil was arrested by the police and, after two days' detention in the Yialousa Police Station, was freed.

The reasons for Halil's unprovoked attack against Kamilaris have not become known. It is, however, rumoured that the cause was Kamilaris' warning to Halil's brother, aged 11, not to throw stones and not to trouble his two small dogs.

Afterwards it became known that Halil, before settling in Cyprus, had been serving a five-year sentence in Turkey and was pardoned when he asked to come to Cyprus.

After this incident, Halil, facing the danger of being expelled to Turkey, approached Kamilaris and begged him to withdraw his complaint so that he would not be expelled.

The purpose of these incidents are so clear that no comment is needed.

#### DOCUMENT S/12244

#### Letter dated 26 November 1976 from the representative of Iran to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[27 November 1976]

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

On 24 November 1976, an Imperial Iranian Air Force aircraft, part of the Iranian contingent which is presently stationed in Oman at the request of the Government of this neighbouring and friendly State, was shot down during a training flight over the Sultanate of Oman. The aircraft was fired at from across the border of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

This flagrant act of aggression is evidently designed to sabotage the smooth process of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Persian Gulf, littoral States, which is in session in Oman's capital.

The Government of Iran is confident that this intriguing and inhuman act of aggression will not adversely affect the determination and efforts of the Persian Gulf littoral States to maintain peace and security in the area.

The Government of Iran, while deeply deploring the incident, strongly condemns this hostile act, and reserves its right to take appropriate action if and when it deems it necessary.

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

(Signed) Fereydoun HOVEYDA  
Permanent Representative of Iran  
to the United Nations

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

[Original: English]  
[29 November 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 Western Samoa for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 29 November 1976 from the Prime Minister of Western Samoa to the Secretary-General.

**ANNEX**

**Letter dated 29 November 1976 from the Prime Minister of Western Samoa to the Secretary-General**

As Prime Minister and on behalf of the Government of Western Samoa, I have the honour to inform you that Western Samoa, having been independent since the termination on 1 January 1962 of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for Western Samoa, hereby makes application for admission to

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/364-S/12245.

membership in the United Nations with all the rights and responsibilities attached thereto.

It is my country's earnest hope that this application will be considered by the Security Council at its next meeting and by the General Assembly during its current session. For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder:

**DECLARATION**

In connexion with the application by Western Samoa for admission to membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of Western Samoa and in my capacity as Prime Minister, to declare that Western Samoa accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Tupuola Eri  
Prime Minister of Western Samoa

**DOCUMENT S/12247**

**Note by the President of the Security Council**

[Original: Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish]  
[30 November 1976]

At the 1975th meeting of the Security Council on 30 November 1976, the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council after the adoption of resolution 398 (1976):

"In connexion with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force [S/12235] states in paragraph 32 that "despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syria sector, there can be no question that the situation in the Middle East will remain unstable and potentially dangerous unless real progress can be made towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem in all its aspects". This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'

"Further, I have been asked by the delegations of Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Republic to say that, as they did not participate in the vote on this resolution, they take the same position with regard to the statement which I have just read on behalf of the members of the Council."

**DOCUMENT S/12248**

**Letter dated 29 November 1976 from the representative of Oman  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[30 November 1976]

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

On 24 November 1976, an unarmed Iranian Air Force aircraft, while on a training flight over the Sul-

tanate of Oman, was shot down from across the border of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The aircraft was part of the Iranian contingent which was requested from this neighbouring and friendly

State when the aggressive designs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were made manifestly clear to us, through a series of continuous acts of aggression against our territorial integrity and political independence.

Once again, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has unhesitatingly violated the accepted norms of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and every concept of truth. Today, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen appears, without disguise, as a flagrant aggressor.

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman strongly condemns this act of aggression which unfolds the sinister plans of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Through a policy of aggression and intervention, it is threatening peace and security in the area and is evidently trying to undermine the meaningful talks which prevailed throughout the Gulf States Foreign Ministers' Conference which took place in the capital of the Sultanate of Oman three days ago.

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman is adamant in maintaining peace and security in the area through the co-operation of friendly and neighbouring States. The aid and support which is being offered by sister States in the area is a practical evidence of such regional co-operation.

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman, while fully respecting the principles of international law, national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, is also aware that any act of aggression automatically brings into play the right of self-defence.

Accordingly, we reserve the right to take the appropriate action, if and when it is deemed necessary.

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

(Signed) S. A. SULAIMAN  
Chargé d'affaires, a.i., of  
the Permanent Mission of  
Oman to the United Nations

#### DOCUMENT S/12249

#### Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Western Samoa for admission to membership in the United Nations

[Original: English]  
[1 December 1976]

1. At its 1976th meeting on 1 December 1976, the Security Council had before it the application of Western Samoa for admission to membership in the United Nations [S/12245]. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of any objection, the President of the Security Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 59th meeting, held the same day, the Committee considered the application of Western Samoa and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined the application of Western Samoa for admission to the United Nations (S/12245),*

*Recommends to the General Assembly that Western Samoa be admitted to membership in the United Nations.*

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### DOCUMENT S/12250

#### Letter dated 1 December 1976 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[2 December 1976]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 1 December 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 Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

Text of the letter dated 1 December 1976 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 26 November 1976, written by Mr. Zenon Rossides, the representative of the Greek Cypriot community and circulated as Security



Council document S/12243. Needless to say, the allegations contained in the said letter and in the annexes thereto are totally unfounded.

The dissemination of propaganda material by the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Rossides, and his associates on the eve of every Security Council meeting, no doubt with the object of exploiting the sentiments of the United Nations delegates, has now become a matter of routine and I do not feel that such propaganda, which has in any case already been proved baseless, merits a comprehensive or even serious answer. I really fail to see how the distribution of malicious propaganda, with the object of discrediting Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community, helps the solution of the Cyprus problem and it is particularly disappointing to witness the Greek Cypriot representative behaving in such an irresponsible manner at a time

when efforts are being made to reactivate the intercommunal talks.

The question of the transfer of Greek Cypriots from the north has already been the subject of numerous letters, for example that of 21 May [S/12082] and that of 8 September 1976 [S/12196], in answer to previous allegations of the Greek Cypriot representatives and in which it was categorically stated that all Greek Cypriots transferred to the south had made voluntary applications to do so, many of them through the United Nations representatives in Cyprus. These applications, which were annexed to my aforementioned letters on the same subject, in themselves prove that the Greek Cypriots in the north are not in any way being compelled to move to the south.

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

## DOCUMENTS S/12253 AND ADD.1

### Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 6 June to 6 December 1976

#### DOCUMENT S/12253

[Original: English]  
[9 December 1976]

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#### INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 6 June to 6 December 1976 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Cyprus, including most recently resolution 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976.

2. Since my report of 5 June 1976 [S/12093], I have submitted to the Security Council a report dated 30 October 1976 [S/12222], pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 391 (1976), pertaining to the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Council.

#### I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 6 December 1976:

|   |     | <i>Total</i> |
|---|-----|--------------|
| <i>Military personnel</i>                   |     |              |
| <i>Austria</i>                              |     |              |
| HQ UNFICYP and military police .....        | 11  |              |
| Infantry battalion UNAB 10 .....            | 301 | 312          |
| <i>Canada</i>                               |     |              |
| HQ UNFICYP and military police .....        | 41  |              |
| 3rd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment ..... | 474 | 515          |
| <i>Denmark</i>                              |     |              |
| HQ UNFICYP and military police .....        | 19  |              |
| Infantry battalion UN XXVI .....            | 341 | 360          |
| <i>Finland</i>                              |     |              |
| HQ UNFICYP and military police .....        | 13  |              |
| Infantry battalion UNFB 25 .....            | 277 | 290          |
| <i>Ireland</i>                              |     |              |
| HQ UNFICYP .....                            | 5   | 5            |

|   |                      | Total        |
|---|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sweden</b>   |                      |              |
| HQ UNFICYP and military police .....                                      | 15                   |              |
| Infantry battalion UN 63C .....   | 410                  | 425          |
|   | —                    |              |
| <b>United Kingdom</b>   |                      |              |
| HQ UNFICYP and military police .....                                      | 72                   |              |
| 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment ...                                  | 341                  |              |
| Armoured Reconnaissance Squadron—<br>15/19 The King's Royal Hussars ..... | 129                  |              |
| Army aviation flight, AAC .....   | 19                   |              |
| Helicopter squadron, RAF .....  | 30                   |              |
| Transport squadron, RCT .....   | 110                  |              |
| Logistic support units .....  | 122                  | 823          |
|   | <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>2,730</b> |
| <b>Civilian police</b>  |                      |              |
| Australia .....   | 16                   |              |
| Austria .....   | 32                   |              |
| Sweden .....  | 20                   |              |
|   | <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>68</b>    |
|   | <b>TOTAL UNFICYP</b> | <b>2,798</b> |

4. A slightly larger reduction of the Finnish contingent than forecast in my previous report [S/12093, para. 5], took place on 30 July, reducing the contingent to 290. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

5. The Secretary-General is keeping the strength of the Force under constant review, bearing in mind the manning requirements for carrying out the operational commitments of UNFICYP under its mandate, and financial limitations.

6. For the duration of the present period of its stationing in Cyprus, the Force remains under the command of Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand. As announced on 19 November, General Prem Chand has informed me that, for personal reasons, he wishes to relinquish his command by the end of this period, 15 December 1976. I have acceded to General Prem Chand's wish with the greatest reluctance. After informal consultation with the parties concerned, I have appointed as Force Commander Major General James Joseph Quinn of Ireland. Subject to action by the Council to extend the mandate of the Force for another period, General Quinn will assume his new functions on 18 December.

## II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 6 JUNE TO 6 DECEMBER 1976

### A. MANDATE AND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

7. The function of the Force was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

"in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and between the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has

been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 391 (1976). In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions [resolutions 353 (1974) of 20 July, 354 (1974) of 23 July, 355 (1974) of 1 August, 357 (1974) of 14 August, 358 (1974) and 359 (1974) of 15 August, 360 (1974) of 16 August, 361 (1974) of 30 August, 364 (1974) and 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, 367 (1975) of 12 March, 370 (1975) of 13 June and 383 (1975) of 13 December 1975 and 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976]. In its resolution 391 (1976), the Council noted from the report of the Secretary-General [S/12093],

"that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement".

8. In pursuance of the procès-verbal signed on 13 December 1975 [*ibid.*, para. 8], discussions have continued at various levels, and numerous proposals have been exchanged with a view to arriving at mutually acceptable arrangements for the stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the north. An agreed text of the exchange of letters to record those arrangements has been drawn up. One issue still needs to be resolved before the arrangements can be finalized.

9. In supervising the cease-fire lines between the Turkish forces and the National Guard, UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting by persuading both parties to refrain from violations of the cease-fire by firing, by movement forward of the existing cease-fire lines or by construction of new defensive positions (see sects. C, D and E below). Efforts also continue to provide security to farmers, shepherds and others of both communities working in the area between the cease-fire lines, as a normalization measure and in keeping with the established practice since the closing months of 1974 (see sect. F). However, UNFICYP has encountered difficulties in carrying out the latter task.

10. UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to discharge its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-controlled part of the island, as it did on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots in the past. However, UNFICYP access to that area remains restricted. As a result, it has only been possible to carry out humanitarian work on a limited scale (see sect. G).

11. Finally, UNFICYP contingents, both military and police, in addition to humanitarian measures implemented directly by them, have continued to support and assist all relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the World Food Programme.

### B. LIAISON AND CO-OPERATION

12. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 391 (1976), UNFICYP has continued to emphasize to both sides the essential requirement of full co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively, both in the areas along the cease-fire lines and in

areas where intercommunal problems still exist. These efforts have resulted in closer liaison with both sides. An effective working relationship and clear channels of communication exist.

13. The liaison arrangements at the highest level established with the National Guard and the Turkish forces have continued to work well. Meetings are held at the Chief of Staff level on a regular basis or as the situation requires. Similar meetings are occasionally held between UNFICYP Sector Commanders and their counterparts in the National Guard and the Turkish forces, respectively. Local liaison continues to develop. There is room for further improvement regarding liaison and co-operation with the Turkish forces at the local level. UNFICYP liaison officers continue to play an important role in the day-to-day maintenance of the cease-fire. A considerable range of problems has been resolved with both sides through that channel, which has been especially helpful in times of increased tension.

#### C. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE BY PREVENTING SHOOTING AND ENCROACHMENT

14. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon an established observation post system which provides continuous observation and reporting of possible cease-fire violations. The total number of observation posts is 123, of which 85 are permanently manned. The unmanned observation posts permit occasional observation over specific areas. Standing patrols are deployed on a temporary basis until such time as a cease-fire violation is concluded. In addition to surveillance from observation posts, UNFICYP places emphasis on conducting frequent mobile patrols along established patrol routes throughout the length of the area between the lines. These routes have been improved and extended, so that patrols are now able to monitor the entire cease-fire lines of both sides.

15. As part of its role in relation to the maintenance of the cease-fire, UNFICYP keeps a careful daily check on all confirmed shooting incidents and movements forward. All such incidents are investigated and the results forwarded to both sides on a daily/weekly basis. At the outbreak of serious breaches of the cease-fire, UNFICYP immediately deploys liaison officers to both sides at the headquarters and local levels where possible. Both sides have been co-operative in deploying their own liaison officers and in establishing close contact with UNFICYP headquarters on such occasions. During the period under review, there were no serious breaches of the cease-fire by shooting. While a few instances of encroachment by either side are still unresolved, these remain limited in scope as a result of prompt UNFICYP action, including liaison at all levels.

#### D. VIOLATIONS OF THE CEASE-FIRE BY SHOOTING INCIDENTS

16. During this period, UNFICYP recorded a daily average of approximately two shooting incidents. None of the shooting incidents was of a serious nature. On three occasions, shots were fired in the direction of UNFICYP troops by members of the Turkish forces. No injuries were sustained by UNFICYP troops as a result of these incidents.

#### E. VIOLATIONS OF THE CEASE-FIRE BY MOVEMENT OR BY CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

17. There has been a continuing reduction in the number of cease-fire violations by movement forward of the position held at 1600 hours on 16 August 1974.

The majority of the violations by movement forward have been of a temporary nature, the patrols withdrawing to their respective lines shortly after entering the area between the lines, often at the invitation of UNFICYP.

18. Both sides continue to make extensive improvements to their fortifications and defensive positions, especially in the Nicosia area. This has sometimes led to limited encroachments, particularly by the digging of anti-tank ditches. UNFICYP has endeavoured to limit such violations by delineating on the ground the exact route such trenches can follow without going forward of the cease-fire lines. Where encroachments have occurred, UNFICYP has established standing patrols in the immediate vicinity and sought to persuade the party responsible to return to its lines. These negotiations have been successful in all but a few sensitive areas. The two most serious violations concern the encroachment made by the Turkish forces at the Aronas feature immediately east of Nicosia and that occasioned by the National Guard 6 kilometres further south. UNFICYP continues its best efforts to press for a resolution of the violations that are still outstanding.

#### F. MAINTENANCE OF THE *status quo* IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE LINES

19. The cease-fire lines of the two armies extend to a length of about 180 kilometres across the island, from Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to Dherinia near the east coast south of Famagusta. The buffer area between the two lines, which is patrolled exclusively by UNFICYP, is approximately 1 to 6 kilometres in width and covers more than 3 per cent of the territory of the Republic. The UNFICYP position in that area is based on the requirements of the maintenance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, as these have been established over many years of United Nations practice. Thus, it is an essential element of the cease-fire that neither side can exercise authority or jurisdiction beyond its own forward military lines or make any military moves beyond those lines. It follows that, in the area between the lines, the *status quo* (including innocent civilian activities and the exercise of property rights) is maintained, without prejudice to an eventual political settlement concerning the disposition of the area. UNFICYP discharges certain responsibilities in relation to the cease-fire, as well as humanitarian and normalization functions, with a view to safeguarding the legitimate security requirements of both sides, while giving due regard to humanitarian considerations.

20. In keeping with the above principles, UNFICYP has endeavoured to facilitate normal farming activity, especially by providing escorts to enable Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas. As farming in the area between the lines was resumed after the events of 1974, UNFICYP generally arranged for Greek Cypriot farmers to limit their cultivation activities, for security reasons, to a certain distance from the Turkish forces' forward positions, and consolidated that practice by making agreements—more than 100 in number—with the Turkish forces at the local or at headquarters level. These agreements have been in the nature of practical arrangements recorded by UNFICYP but not necessarily formalized by exchanges of documents. The practice outlined above worked in a generally satisfactory manner until late June 1976. Greek Cypriot farmers cultivated and harvested their fields under UNFICYP



escort, as necessary, without being interfered with by the Turkish forces, although there were, on occasion, protests by Turkish units newly arrived in a given area, until they familiarized themselves with the existing arrangements. Similar assistance has been extended by UNFICYP to Turkish Cypriot farmers in areas where they own land between the lines.

21. The village of Avlona, 21 kilometres west of Nicosia and bounded on the south and west by the present forward positions of the Turkish forces, was abandoned by its Greek Cypriot inhabitants during the 1974 hostilities. In accordance with the practice described above, Greek Cypriot farmers have, since the autumn of 1974, been cultivating their lands in the area between the lines to the south, west and south-east of Avlona, under UNFICYP escort, up to a line running parallel to and approximately 500 metres from the Turkish forces cease-fire lines. This situation was formalized in April 1975 by an agreement with the local Turkish command. In the spring of 1976, the Turkish Cypriot authorities took steps to repopulate the village with Turkish Cypriots. In this connexion, they approached UNFICYP to arrange for a strip of uncultivated land approximately 200 metres in width forward of the Turkish lines to be made available for use by the Turkish Cypriot settlers in Avlona. This request was taken up with the Greek Cypriot authorities who, after negotiations with UNFICYP, indicated in early July that they would not object to the Turkish Cypriot request.

22. The Avlona problem, together with its wider implications, was discussed by my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, with high officials of the Turkish Government during his visit to Ankara on 15 and 16 July and with Turkish Cypriot officials in Nicosia from 19 to 22 July. In the course of those discussions, UNFICYP expressed its understanding that, while any new humanitarian activities, including farming activities in the area between the lines, would be made subject to the consent of both sides, existing local arrangements in that regard would remain in effect until so modified. That understanding was recorded in simultaneous letters dated 22 July which the Special Representative sent to Ambassador Inhan and to Mr. Denktaş. However, both Mr. Inhan and Mr. Denktaş subsequently questioned the point, and when detailed discussions began a few days later, it became evident that, in the Turkish view, the area between the lines at Avlona should be divided more or less equally between the farmers of both communities, taking grid line 90 Northing as the approximate boundary. That would have involved the transfer to Turkish Cypriot farmers of fields owned and cultivated by Greek Cypriots behind the cultivation lines established with Turkish agreement in April 1975. The Cyprus Government took strong exception to the Turkish stand in that regard, both for reasons of principle and in view of the fact that the livelihood of many Greek Cypriots was affected.

23. As long as the negotiations were in progress, UNFICYP persuaded the Greek Cypriot farmers in the area between the lines to remain south of grid line 90 Northing in the interests of their own safety and to avoid an increase in tension. In consequence, crops were left unharvested and fields and orchards without essential irrigation. UNFICYP similarly endeavoured to keep Turkish Cypriot farmers out of the disputed area.

24. On 10 September, 36 Turkish Cypriot farmers moved south, attempted to work land previously under Greek Cypriot cultivation and eventually attempted to collect Greek Cypriot fruit crops. That led to two scuffles between UNFICYP troops and the Turkish Cypriot farmers and some injuries were sustained by both sides; following the second scuffle, Turkish troops in Avlona fired some 50 shots over the heads of the UNFICYP troops. A mixed inquiry held to ascertain the exact circumstances leading to the scuffle proved inconclusive in view of differing accounts.

25. With a view to finding a practical and equitable arrangement in the area, bearing in mind essential farming needs pursuant to past practice and arrangements and the main UNFICYP task of preventing a recurrence of conflict and maintaining the *status quo* in the buffer zone, high level efforts have taken place for the past months which included, owing to the wider implications of the problem, my own interventions and those of my Special Representative.

26. In the course of the negotiations, the Turkish side withdrew its objections to Greek Cypriot farmers having use of some of their lands north of grid line 90 Northing, including extensive areas of citrus orchards where UNFICYP would be responsible for special security arrangements, provided that Turkish Cypriot farmers were permitted the use of land forward of the Turkish military cease-fire lines down to a line between 300 to 700 metres north of grid line 90 Northing. The Cyprus Government has not agreed to this proposal. The Greek Cypriots would be prepared to accept the use by Turkish Cypriot farmers of fields in the area between the lines that had been left uncultivated since 1974, but they point out that the Turkish Cypriot proposal would also involve the transfer to the Turkish Cypriot farmers of land owned by Greek Cypriots and cultivated by them, with Turkish consent, since 1974. The Greek Cypriots consider that the *status quo* in the area between the lines should be maintained in this regard. The negotiations are continuing.

27. A further dispute that involved the problem of farming in the buffer zone arose in November in the area of Kaimakli, east of Nicosia, creating some tension. After negotiations with both sides, UNFICYP was able to arrange access by Greek Cypriot farmers, under UNFICYP escort, to three large fields in the area, all of which lie on the Greek Cypriot side of the United Nations patrol track. In this connexion, it has been suggested by the Turkish side that a mixed *ad hoc* committee of experts should review the existing practices in the area between the lines and make recommendations about *ad hoc* arrangements. My Special Representative is pursuing consultations on this proposal, on the understanding that current practices and arrangements would remain in effect until superseded by agreed new ones.

#### G. HUMANITARIAN AND NORMALIZATION FUNCTIONS IN THE AREA UNDER TURKISH CONTROL

28. UNFICYP continues its best efforts to discharge humanitarian functions and to promote normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the area under Turkish control. As indicated in my report of 30 October 1976 [S/12222, para. 8], the living conditions of Greek Cypriots in the north have not improved, their exodus to the south has accelerated and this situation continues to be a matter of serious concern. UNFICYP access to Greek



Cypriot habitations and freedom of movement in the area remain restricted.

29. From 7,371 on 5 June 1976, the Greek Cypriot population in the north had decreased to 3,631 by 6 December, representing a total evacuation of 3,740. Seventeen Greek Cypriots remain in Kyrenia, a decline of 160, and 3,614 in the Karpas, a decline of 3,580. The present rate of evacuation is averaging some 41 persons daily. In the period June to December 1976, 10 villages in the north were depopulated of Greek Cypriots, of which 3 were in Kyrenia and 7 in the Karpas. Not included in the above totals are 38 medical evacuations carried out by UNFICYP ambulance from the Karpas to the south.

30. A substantial number of Turkish Cypriots, most of them from Kokkina, are being settled in Yialousa, which recently was inhabited by some 1,800 Greek Cypriots. This had led to a rapid evacuation of Greek Cypriots from Yialousa, at an average daily rate of 36 during the past few weeks. The remaining Greek Cypriots are said to have been called upon by the Turkish Cypriot authorities to apply for transfer to the south, and they have all done so. As of 6 December, the Greek Cypriot population of Yialousa had dropped to 696. In addition to population movements within Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot authorities complain that the demographic pattern of the island is also being altered by the continuing flow of migrants from Turkey to the north of Cyprus.

31. The agreed procedure for screening Greek Cypriot applicants for transfer to the south [see S/12031 of 31 March 1976, para. 5] has not been implemented effectively. In most cases, UNFICYP has not been able to establish whether the Greek Cypriots concerned wanted to leave the north, as had been agreed when the matter was discussed at the Cyprus talks in Vienna in August 1975. Of the 5,140 Greek Cypriots who left the north during the past year, 968 applied for transfer directly to UNFICYP, or through ICRC, or through the appropriate Cyprus Government office, most of them on compassionate grounds.

32. As in the case of Yialousa, the Greek Cypriots in the north have often complained that they were under pressure, particularly by the Turkish Cypriot police, to sign applications to go south. A number of Greek Cypriots who have moved to the south from their homes in the north claim that although they signed applications stating that they wished to transfer of their own free will and without any pressure, they were influenced to do so by the living conditions in the area, which have yet to fulfil the standard of "normal life" that is mentioned in the Vienna communiqué of 2 August 1975 [S/11789, annex]. Most have been allowed to take their personal possessions with them, but some have complained that their tractors, motor cars and boats were confiscated.

33. The Turkish Cypriot authorities take the position that the principle of impartial screening has been accepted by them but that its implementation has been held up on account of the delay in concluding the arrangements concerning the functioning of UNFICYP in the north for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 8 above. They point out that the agreed draft of those arrangements calls for the establishment of an enlarged UNFICYP Liaison Team Centre in Yialousa and for substantial freedom of movement and access

to Greek Cypriot habitations in the area. The draft arrangements would enable UNFICYP personnel to speak freely and in private with any Greek Cypriots applying for transfer to the south, verify the voluntary nature of the applications and provide transport assistance, to the extent available, for the actual moves.

34. The Turkish Cypriot side maintains that there have been no evictions of Greek Cypriots from the north but that those who wish to go south are allowed to join their own community on humanitarian grounds at the time of their choice and are permitted to take with them their personal belongings with the exception of agricultural equipment. The Greek Cypriots are now said to have been authorized also to remove to the south furniture from schools, banks and churches.

35. Since the circulation of my report of 30 October, as far as UNFICYP has been able to ascertain, Greek Cypriot schools have reopened in Rizokarpaso and Ayias Trias, but the one in Yialousa is apparently closed in view of the pending evacuation of the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of that village. The Turkish Cypriot authorities state that four Greek Cypriot primary schools, with 15 teachers and 486 pupils, and one kindergarten, with one teacher and 22 children, are now functioning in the Karpas, whereas another four primary schools that operated during the last school year have not reopened because teachers and pupils have migrated to the south. Children of secondary school age are said to be permitted to go to the south for schooling and rejoin their parents in the north during their vacations. According to the Greek Cypriot side, the Turkish Cypriot authorities are exerting pressure on the school teachers remaining in the area to sign petitions for transfer to the south, and the Greek gymnasium which served the area is being converted for use as a Turkish lyceum.

36. According to the Vienna communiqué of 2 August 1975, the Greek Cypriots in the north were to receive medical care by their own doctors. No Greek Cypriot physicians are practising in the north, nor can doctors residing in the south visit patients in the north. According to the Turkish Cypriot side, a medical centre staffed by one Turkish Cypriot doctor, a nurse and a health inspector, assisted from time to time by a doctor and a dentist from Famagusta General Hospital, has been established in Yialousa. This centre is said to be sending visiting medical teams to the surrounding Greek Cypriot villages on a regular weekly schedule. Moreover, a Greek Cypriot chemist is said to continue to operate his store in Yialousa. The Turkish Cypriots also state that Greek Cypriots in the Karpas are being cared for in Turkish Cypriot hospitals without cost and on a non-discriminatory basis and that the Yialousa medical centre is sending Greek Cypriot patients regularly to the Famagusta hospital.

37. The Vienna communiqué of 2 August 1975 further specified that Greek Cypriots residing in the area under Turkish control would be given freedom of movement in the north. It has been reported that Greek Cypriots in the area are still unable to leave the environs of their own villages without permission from the Turkish Cypriot authorities and that in some places, as in Ayias Trias, the farmers were not allowed out of the village to work their fields.

38. In this connexion, the Turkish Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP on 3 December that, in order

to improve the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots in the north, the Turkish Cypriot authorities had decided to grant them increased freedom of movement and travel, subject only to security restrictions, which would be loosely defined. Wherever possible, police controls would be eliminated or substantially decreased. It had been further decided to provide improved facilities for Greek Cypriot education and health and to institute a more flexible approach concerning places of worship and access to priests.

39. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have further informed UNFICYP of various purchases of produce from Cypriot farmers in the Karpas at favourable rates.

40. A proposal by UNFICYP to send a fact-finding team to the Karpas to ascertain conditions, especially the situation with regard to education and agriculture, was not accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side as long as the procès-verbal of 13 December 1975 (see para. 8 above) had not been implemented. However, it was indicated that the ICRC delegate in Cyprus would be able to carry out the verification.

#### H. MINES

41. Seven minefields, in addition to those previously recorded, have been detected since June 1976. In addition, extensions have been made to two existing minefields. The mine problem continues to pose a real danger. Despite regular requests made to both sides, comprehensive minefield records have still not been made available to UNFICYP and minefields remain inadequately marked or unmarked in many cases. Three UNFICYP personnel and an unrecorded number of civilians have been killed in minefield incidents since 1974. The main areas of concern are:

(a) The Lefka district, where a number of the roads leading south from the coast are believed to be mined;

(b) North-east Nicosia, where there is evidence of the use of booby traps and mines;

(c) The vicinity of Louroujina, where several minefields are concentrated in a small area.

#### I. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF UNFICYP

42. UNFICYP freedom of movement in the northern part of Cyprus continues to be restricted and is limited to access to UNFICYP camps and liaison posts in the north, use of the new Famagusta Road by UNFICYP vehicles to a limited extent, and daily resupply convoys to the north, which are restricted as to number of vehicles and are escorted by Turkish Cypriots. Similar restrictions apply to UNCIVPOL teams distributing social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in some 13 villages in the Karpas. Weekly visits to Greek Cypriots remaining in the Kyrenia area are carried out by UNFICYP liaison teams, and these are likewise accompanied by Turkish Cypriot police, who are present during any encounters with the villagers. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have recently stated that the restrictions on UNFICYP in the north are a consequence of the delay in concluding the arrangements under the procès-verbal of 13 December 1975.

#### III. LAW AND ORDER—THE CIVILIAN POLICE ELEMENT OF THE FORCE (UNCIVPOL)

43. The civilian police element of UNFICYP continues to be deployed in support of military units in

all sectors in the confrontation areas. It contributes to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and to the protection and well-being of the civilian population, including, to the extent possible, the Greek Cypriots in the north and endeavours to promote an environment of security in relation to intercommunal matters throughout the island. It maintains liaison with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police concerning UNCIVPOL functions and the transit of persons across the cease-fire lines. UNCIVPOL also assists in the escort and control of local inhabitants who go into sensitive localities in the area between the lines in the pursuit of normal civilian activities.

44. The main facets of UNCIVPOL responsibility are the investigation of intercommunal occurrences arising in the area between the lines and assistance in humanitarian matters. It has investigated cases of assault on civilians and on UNFICYP personnel, house-breaking, larceny of irrigation materials and farming equipment, household items, money, animals and agricultural products, and has assisted in the control of grazing and hunting activities.

45. UNCIVPOL provides escort facilities for Greek Cypriots who leave their habitations in the north and move to the south of the island and distributes social welfare benefits and pensions to those who remain in the north. UNCIVPOL also continues to maintain a missing persons bureau and to co-operate with ICRC in efforts to trace missing persons.

46. In the Turkish-controlled area, members of UNCIVPOL distribute social welfare benefits each month and accompany UNFICYP military personnel weekly on humanitarian patrols to the three Greek Cypriot habitations in the Kyrenia area for the purpose of observing the welfare of the inhabitants and endeavouring to alleviate any matters of complaint through liaison with Turkish Cypriot police. In the Karpas region, UNCIVPOL carries out monthly visits for the distribution of social welfare benefits and pensions to Greek Cypriots in 13 villages, and makes fortnightly payments in the larger habitations of Rizokarpaso and Yialousa. Escorts for Turkish Cypriots moving between Limnitis and the Turkish Cypriot enclave at Kokkina are organized by UNCIVPOL personnel based at Xeros in the Turkish-controlled area.

47. It has been reported that appreciable quantities of commercial commodities and other movable properties have continued to be removed from Greek Cypriot-owned business houses and other premises in the Famagusta area. In the event of political agreement for the future of the island, the Turkish Cypriot administration has indicated that certain confiscated properties will be accounted for.

48. As far as the issue of missing persons is concerned, following a request by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, my representative in Geneva approached ICRC, which expressed its readiness, in principle, to designate members of an investigatory body operating outside ICRC itself to trace those missing or discover their burial places, provided both parties requested it to do so and undertook to give full co-operation to that body and to accept its conclusions as final. As stated in my report of 30 October 1976, it has not been possible to carry out the suggestions for the designation of such an investigatory body.

49. My Special Representative again contacted the parties on the question during the second half of November, but the positions remained unchanged. The Turkish Cypriots maintain that they are not holding any missing persons and that they have no knowledge of where those who were killed in July and August 1974 are buried. Only about a dozen specific cases of persons unaccounted for are said to be still under investigation by the Turkish side, which has indicated that the results will be conveyed through UNFICYP in due course.

50. On 19 occasions since last June, UNCIVPOL has followed the progress of incidents and facilitated arrangements where persons of local communities and foreign nationals have crossed the cease-fire lines. In all cases, those concerned were assisted in returning to their own side of the lines. The release of all motor vehicles involved was also secured.

#### IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

51. Since I reported to the Council on 5 June 1976, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy population on the island, in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus. During the period under review, generous donations in cash and in kind were again received by the Co-ordinator from Governments, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies.

52. As a result of these contributions, the Co-ordinator, with the support of other United Nations agencies, was in a position to help secure the proper nutritional diet for the displaced and needy population of Cyprus by procuring food commodities on the international and local markets and by meeting a variety of additional priority requirements. In this respect, the Co-ordinator has extended assistance towards the construction of temporary accommodation, health clinics and centres, old people's homes and child welfare centres. Funds have also been made available towards the financing of reforestation projects and for the provision of medicaments, medical equipment, educational materials, insecticides and pesticides.

53. Although the general situation of the displaced persons has undoubtedly improved, there are still 201,711 Cypriots receiving assistance from the authorities concerned. The latest official statistics show a total of 195,991 Greek Cypriots as displaced and now living in the south. This figure, which is higher than in my last report, reflects the natural increase among the displaced population and the influx due to the continued transfer of Greek Cypriots from the north to the south. Of this total, the number of persons who no longer require any material assistance stands at 53,243; thus 142,748 persons are being fully supported by the Greek Cypriot authorities, receiving food rations and allowances. There are a further 13,986 needy Greek Cypriots in the south who, although not displaced and living in their own homes, require material assistance.

54. According to the Turkish Cypriot authorities, there are now 39,757 Turkish Cypriots in the north who are displaced and needy as a result of the 1974 events and who are being provided with food commodities and other basic supplies, channelled mainly through the United Nations assistance programme. The bulk of the 3,631 Greek Cypriots and 776 Maronites remaining in the north are in need of assistance and receive food rations and allowances, delivered on a reg-

ular basis by UNFICYP to the distribution centres in the north.

55. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items, distributing social welfare benefits and providing emergency medical services, including medical evacuation by ambulance or helicopter. Escorts continue to be provided for work parties, inspection teams, farmers and anti-mosquito spraying teams in the areas between the cease-fire lines. A close working relationship has been maintained with the representatives of the other United Nations agencies, with ICRC and the welfare organizations of both communities.

56. A total of 3,186 tons of relief supplies was distributed by the UNFICYP supply system during the period under review. This included 2,442 tons, representing 618 truck-loads, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 744 tons, representing 178 truck-loads, to Turkish Cypriots in Kokkina. Among the supplies delivered were general food-stuffs, fuel, diesel oil and bottled gas. The total of supplies lifted since January 1975 is 24,041 tons. In addition, 573 tons of grain were delivered to Turkish Cypriot welfare stores in the north, as well as 63,660 day-old chicks. The total cost to UNFICYP for these services was approximately \$36,000 per month or \$216,000 per mandate period. UNCIVPOL continues to distribute pensions and social welfare benefits to the Greek Cypriots in the north. During the period a total of £C 177,021 was paid out, making a total of £C 872,432 since January 1975. Restrictions on the number of visits for payment purposes continued in force and presented certain administrative difficulties. As regards the delivery of food-stuffs to Greek Cypriots in the north, UNFICYP was not permitted to deliver directly to the recipients, but was required to leave the supplies with the Turkish Cypriot police.

57. Humanitarian assistance was rendered to the Turkish Cypriot community in Kokkina. There is a standing arrangement for a weekly supply delivery of up to seven truck-loads. In the beginning of the period, the weekly average was five truck-loads. However, because of the dwindling civilian population in Kokkina, the weekly resupply has dropped to one truck-load.

58. UNFICYP medical services are available to the Kokkina villagers in cases of emergency and on request; 14 cases were evacuated on medical grounds to the Turkish Cypriot sector. A septic tanker is made available as required to clear sewage tanks. Delivery of medicines and medical equipment is made on a regular basis and emergency requests are met by immediate response. A regular exchange of mail is carried out, generally without incident.

#### V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

59. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 391 (1976), the Security Council requested me to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to me by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975) and to keep the Council informed of the progress made. I did so in my report to the Council of 30 October 1976, in which I gave an account of the recent steps taken by me and by my Special Representative which included consultations at United Nations Headquarters with the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives, Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Onan. Separate and joint meetings were held with them and an extensive exchange of views took place concerning the resumption of the intercommunal



talks under my auspices. It was agreed that my Special Representative would continue the consultations in Nicosia.

60. In its resolution 31/12 of 12 November 1976, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, demanded the urgent implementation of resolutions 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and 3395 (XXX) of 20 November 1975, called upon the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in that regard and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider appropriate steps for the implementation of its resolution 365 (1974). The Assembly also requested me to continue to provide my good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities.

61. Since the circulation of my report of 30 October, I and my Special Representative have maintained close contact with the parties concerned in a continuing effort to overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of a resumption of the intercommunal talks under my auspices. While both sides have indicated that they favour a resumption of the negotiating process, their conflicting positions, as outlined in the report [S/12222, paras. 4, 5 and 7] remain unaltered. I and my Special Representative intend to pursue our efforts in this regard.

## VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

62. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$183.5 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 59 Member States and three non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1976. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled about \$4.1 million. Accordingly, some \$187.6 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the cost of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 December 1976.

63. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 December 1976 are now estimated at \$249.6 million, having regard to increased costs indicated in claims received from troop contributors. This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations.

64. The amount of \$187.6 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$249.6 million indicated above by approximately \$62 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$17.3 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

65. If to the amount of \$187.6 million so far received the amount of \$17.3 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$204.9 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$249.6 million becomes \$44.7 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new

pledges are received before 15 December 1976, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$44.7 million.

66. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1976 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for the Force at approximately its present strength, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$12.7 million, as detailed below.

### UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE (in thousands of US dollars)

|  |       |             |
|--|-------|-------------|
| I. <i>Operation costs incurred by the United Nations</i>                     |       |             |
| Movement of contingents .....  | 233   |             |
| Operational expenses .....   | 1,261 |             |
| Rental of premises .....   | 340   |             |
| Rations .....  | 1,018 |             |
| Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc. ....                          | 1,035 |             |
| Miscellaneous and contingencies .....  | 200   |             |
|  |       | TOTAL       |
|  |       | 4,087       |
| II. <i>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</i> |       |             |
| Pay and allowances .....   | 7,800 |             |
| Contingent-owned equipment .....   | 700   |             |
| Death and disability awards .....  | 100   |             |
|  |       | TOTAL       |
|  |       | 8,600       |
|  |       | GRAND TOTAL |
|  |       | 12,687      |

67. The above costs for the next six-month period do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Indicative figures of the amounts involved are estimated as follows: Australia, \$400,000; Austria, \$200,000; Canada, \$900,000;<sup>10</sup> Denmark, \$400,000; Sweden, \$700,000; and United Kingdom, \$1,700,000.<sup>10</sup> Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

68. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1976 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$57.4 million.

## VII. OBSERVATIONS

69. The situation in Cyprus was relatively quiet during the period under review but tension persisted. Despite the passage of time, the main problems resulting from the events of 1974 remained unresolved and, on the basic political issues, the two Cypriot communities are still deeply divided.

70. There has been a continuing trend towards a stabilization of military activity along the cease-fire lines. However, attempts to change the military status

<sup>10</sup> Exclusive of the normal costs of pay and allowances.



quo by movements forward of the cease-fire lines have continued to cause concern to UNFICYP as have also the measures taken to increase or strengthen positions on the cease-fire lines. I hope that both sides will find it possible to increase their liaison and co-operation with UNFICYP in order to improve the standard of security along the cease-fire lines and in a general way to avoid unwarranted shooting and other incidents and a heightening of tension in the area.

71. It is an essential element of the maintenance of the cease-fire that neither side exercise authority beyond its forward military lines and that the *status quo*, including innocent civilian activities and the exercise of property rights, be maintained in the area between the lines, subject to legitimate security requirements and giving due regard to humanitarian considerations. Of course, any local arrangements in this regard may be modified with the concurrence of both parties. Accordingly, UNFICYP has endeavoured, since the end of the 1974 hostilities, to facilitate normal farming activity by members of both communities on the land owned by them in the area between the lines. It is obviously not in the interest of either side to seek to turn that area into a waste land, thus endangering the *status quo* in the island and depriving the farmers concerned of essential means of livelihood. UNFICYP has endeavoured to work out practical arrangements which would safeguard both the principles of the cease-fire and the interests of both sides and it will continue to use its best efforts in that direction. It is my earnest hope that the parties concerned will co-operate fully with UNFICYP in this endeavour.

72. The situation of Greek Cypriots in the north is a matter of special concern. The greater part of those Greek Cypriots have now left for the south for the stated purpose of seeking security and better living conditions, and this development has further heightened tension. It had originally been expected that this problem would be considerably alleviated by the agreement reached in this regard at the third round of the Vienna talks on 2 August 1975 and, in particular, by the granting to UNFICYP of free and normal access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the area. Regrettably, it has not been possible to implement that agreement adequately and the exodus of Greek Cypriots from the north continues.

73. The stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the north has been the subject of discussions between my Special Representative and Mr. Denktas in accordance with the procès-verbal of 13 December 1975. Those discussions have now resulted in an agreed text setting forth the practical arrangements concerning this matter. However, one issue remains to be settled before those arrangements can be finalized. I hope that ways will be found to surmount that obstacle.

74. It would be highly desirable if it were possible at an early date to resume talks on humanitarian problems at the Ledra Hotel. Until last summer, those talks provided a useful channel of communication and made possible also exchanges of views on broader problems. In this connexion, it is a matter of deep concern that despite the continued efforts of my Special Representative and of the International Red Cross, there has been no progress so far in making arrangements to trace persons missing since the events of 1974 or discovering their burial places.

75. Many of the difficulties encountered by UNFICYP are closely related to the present lack of progress in the search for an agreed solution of the basic problems of the island. I have continued to exert by best efforts in this regard through the good offices mission entrusted to me by the Security Council. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to reconvene the intercommunal talks with reasonable assurance that discussions at the resumed meeting would be meaningful and productive, as the positions of the representatives of the two communities have remained far apart.

76. I continue to believe that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem, as called for by the Security Council, is through negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities. I shall do all I can, within my competence and authority, to help achieve such a settlement and, as a first step, to bring about as soon as possible the resumption of intercommunal talks under my auspices. In the interest of the people of the island as a whole, I therefore appeal to the parties concerned to make a determined effort and show the necessary flexibility in order to make it possible to resume the negotiating process at an early date. I must stress the importance and urgency of this matter for, if the search for a just and lasting peace is allowed to bog down in prolonged impasse, the basic issues will become more and more intractable and the situation increasingly dangerous.

77. Taking into account all the factors involved, I am convinced that the continued presence of UNFICYP is essential. The withdrawal of United Nations troops from the island in the present circumstances would certainly heighten tension between the two communities, endanger the cease-fire and further reduce the prospects of achieving a just and lasting peace in Cyprus. Consequently I recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period. As on previous occasions, I would suggest that the period of extension should be six months. In accordance with the established practice, I have undertaken consultations with the parties concerned on this subject and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as possible.

78. In making this recommendation I must again draw the attention of the Security Council to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP. Despite my repeated appeals, voluntary contributions have continued to be made in insufficient amounts and by a disappointingly small number of Governments, and the deficit in the budget of UNFICYP has grown to nearly \$45 million. As a consequence of this deficit, I have not been able to meet the reimbursement claims of the troop contributing Governments for their expenditures concerning the troops they have provided at my request for service with UNFICYP for the past three and a half years. Understandably, certain contributing Governments wish now to lessen their commitments and some of their contingents have already been reduced below the level recommended by the Force Commander. As I have warned the Security Council on two occasions already, I fear that, if no remedial measures are taken, UNFICYP may well find itself unable to continue to function for lack of funds.

79. In concluding this report, I wish once again to place on record my gratitude to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those who have made voluntary contributions for its maintenance.

Without their generous support, it would not have been possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff. They have carried out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult task entrusted to them by the Security Council.

80. On this occasion I also wish to pay special tribute to Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand, the Force Commander, who will relinquish his important post at the end of the current mandate of UNFICYP. General Prem Chand has twice served with the United Nations, for the last seven years as the Commander of UNFICYP. He has served the United Nations with great distinction, dedication and courage. For his outstanding contribution to United Nations peace-keeping, the Organization owes him a great debt of gratitude.

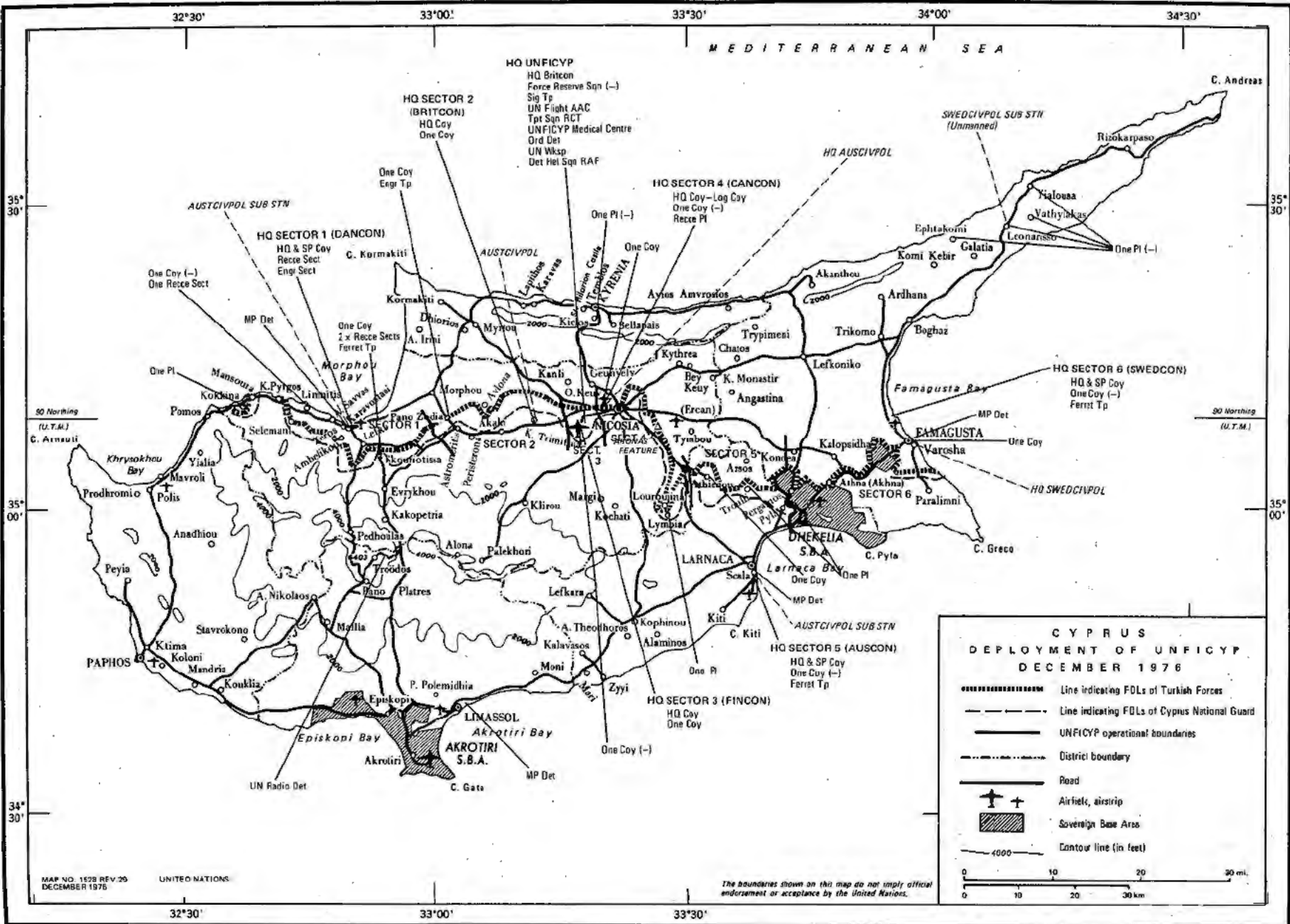
ANNEX

[Map. Deployment of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus in December 1976. See p. 48.]

DOCUMENT S/12253/ADD.1

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1976]

In my report of 9 December 1976 [S/12253, para. 77], I recommended that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on this subject as soon as possible. I am now in a position to inform the Council that the parties concerned have signified their concurrence with the proposed extension.



48

Letter dated 13 December 1976 from the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]  
[16 December 1976]

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the following documents adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 25 and 26 November 1976:

- Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty.
- Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty.
- Draft Treaty.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this communiqué and its annexes distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander YANKOV  
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs  
and Permanent Representative of  
the People's Republic of Bulgaria  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ladislav SMÍD  
Permanent Representative of  
the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Peter FLORIN  
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and  
Permanent Representative of the  
German Democratic Republic  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Imre HOLLAI  
Permanent Representative of the  
Hungarian People's Republic  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Henryk JAROSZEK  
Permanent Representative of the  
Polish People's Republic  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ion DATCU  
Permanent Representative of the  
Socialist Republic of Romania  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mikhail A. KHARLAMOV  
Permanent Representative a.i. of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations

#### ANNEX I

For new horizons in international détente, for building security and developing co-operation in Europe

#### DECLARATION OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE WARSAW TREATY

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, represented at the meeting of the political

Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 25-26 November 1976, examined the topical questions of the continuing fight for international détente, for building security and developing co-operation in Europe.

The participants in the meeting express their satisfaction that essential positive mutations have occurred in international relations in recent years: the process of international détente has started and peaceful coexistence among States, regardless of their social system, asserts itself. In Europe, important problems pending after the Second World War were settled by peaceful means and relations among European States have increasingly been placed on the sound basis of collaboration on an equal footing.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty note that a highly important role in the occurrence of these positive mutations was played by their active steps and efforts, whether jointly or individually, by the documents adopted by the Political Consultative Committee, including the Bucharest Declaration of 1966, the Budapest Appeal of 1969, the Berlin Declaration of 1970, the Prague Declaration of 1972 and the Warsaw Communiqué of 1974. They also emphasized the contribution made by other European and democratic States on the continent. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, in the convening and debates of which the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty played an important role and which was attended by 33 European States, the United States of America and Canada, was an international event of historic importance.

#### I

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty set out from the fact that the results of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe are a joint success of all participants in the Conference, a victory of reason and of political realism. The principles and agreements adopted at Helsinki are a broad and clear platform for the continuous consolidation of peace. They have a great potential of long-term positive influence on interstate relations on the continent. The consistent implementation of these principles and agreements outlines a new Europe, a Europe of security and collaboration.

In the Final Act of the All-European Conference, the participating States expressed conviction that efforts had to be made in order that détente could become an uninterrupted, more and more viable, many-sided and comprehensive process. The Conference mirrored the changes that had occurred in Europe; it confirmed the territorial and political realities established on the Continent as a result of the peoples' victory in the anti-Fascist war and of post-war developments and the assertion of the peoples' will to live and co-operate in peace and security.

Every State participating in the All-European Conference pledged to found its relations with the other participating States and with all the other States on the following principles: sovereign equality, respect for the inherent rights of sovereignty; renunciation of threat or use of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of the States; peaceful settlement of conflicting issues; non-interference in internal affairs; observance of basic human rights and freedoms; equal rights of the peoples and their right to decide their own destinies; co-operation among States; and fulfilment in good faith of the obligations pledged according to international law. The directions and forms of developing mutually advantageous collaboration were mapped out and agreed upon.

The time elapsed since the All-European Conference has confirmed the constructive character of its results and the

\* Circulated under the double symbol A/31/431-S/12255.



realism of their application. Many topical problems regarding the implementation of the Helsinki agreements were examined at bilateral meetings of political and state leaders, as well as during bilateral and multilateral negotiations at other levels. The practice of political consultations and contacts has been extended, contributing to the consolidation of mutual understanding among States. Important political documents were signed and agreements concluded on the development of economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations, and of human contacts, which make interstate relations more diversified and viable in character. In keeping with the agreements on the measures of building up confidence, advance notice is given of large-scale military manoeuvres and observers are invited to some manoeuvres.

Progressive political parties and social organizations are permanently concerned with the problems of security and co-operation in Europe. The Berlin Conference of the 29 Communist and workers' parties of Europe has confirmed their determination to militate for the achievement of a broad convergence of political and social forces in the struggle for the implementation of concrete measures aimed at deepening détente, at diminishing the risk of war and at disarmament, for the consolidation of peace on the Continent.

In general, the political atmosphere in Europe is being freed more and more from the vestiges and prejudices of the "cold war". Nevertheless, the cause of the consolidation of peace in Europe and of general peace, the process of détente, also meet with great difficulties. There still are reactionary, militarist and revenging forces which tend to create conditions of conflict, amplify the arms race, attempt to question the sovereignty of States and inviolability of the existing borders and the possibility and opportuneness of continued détente and which resume the old practices of imperialist policy. These forces incite to interference in the internal affairs of States; they would like to dictate to the peoples the domestic system which should exist in one country or another and the political parties that can or cannot participate in government activity. Under their influence attempts are being made to distort the spirit and letter of the Final Act and to misinterpret the principles and agreements adopted at Helsinki; vacillation and inconsistency become manifest in the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and in taking steps permanently to improve the international situation.

Life has shown that peace and security are indivisible in Europe in our days; they cannot be a matter of choice. The policy of détente has no rational alternative; it is needed to the same extent by all States, regardless of social systems. Herefrom do the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty proceed firmly and unflinchingly in all their foreign policy actions.

In order to preserve and consolidate what has been achieved, it is necessary to make international détente irreversible. There must be great care for the international obligations that have been taken to strengthen security in Europe; no distortion of the spirit and the letter of these obligations must be permitted, there must be a continuous advance to new horizons of understanding and collaboration and means must be sought in common for the removal of the sources of possible friction.

This requires that all the States participating in the All-European Conference, acting consistently in the spirit of the principles agreed upon at Helsinki, contribute to the adoption of measures for the reduction of military confrontation and for disarmament on the continent.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty also believe that the strict fulfilment of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and the renunciation of any attempt to undermine the special status of West Berlin and to use that city for purposes hostile to the German Democratic Republic and other socialist States is an obligatory premise for the step-by-step transformation of West Berlin into a constructive factor of European collaboration and for giving its population the possibility of benefiting from all the fruits of détente and peaceful life. In this context, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty declare that they are ready to support and develop diversified relations with West Berlin.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee consider that it is necessary to intensify efforts with a view to the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of ensuring the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. All foreign troops must be withdrawn from the territory of Cyprus and the domestic problems of the country solved by the Cypriots themselves, with the necessary consideration for the interests of both the Greek community and the Turkish community. If one proceeds from the spirit and the letter of the Final Act of the All-European Conference, all the States of Europe, and not only of Europe, must be interested in the urgent settlement of the Cyprus problem on this basis.

The participants in the meeting will back the steps directed towards the establishment, throughout Europe and in its various parts, of good-neighbourly interstate relations of friendship and collaboration, which is a contribution to the general cause of security on the continent.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirm their resolve unflinchingly to respect and to implement all the provisions of the Final Act, which represent a unitary whole. They call on all the other States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to act in the same way.

The coming 1977 Belgrade meeting of the representatives of the States participating in the All-European Conference will allow an exchange of views on the positive experience of collaboration among States in solving the goals defined in the Final Act and in the multilateral continuation of the exchange of views on new efforts for strengthening security and developing co-operation in Europe and the process of détente in the future.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, confident of continued progress, look with optimism at the prospect of the evolution of the situation in Europe. They are convinced that, in spite of the reluctance of the militaristic and reactionary forces, the joint efforts of States in building a peaceful and peace-loving Europe can and will be continued in the interest of all European peoples and in the interest of creating conditions in which they would be at shelter from any threat to or attempt on their security.

## II

The most urgent goal of mankind remains the halting of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, first of all of nuclear disarmament and the removal of the danger of a world war. Without this, it is impossible to make the positive trends in the evolution of international relations truly irreversible and real security in the world cannot be ensured.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty share the peoples' anxiety over the fact that the arms race continues and gains scope. Huge means are used for preparing war and the destructive force of mass destruction weapons is increasing. The most powerful arsenal of modern weaponry, including nuclear weapons and of military forces, is concentrated on the European continent. Foreign military bases continue to exist.

The peoples must clearly see that the responsibility for all this falls on the most aggressive circles of imperialism and on world reactionary forces, whose policy stimulates the arms race. If our countries are compelled to take measures for strengthening their armed forces, taking for this purpose important means from their national economies and from the creative objectives of building socialism and communism, they do it exclusively in the interest of thoroughly defending the peaceful work of their peoples and of checking the forces of militarism and war.

Our countries are convinced enemies of the arms race and they declare that they wish and are ready to collaborate actively and constructively with all States for solving this great task facing mankind. We consider that there are real premises for the reduction of accumulated arms stockpiles, for securing transition to disarmament.

These premises are part of the peoples' wide aspiration to peace, to removing military confrontation and the threat of

war from international life; they themselves are part of the realities of the nuclear century, when any military conflict can turn into a nuclear disaster, with catastrophic results. Therefore, the strict observance of the treaties and accords in force, directed against braking the arms race and limiting its sphere, is of exceptional importance.

A wide range of problems of the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of security is defined in the documents of the congresses of our countries' fraternal parties, in the final document of the European Communist and Workers' Parties Conference. Constructive ideas in this respect have also been advanced by other States and by the representatives of various social circles. At present, the fundamental problem is to put into practice the existing initiatives, to make progress in achieving binding efficient international agreements in the field of disarmament.

The States participating in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee recall the fact that all the participants in the All-European Conference manifested their interest in the efforts towards reducing military confrontation and supporting disarmament, which are aimed at completing political détente in Europe and at strengthening security. Guided by their wish to contribute to the materialization of this joint interest, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty have of late taken new initiatives concerning progress in the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. They attach great importance to these negotiations and are ready to make further efforts aimed at working out a unanimously acceptable understanding. They are convinced that the achievement of such an understanding is possible if all the participants in the negotiations observe the agreed principle of not prejudicing the security of any one of the parties, taking into account the interests of security of all European States.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are resolutely in favour of the process of reducing armed forces and arms acquiring a progressive character, both in Central Europe and throughout Europe. The problem refers both to national armed forces and to troops on foreign territory.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are in favour of stopping the nuclear arms race, of the reduction and liquidation of nuclear arms and of the total and general banning of their tests. They are for strengthening the regime of their non-proliferation in the conditions of all States' access, without discrimination, to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, under efficient international control, in accordance with the rules of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Guided by the aspiration to a new efficient step towards removing the threat of a nuclear war, they suggest to all the States signatories of the Final Act to adopt the Treaty—directed toward reaching this goal—requiring that no State be the first to use nuclear arms against another, and express their hope that this proposal will be received favourably.

They consider that an international understanding is necessary regarding the ban on and destruction of chemical weapons and the ban on creating new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

They attach great importance to the conclusion of some agreements on reducing classical armed forces and arms and to new efforts at an international level for dismantling military bases on foreign territories and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of other States, for the creation of zones of peace in various regions and for reducing the military budgets of States.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirm that they are ready to carry on work negotiations on all these problems in the United Nations and in other international bodies. They are in favour of summoning a special United Nations General Assembly session devoted to the problems of disarmament, as a stage for convening a world disarmament conference.

A huge step forward in the work of consolidating international détente and general peace may be the conclusion of a world treaty on non-recourse to force in international relations. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty consider the draft

of this treaty, which has been submitted to the examination of the United Nations Organization, as a good basis for achieving a general accord. They are ready to take part in negotiations on the concrete provisions of the draft treaty and to sign it together with the other interested States.

The interests of the thorough normalization of international relations call for overcoming the division of the world into opposed military blocs. The participants in the Political Consultative Committee reassert that they are ready to dissolve the Warsaw Treaty Organization simultaneously with the dissolution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and, as a first stage, to liquidate their military organizations. They call all States to undertake no action which could lead to widening the existing closed military-political groupings and alliances or to the creation of new ones. One of the practical actions in this direction could be the simultaneous cessation in force of Article 9 of the Warsaw Treaty and of Article 10 of the North Atlantic Pact, which permit the widening of the circle of participants through the admission of new States. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are ready to start negotiations related to this matter. At the same time, they would attentively examine any other proposals on the gradual weakening of military confrontation in Europe and on reducing the danger of accidental outbreaks of situations of conflict.

At the same time, as long as NATO continues to exist and to increase its military potential, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will take all adequate measures within the Treaty for securing for their peoples a permanent, lasting security.

### III

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty express their confidence that the expansion of collaboration in many fields among all European countries and peoples is a sure way for consolidating the foundation of peace on the continent. Many things have been achieved in this way.

The level of economic collaboration today among the States on the European continent, including States with different social systems, is higher than ever. Experience confirms that the development of ties in the fields of commerce, industry, science and technology corresponds to the interest of all States, being a substantial stimulus for economic progress and for the improvement of each people's living conditions.

At the same time, at present, all the possibilities for a mutually advantageous collaboration in this field have by no means been used. Moreover, there are many attempts at transforming economic ties into an instrument of political pressure on the part of some States over others. The maintenance by some capitalist countries of some discriminatory restrictions in their trade with socialist countries, inherited from the time of the "cold war", serves mainly this aim. For the continuous development of some mutually advantageous economic relations these artificial barriers should be removed and the elements of inequality completely done away with. The Final Act of the All-European Conference includes the recognition by all signatory States of the beneficial influence the application of the most favoured nation's clause could have on the development of trade. The peoples are expecting this recognition to be translated into practical measures which should be achieved on a mutual basis. The recognition, included in the Final Act, of the specific problems deriving from the different levels of economic development of the European countries must also be taken into account.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee express their firm intention of contributing to the continuous development of long term and wide scope collaboration with all the interested States, bilaterally or multilaterally, including collaboration within such forms as co-operation and specialization in production and technico-scientific co-operation, transactions in compensation. The establishment of work relations based on equality in rights between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the CMEA member countries on the one hand, and the European Economic Community and the EEC member States on the other, would correspond to their mutual interests.



The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty consider that it is important to promote the elaboration and achievement at an all-European level of some major measures on collaboration in the field of environment protection, transportation and energy, as results from the Final Act of the All-European Conference. Taking into account the experience already gained in the field of international collaboration, especially in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, it is advisable that these problems be examined, practically and as soon as possible, at all-European interstate conferences.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty welcome the wish of the Soviet Union to organize in Moscow an interstate conference on energy, provided the countries concerned agree to it.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee proceed from the fact that the development of economic collaboration in Europe cannot be isolated from economic links at world level. They advocate the placing of international economic relations on equitable democratic foundations, on the principles of equal rights of all States, big and small, socialist and capitalist, developed and developing. In this context, they support the principled orientation of the programme for world collaboration promoted by the developing and non-aligned countries.

Besides increased economic collaboration, broader collaboration in the field of culture, science, education, information and contacts among people are called upon to contribute to the continuous improvement of the political climate in Europe. In recent years, useful results have been obtained along this line. The respective agreements included in the Final Act of the All-European Conference are, on the whole, being implemented successfully.

Nevertheless, there is also evidence of certain forces tending to utilize the development of these links for purposes that are hostile to the cause of reciprocal understanding and friendship among peoples and for interference in the internal affairs of the States. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty consider it necessary once again to emphasize that this is a road without a perspective, and they resolutely reject it.

The Final Act of the All-European Conference comprises numerous understandings related to a large sphere of collaboration in humanitarian domains on a bilateral and multilateral basis, and defines the conditions for the materialization of such possibilities. The States represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are ready to agree on ever fuller utilization of these possibilities and the growth of their efficiency, so that each country can take part in a large exchange of authentic spiritual values. For this purpose, it would be useful, *inter alia*, to organize certain actions at all-European level, including festivals, competitions, exhibitions and other artistic and cultural events.

It is also necessary that the mass media serve the aims of correctly informing public opinion on events in the world and of rapprochement among peoples, not permitting the utilization of these means against the cause of peace and collaboration on the continent.

Paying great attention to the solution of humanitarian problems, the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee proceed from the principles of socialist humanism and believe it to be important that action be taken to assure to all the inhabitants of the continent dignified living and working conditions, the abolishment of unemployment and free access to the achievements of science, technology and culture.

The building of European security is indissolubly linked to the hopes of the peoples that the future generations will be able to live and develop in a climate of peace and collaboration and that they will fully assert their creative forces and capacities. That is why the young generation is called upon directly and actively to participate in the strengthening of peace. The States participating in the meeting believe that it is important to pay particular attention to the implementation of programmes

that will contribute to the education of the youth in the spirit of the ideals of humanism, peace and progress.

Much can be done if there is goodwill and an approach based on equal rights. All the initiatives of other States really serving mutual understanding and friendship among peoples will have a favourable response in the ranks of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

#### IV

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee express their profound satisfaction with the development of collaboration at all levels among the socialist countries they represent. By reason of their socio-political nature and their aims and contents, their relations and mutually fraternal ties are not in contradiction with their relations with the other States of Europe. As borne out by the experience of the All-European Conference, such collaboration between them fully corresponds to the interests of strengthening peace throughout the European continent. It is a factor stimulating general European collaboration in strengthening peace and security, developing the economy and culture and spiritually enriching the peoples.

The countries Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, united by the community of the socialist system and attachment to the cause of peace, democracy and national independence, restate their resolve continuously to strengthen collaboration between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, of respect for equal rights and the sovereignty of each State and of non-interference in domestic affairs and fraternal mutual assistance.

The States participating in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are resolved further to:

—Continue and enlarge effective collaboration on the problems of strengthening peace in Europe and general peace, which will be served especially by the decision adopted at the present meeting on the setting up of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and of the Joint Secretariat of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

—Intensify the political links of the fraternal peoples and also continue to organize consultative meetings of parliamentarians and of the representatives of public opinion for the discussion of topical problems of international life; to expand mutual information and exchanges of experience on the construction of socialism and communism and promote the development of contacts between State and public organizations and work collectives.

—Develop bilateral and multilateral collaboration in all the spheres of the economy, in the utilization of the gains of technical and scientific progress for the continuous growth of the material and spiritual welfare of their peoples and to contribute, together with the other CMEA member countries, to the fullest possible implementation of the Complex Programme and to the fulfilment of the decisions of the thirtieth CMEA session on the joint drawing up and implementation of the special long-term programmes. A brilliant manifestation of the high level of collaboration in science and technology will be the joint flights, planned for 1978-1983, of the cosmonauts of the socialist countries on board Soviet space stations and ships.

—Strengthen collaboration in culture, in the exchange of literary and artistic assets, contacts between the unions of creative artists, twinned regions and towns and to stimulate the increase of tourist relations and contacts between citizens.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee declare that their countries, each one of them, are resolved to strengthen friendship and collaboration at all levels on the basis of equal rights with the socialist States not Parties to the Warsaw Treaty. They express their profound belief that the solidarity of all the socialist countries corresponds to the interests of each of them and of the world socialist system as a whole, to the interests of general peace and progress.

The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also had an exchange of views on other international problems of common interest.

They hailed the historic victories won by the peoples of Indochina. The participants in the meeting express satisfaction with the fact that unified socialist Viet Nam, together with the other fraternal States, is making an important contribution to the fight of the peoples for freedom and independence on the continent of Asia and throughout the world. They welcome the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, which has set out to build the groundwork of the socialist society, and the setting up of Democratic Kampuchea.

The States represented at the meeting back the course of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards the peaceful and democratic unification of the country without any outside interference and the demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The participants in the meeting emphasize the firm intention of their countries further to develop collaboration in diverse fields and comradely interaction with the young States having a socialist orientation. Despite all the differences that are possible in the choice of the forms of building the new society, the socialist countries and the States having a socialist orientation are natural allies in the fight for the peace and security of the peoples.

The growing role of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in world affairs was pointed out with a feeling of satisfaction. The Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Colombo has again demonstrated the positive role of those countries in international life. The States represented at this meeting have the firm intention of strengthening collaboration with those countries in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and for peace and social progress.

The States represented at the meeting reaffirm their support of the fight of the Arab States and peoples for a just political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. They unanimously consider that such a settlement requires the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including its right to create a State of its own, the securing of the right to independent existence of all the States involved in the conflict, including Israel, and the termination of the state of war between the respective Arab States and Israel. It is these problems that must form the agenda of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, whose proceedings should be resumed in the shortest possible time and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The conflict in the Middle East can and must be settled; this is necessary in the interest of all the peoples of the region and in the interest of general peace.

The participants in the meeting resolutely advocate the immediate normalization of the situation in Lebanon, the peaceful settlement, by the Lebanese themselves, of all the internal problems of their country without outside interference and with appropriate consideration of the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestine resistance movement represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On behalf of their States and peoples, they reaffirm that they are also ready to grant, in the future, support and assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their selfless fight against the racist regimes, against *apartheid* and the neo-colonialist plots, for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the abolition of colonialism and racism.

Together with all the progressive forces of mankind, the socialist States raise their voice in support of the heroic struggle of the Chilean people for the re-establishment of the legal constitutional order in Chile, for the release of the eminent

son of the Chilean people, Luis Corvalán, and of the other political detainees.

The participants in the meeting point to the great role of the international working class movement and of all the social forces in the struggle for peace and international security. They reaffirm that they are ready to collaborate with all progressive and democratic movements and with all peace-loving forces for the establishment of a lasting peace in Europe and in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare the following.

It is necessary to intensify by all means the efforts in the struggle to deepen international détente, totally eliminate the residues of the "cold war" and to strengthen peace and develop international collaboration.

To achieve further successes in the fulfilment of these historic tasks, sustained actions must be taken by all States and by all the political and social forces aware of their responsibility towards present and future generations.

All those really willing to participate in mapping out and carrying out such actions will find reliable and faithful allies in the socialist countries and their peoples.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

(Signed) Todor ZHIVKOV  
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Community Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

(Signed) Gustav HUSAK  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

For the German Democratic Republic:

(Signed) Erich HONECKER  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

For the Hungarian People's Republic:

(Signed) Janos KÁDÁR  
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the Polish People's Republic:

(Signed) Edward GIEREK  
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

For the Socialist Republic of Romania:

(Signed) Nicolae CEAUȘESCU  
General Secretary of the Romanian Community Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

(Signed) L. I. BREZHNEV  
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Bucharest, 26 November 1976.

## ANNEX II

### APPEAL OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE WARSAW TREATY

The leaders of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty taking part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, held at Bucharest on 25 and 26 November 1976, considered the issues of preventing war and deepening international détente and of the struggle for consolidating security and developing mutually advantageous collaboration in Europe.

They highlighted the fact that the period since the Conference on European Security and Co-operation had proved the great positive significance of the outcome of the Conference and of the obligations pledged by the participants under the Final Act.

Likewise, considering that life required further big efforts to consolidate peace in Europe and throughout the world and



expressing their determination to act purposefully along that line—which the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty state in the special Declaration—they reached the conclusion that attainment of the respective goals would require that all the signatory States of the Final Act pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons one against the other.

By general agreement of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty—the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the present Appeal submits a relevant draft treaty for examination to all the other States that took part in the Conference on European Security and Co-operation.

Adopted at Bucharest on 26 November 1976, at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

### ANNEX III

#### DRAFT TREATY

The States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, hereafter called the High Contracting Parties, inspired by the objectives and provisions of the Final Act of this Conference,

Wishing to undertake a fresh common action aimed at strengthening confidence among them, for weakening military confrontation and for contributing to disarmament,

Expressing their willingness to work in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined not to allow the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons one against another,

Intending to make their contribution to diminishing the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and the world over,

Commit themselves:

#### Article I

Not to be the first to use nuclear weapons one against the other either on land, on sea, in the air or in outer space.

#### Article II

The commitment envisaged in Article I refers not only to the territories of the States but also to their armed forces, no matter in what region of the earth they might be.

#### Article III

The present Treaty is concluded for an unlimited term.

#### Article IV

The Treaty stays open for signature of any State that signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

#### Article V

1. The present Treaty is to be submitted to the signatory States for ratification. The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government . . . . ., which is designated as depository.

2. The Treaty comes into force for each one of the contracting Parties at the very moment its instruments of ratification are deposited.

#### Article VI

1. The present Treaty, whose texts in Russian, English, Spanish, Italian, French and German are equally valid, will be deposited with the Government . . . . .

2. The Treaty will be registered in conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

### DOCUMENT S/12257

#### Letter dated 16 December 1976 from the representative of Lesotho to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[16 December 1976]

I have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to request you to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation affecting the Kingdom of Lesotho, following the closure of the border by the Republic of South Africa, between the south-eastern part of Lesotho and that part of South Africa referred to as Transkei.

(Signed) Mooki V. MOLAPO  
Permanent Representative of Lesotho  
to the United Nations

### DOCUMENT S/12258

#### Letter dated 20 December 1976 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]  
[20 December 1976]

I have the honour to transmit the text of a communication from the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of Mozambique. I should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

#### ANNEX

Ministry of Information Communiqué  
dated 17 December 1976

In the last weeks a campaign to present the People's Republic of Mozambique as a threat to peace and security in this area of the continent has been intensified. The intention has been attributed to the People's Republic of Mozambique of attacking South Africa and other countries in the area.

For a badly informed public, it is difficult to understand the objectives of a campaign that relies exclusively on false statements or on gross distortions of the truth.

To understand this, we must analyse the process that the imperialist press has been using to misinform public opinion on the real situation in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Some months ago the Western press was spreading alarmist news about the instability of our Republic.

It was consequently said that in Cabo Delgado the population was in revolt. It reached a point where it was affirmed that in Mueda, where a massacre took place on 16 June 1960, the revolting population hoisted the Portuguese flag and set free detained Portuguese officials.

It is a lie. Portuguese officials have never been detained in Mueda. Who can imagine that the survivors of massacres would hoist the flag of those who murdered them?

This same press then began to speak of an insurrection in Nampula. Nowadays they publish as fact that guerrillas operate in Cabo Delgado and Nampula under the command of Lazaro Kavandame. It is a lie. Lazaro Kavandame has been detained in a re-education camp for high treason since 1974.

According to the imperialist press, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique does little more at present than control the capital.

Since August the campaign has changed its tone.

The criminal attacks of the mercenary and racist forces of the illegal régime at Salisbury are presented as being carried out by dissidents from FRELIMO.

During the past weeks they have even given the names of these dissidents: some of our comrades, such as Cara Alegre Tembe and Alfredo Maria, are presented by the imperialist press as having deserted and now commanding forces that operate from Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Another lie.

At the same time they have been intensifying an alarmist campaign about the intentions of the socialist countries to use the People's Republic of Mozambique as a platform to launch operations against the racist régimes of southern Africa.

It is in this way that the imperialist press has published that the Soviet Union has installed an aero-naval base at the Tourist Centre of Bazaruto, that two Cuban pilots were shot down, that six instructors from the German Democratic Republic were captured and that an air bridge was organized to transport Cuban personnel between Angola and Mozambique. It became so ridiculous that it was said that there were 5,000 Cubans in our Republic, disguised as sugar-cane technicians, and that 25 per cent of these Cubans were to be found at the Sena Sugar Estates. It is said that Tanzanian troops are in Mozambique, the different imperialist sources disagreeing on the exact number of Tanzanian battalions that are in our territory. They even say that the Presidential bodyguard is foreign.

Again we ask: What is the objective of this campaign of lies?

The answer is: to intimidate the People's Republic of Mozambique, to stop the revolutionary process and to prevent it from proceeding with the building of its armed forces, thus making it incapable of efficiently defending its sovereignty.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is a sovereign and independent State. In defence of its sovereignty and independence, under the leadership of FRELIMO, the Mozambican people and their armed wing, the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM), with a glorious tradition of struggle, will fight and crush any aggression.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has the right to appeal to its allies. Whenever it, as a sovereign State, considers the support of its allies to be necessary, the People's Republic of Mozambique will use this right.

We must relate this campaign with certain facts that we know.

We have information that racist troops are concentrating on our borders. At the same time we have information that a neighbouring racist country is preparing a group of mercenaries to be clandestinely introduced into our territory. Once in Mozambique, disguised as soldiers of FPLM, they will launch simulated attacks against South Africa.

This "provocation", used by Adolf Hitler to justify his attack against Poland in 1939, is aimed at giving imperialism pretexts and justifications to attack our country.

It is in this context that the misinformation campaign is situated. Publish many successive lies, each one more gross and absurd than the other, so that in the end something remains in the minds of people.

They therefore want to:

1. Persuade world public opinion that the liberation struggle in southern Africa is not being carried out by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and that the liberation combat is reduced to rivalry between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The present situation in southern Africa will be the result of the cold war, and the impetuous development of the combats in Zimbabwe and Namibia and the people's revolt in southern Africa would be reduced to "manoeuvres" by the socialist countries.

2. Induce world public opinion to think that the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is an aggressive Government and that the racist and imperialist forces that invade us are doing so in self-defence.

3. Persuade world public opinion that a climate of instability and people's revolt exists in Mozambique and that the imperialist lackeys that participate in the massacre and slaughter of our people are representatives of the will of the masses.

The Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in exposing these facts, would like to alert national and international public opinion to the preparations for aggression being made against the People's Republic of Mozambique and denounce beforehand the gross pretexts that are being used to justify and cover the racist and imperialist aggression.

**Letter dated 20 December 1976 from the representative of Democratic Yemen  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[22 December 1976]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of December 1976, to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

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

(Signed) Abdalla S. ASHTAL  
Permanent Representative of the  
Democratic Yemen  
to the United Nations

**ANNEX**

**Letter dated 16 December 1976 from the Permanent  
Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to  
the United Nations addressed to the President of the  
Security Council**

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to draw to your attention the resurgence of the explosive situation in occupied Palestine.

Since 6 December 1976, Palestinian civilians under occupation are being subjected again to barbarous treatment by the

occupation troops, especially in Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jericho, Kalandyia and Nablus, where a curfew has been imposed.

This situation is a direct result of the Zionists' oppressive measures, which have included the beating of civilians and the imposition of curfews; it is the consequence of the persistent policies adopted by the Tel Aviv authorities, namely, the continued occupation, the persistent policy of annexation and the barbaric treatment of civilians.

May I recall that the Security Council convened in March, May and November 1976 to consider the situation; likewise, the Special Political Committee and the plenary of the General Assembly have considered the situation. There is a general consensus to deplore the Israeli actions and an urgent request that a remedy be found to put an end to such an explosive situation by eliminating its causes. The occupation itself ranks first among these.

I am instructed to bring the explosive situation to your attention with the kind request that the Security Council assume its responsibility and give the matter due and immediate attention.

(Signed) Zehdi Labib TERZI  
Permanent Observer of the  
Palestine Liberation Organization  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/12262

**Letter dated 22 December 1976 from the representative of Botswana  
to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English]  
[22 December 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to the attention of the members of the Security Council, through you, the serious acts of aggression, the most recent of which occurred between 17 and 19 December 1976, against my country, Botswana, committed by the illegal white minority régime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia.

As a result of these acts of aggression, tension between Botswana and the illegal white minority régime in the colony of Southern Rhodesia has been mounting steadily. In recent months and weeks and as a result of the intensified gallant struggle being waged by the people of Zimbabwe for the liberation of their country, the illegal white minority régime in the colony of Southern Rhodesia has stepped up acts of subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping against Botswana under the pretext that Botswana was supporting and harbouring freedom fighters. While the United Nations and the Security Council in particular are committed to the immediate implementation of the principle of majority rule and independence in Southern Rhodesia, the illegal Ian Smith régime meanwhile is continuing, through armed aggression, to harass and blackmail the Government and people of Botswana, in total defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, into abandoning their support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. These

acts constitute a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of my country.

In this regard, I wish also to transmit the following excerpt from the statement made by the Honourable Q. K. J. Masire, Vice President of Botswana, in the House of Parliament on 17 December 1976:

"It is my sad duty to inform this Honourable House about the deteriorating situation on our border with Rhodesia. Since 27 December 1966, 31 violations of our territorial sovereignty by members of the Rhodesian security forces have come to our notice. There have obviously been many more which have not been reported to the Government. Twelve out of the 31 violations have taken place this year and they are also becoming far more serious. They include murder, arson, kidnapping and destruction of dwelling houses with explosives. They are no longer directed only at refugees from Rhodesia who have been granted refuge in Botswana but the recent victims include Botswana.

"It has always been the policy of our Government to grant asylum to genuine political refugees from neighbouring countries. It has also always been our policy not to permit Botswana to be used as a launching pad for attacks against neighbouring states. There are no bases in Botswana from which freedom fight-

ers launch attacks against neighbouring countries. Yet the Smith régime has gone to great lengths in their attempts to persuade the international community that Botswana has permitted the establishment of such bases.

"It is obvious that the Smith régime is telling such outrageous and deliberate lies in a vain attempt to justify its acts of murder, arson and kidnapping against Botswana in Botswana. It is obvious that this brutal and murderous gang of thugs who consider themselves to be the Government of Rhodesia are determined to increase the frequency and magnitude of their attacks against Botswana in an attempt to intimidate us to the extent that we deny refuge to their victims. This will not happen.

"It is true that some freedom fighters have fled into Botswana from Rhodesia and have surrendered themselves to the Botswana police. It is also true that Botswana refused the Rhodesian requests for their return to Rhodesia. All of them have been repatriated from Botswana to other friendly countries.

"We have nothing to hide and I here and now invite anyone who believes that there are freedom fighters' bases in Botswana to come here and show them to us. Anyone who wishes to accept this invitation should contact the Office of the President in Gaborone.

"With limited financial and human resources we cannot hope to provide sufficient security forces to

safeguard our border with Rhodesia and His Excellency the President has, therefore, decided that we should appeal to the Security Council of the United Nations for assistance against this aggression.

"I think it is appropriate for me to appeal to the leaders in Rhodesia to forget their personal ambitions and to be sincere in their efforts to find a peaceful solution to their constitutional problem when the Geneva Conference reconvenes. Let me also say to Smith and his adherents that they are to blame for the situation in Rhodesia and not we. Their transparent efforts to find scapegoats in Botswana will not fool anyone.

"We consider it is vital that this conflict should be contained and should not be allowed to spread throughout southern Africa. We must not allow a racial war to engulf the area. It is clear that Smith wants to drag his neighbours into his war. This must not be allowed to happen."

In the view of my Government these hostile acts of armed aggression endanger the security of Botswana, and further constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. In the light of the foregoing, I therefore request, upon instructions from my Government, for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider this serious situation.

(Signed) T. D. MOGAMI  
Permanent Representative of Botswana  
to the United Nations

## DOCUMENT S/12263

### Letter dated 23 December 1976 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]  
[23 December 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 concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953<sup>11</sup> during the period 1 September 1975 through 20 December 1976.

I request that this letter, together with its enclosed report of the United Nations Command, 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

#### REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND (UNC)

##### 1. Background

This report is submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950, which called for the establishment of a unified command under the United States for United Nations Forces in Korea and requested the United States "to provide the Secu-

urity Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action taken under the unified command". The present report summarizes developments since the period covered by the last report [S/11861 of 31 October 1975], it includes details regarding the incident of 18 August 1976 in the Joint Security Area (JSA) near Panmunjom [see S/12181 of 20 August 1976] and the changes in JSA security arrangements negotiated subsequently.

##### 2. Armistice Structure and Procedures

###### (a) Military Armistice Commission

The United Nations Command has continued to concentrate its efforts on upholding the Korean Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953. The principal instrument for enforcement of that agreement is the Military Armistice Commission (MAC). The Commission was established by the agreement "to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement".

As discussed in document S/11861, the Commission is composed of 10 senior military officers, five from the United Nations Command (including representatives of the United States, the Republic of Korea and other members of the United Nations Command) and five from the North Korean People's Army (KPA) and the

<sup>11</sup> See Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953, document S/3079.



Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV). It is assisted by a secretariat which consists of representatives from each side, who meet as needed, and by duty officers from each side who are in communication with each other daily. These contacts are carried out in the Joint Security Area, a portion of the MAC Headquarters Area located astride the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in the centre of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) which divides the Korean peninsula.

(b) *Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)*

The United Nations Command and the Military Armistice Commission also co-operate in support of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, established under the Armistice Agreement to supervise compliance with certain aspects of the agreement. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is composed of representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. It meets weekly in the Joint Security Area near Panmunjom and reports to the Military Armistice Commission on its activities, which principally concern the movement of military personnel and equipment to and from Korea.

(c) *Role of the Republic of Korea*

The Republic of Korea has complied with the Armistice Agreement since its conclusion. During the negotiations the Republic of Korea Government gave assurances that it would adhere to the cease-fire. These assurances were reiterated by the United Nations Command and the Armistice Agreement was signed by the United Nations Commander on behalf of all forces participating in United Nations Command, including those of the Republic of Korea. Republic of Korea military officers have been accredited to the Armistice Commission since March 1954, have served regularly on the Commission since that time and take part in activities at the secretaries' and lower levels as well.

3. *Military Armistice Commission activities*

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission are utilized to discuss armistice violations and, in the event of major violations, the United Nations Command has consistently worked through Commission meetings. Secretaries' meetings are used to deal with administrative matters. During the period covered by this report (1 September 1975-20 December 1976), there were 17 meetings of the Commission and 12 of the secretariat. These meetings provide the only regular channels for exposition of facts and exchanges of views concerning arrangements along the DMZ and dangerous incidents. They are essential to prevent possible miscalculations and escalation of conflicts. Daily meetings of joint duty officers and direct telephone lines between their offices permit immediate communication between the two sides.

The most significant achievement of the Commission during the year since the last report was to devise measures designed to reduce the danger of violent confrontations in the Armistice Commission Headquarters Area. The development of these arrangements followed the incident of 18 August 1976 (described in greater detail below) in which two United Nations officers were murdered by North Korean soldiers while supervising the pruning of a tree in the UNC sector of the Joint Security Area. This new arrangement and the negotiations leading to it played a crucial role in defusing the dangerous situation that followed the 18 August incident.

4. *Developments of the past year*

Since the period covered by the last report of the United Nations Command (ending 31 August 1975), the United Nations Command has undertaken various positive actions to ensure that the objectives of the Armistice Agreement are met. In addition to the extensive efforts made following the 18 August 1976 incident, these actions have included the following:

(a) On 22 January 1976, during the 370th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command unilaterally disarmed 50 per cent of the United Nations Command Guards in the Commissioner's Headquarters in the area. This was done in the hope of achieving mutual progress in reducing tensions in the area. No response was received, however, and in May 1976 the full authorized complement of 35 armed personnel was restored. These personnel continued to be under strict orders to avoid contact or conflict with the other side and to refrain from using their weapons except when necessary to protect themselves against armed attack. (The restraint displayed by UNC personnel on 18 August, in accordance with these orders, was a key factor in preventing more serious escalation of that incident.)

(b) On the same date, 22 January, the United Nations Command called for a major effort for inspection of the Demilitarized Zone to investigate, verify and eliminate any violations that may have occurred.

(c) The United Nations Command has repeatedly called for the convening of Joint Observer Teams to investigate violations charged by both sides. The UNC has repeated this proposal 67 times since the last such team met in April 1967, including at meetings on 3 April and 6 August 1976. (The first Joint Observer Team to meet since 1967 convened in the Joint Security Area on 7 September 1976 to assist in implementation of the new JSA Agreement.)

(d) In the absence of a favourable response to proposals for the use of Joint Observer Teams, the United Nations Command has unilaterally investigated all charges of armistice violations presented by the other side, in so far as those charges have been sufficiently specific to permit investigation. Over 27,000 such charges have been investigated (although some were not presented until 40 days after the alleged occurrence) and responses have been made in the Armistice Commission meetings. The United Nations Command has, in the past, acknowledged violations on 98 occasions (most recently when a Republic of Korea helicopter crashed in the DMZ in July 1975); however, none of the charges presented by the other side during the past year has been confirmed.

5. *Violations of the Agreement and dangerous incidents*

During the past year, the UNC has reported to the Armistice Commission 10,801 violations of the Agreement committed by the North. The more serious of these violations have included the following:

(a) The discovery of three armed intruders in the area immediately south of the Demilitarized Zone during the period 19-21 June. The intruders were killed after firing on Republic of Korea personnel who attempted to apprehend them, and they were found to be carrying AK-47 rifles, cameras, maps and equipment clearly marked as originating in North Korea.

(b) Firing of automatic weapons and recoilless rifles causing damage to a United Nations Command position on 5 August.

(c) On several occasions, in the Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, North Korean personnel, in contravention of the Agreement, have interfered with the movement of United Nations Command personnel and on one occasion (26 June 1976) injured the driver of a United Nations Command vehicle in the headquarters area.

#### 6. *The incident of 18 August 1976 and subsequent arrangements*

The most serious violation ever to occur in the Armistice Commission's Joint Security Area took place on 18 August 1976 when 30 North Korean guards attacked a group of 10 United Nations Command security guards who were accompanying a peaceful work party. The workers were trimming a tree (on the UNC side of the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area) which obstructed the view between two UNC observation posts. This type of routine maintenance operation had been effected often. Earlier plans to remove the tree had been changed after North Korean personnel objected.

Although they initially indicated no objection to the work, the North Korean guards later demanded that work be stopped. The UNC Commander on the scene directed that it continue since it had not been completed. At this point the North Koreans summoned reinforcements and, after their arrival, attacked the UNC guards, singling out the two United States Army officers present. These two officers, one of whom was unarmed, were beaten to death with clubs, ax handles and the blunt heads of axes. Seven other members of the United Nations Command guard party were injured as they attempted to break off contact with the North Korean soldiers and withdraw with their officers from the area of the attack.

The UNC immediately called a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, which was held on 19 August. On that occasion, the UNC protested in the strongest terms the murder of the two officers and demanded assurances that such an incident would not recur. On 21 August, the UNC removed the tree as well as two barriers that had been erected illegally by the North Korean side in 1966 in the UNC part of the Joint Security Area. Later that day, the Commander of the North Korean People's Army, through a meeting of the senior members of the Military Armistice Commission, conveyed an expression of regret concerning the incident but provided no assurances regarding punishment of those responsible nor regarding the prevention of further incidents.

In a subsequent meeting of the Commission called by the UNC to reiterate its insistence on these measures, discussion was initiated for new security arrangements in the Joint Security Area. Apparently expanding on elements of a 1970 UNC proposal, which they had previously ignored, the KPA/CPV side suggested steps to keep military personnel on their respective sides of the DMZ. Arrangements for this and related measures were subsequently negotiated by the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission and were agreed to on 6 September 1976 with the approval of the two senior members of the Military Armistice Commission. The agreement constitutes a Supplement to the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Headquarters Area, Its Secu-

urity and Its Construction" concluded on 19 October 1953. It provides that:

(a) Military personnel, except for personnel of the Military Armistice Commission, Joint Observer Teams and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, shall remain on their respective sides of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in the Joint Security Area (except in the buildings built on the MDL itself), unless authorized by the other side to cross the line for a particular purpose.

(b) Non-military personnel shall retain freedom of movement within the Joint Security Area, provided they cross the MDL at the designated area of the conference site to permit their proper identification.

(c) Each side shall remove its guard posts from the other side of the MDL (in practice, this applied only to the North Korean side, which maintained four guard posts on the UNC side; the UNC had no guard posts on the North Korean side).

(d) Military and non-military personnel in the Joint Security Area shall be prohibited from making "contacts infringing upon each other's safety".

(e) The agreement entered into force on 16 September to permit time for the marking of the MDL in accordance with the agreement and for removal of the North Korean guard posts.

#### 7. *Further Developments*

Following earlier proposals, the UNC secretary recommended in a letter to his counterpart on 8 October that the two sides attempt (a) to determine the complete facts of allegations of armistice violations, (b) to reduce tension between the two sides and (c) to improve the use of Military Armistice Commission organs so that they function more efficiently. This proposal was reiterated at a Military Armistice Commission meeting the next day at which the UNC expressed the hope that the progress made following the 18 August incident could be continued. At a subsequent secretaries' meeting on 17 November, the KPA/CPV responded to the 8 October letter commenting that there was nothing new in it or in the statement made at the MAC meeting.

#### 8. *Conclusion*

As this report indicates, the Armistice Agreement and the Military Armistice Commission have continued to operate despite the tension and hostility existing along the Military Demarcation Line. The Commission serves an invaluable purpose in making it possible to uphold the Armistice Agreement, in demonstrating the continued commitment of the Command and its participating forces to the Armistice Agreement and in facilitating direct communications between the two sides. Until agreement is reached on a successor arrangement, it is essential that the Armistice Agreement remain in effect. The United Nations Command will continue to work for the Agreement's implementation to prevent the outbreak of hostilities on the Korean peninsula.

#### ANNEX

##### Agreement on Supplement to the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction"

WHEREAS paragraph 25, article II of the agreement made 27 July 1953 between the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the one hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the other hand, contains provisions

regarding the location and operation of the Headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission, and

WHEREAS section II c of the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction", adopted on 19 October 1953, by the Military Armistice Commission, contains provisions regarding the security of the Joint Security Area (JSA), and

WHEREAS, in the years since the coming into force of the above agreements, it has become evident that certain additional measures will be necessary in order to guarantee the security of personnel in the JSA, and particularly to preclude conflicts between military personnel of both sides,

THEREFORE, the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission hereby recommend that the "Agreement on the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area, Its Security and Its Construction" be amended by the Military Armistice Commission by the addition of the following supplements:

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE "AGREEMENT ON THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS AREA, ITS SECURITY AND ITS CONSTRUCTION"

(agreed upon at the 446th secretaries meeting held on 6 September 1976 and approved by the senior member of both sides on 6 September 1976)

1. Supplement to paragraph c, article II

On the basis of a joint survey, the Military Demarcation Line at the Conference Buildings' site in the Joint Security Area shall be marked only by cement pavement, fifty (50) centimetres wide and five (5) centimetres above ground level and in other sectors only by concrete posts of ten (10) centimetres by ten (10) centimetres and one (1) metre in height placed in the ground at ten (10) metre intervals. The Conference Buildings' site covers the seven (7) buildings on the Military Demarcation Line and the yard surrounding them, that is, seven (7) buildings and the areas ten (10) metres from the building of the western end and ten (10) metres from the building of the eastern end.

The responsibility for the work of the marking from Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0099 to the western boundary shall be assumed by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers side, and from Military Demarcation Line Marker No. 0099 to the eastern boundary by the United Nations Command side, except where the trace of the Military Demarcation Line enters the stream bed on the south-west corner of the Joint Security Area where markers will be placed on alternate banks by the appropriate side.

The responsibility for the maintenance and control of the markers shall be assumed by the side which marked the line.

2. Supplement to paragraph d, article II

All military personnel, including the security personnel in the Joint Security Area, shall not go into the area of the other side, crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area; provided that this Agreement excludes the personnel of the Military Armistice Commission, Joint Observer Teams and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Armistice Agreement, and that not more than fifteen (15) members of the Military Armistice Commission and their assistants from each side shall be allowed to cross into and remain in the area of the other side at one time. Free movement is allowed to both sides in the jointly used buildings and to the side in the buildings for its unilateral use built on the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area.

Military personnel who will have to go into the area of the other side crossing the Military Demarcation Line for the maintenance and control of the communication facilities in the

Joint Security Area or for other authorized activity by unarmed military personnel, shall get approval of the other side.

All non-military personnel of both sides are allowed to move freely crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area. However, they shall cross the Military Demarcation Line only at the Conference Buildings' site in the Joint Security Area to permit their proper identification. Vehicles shall be permitted to cross the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area only with prior consent of the other side.

Neither military personnel nor non-military personnel of both sides are allowed in the Joint Security Area to make contacts infringing upon each other's safety.

Each side shall responsibly assure the safety of the personnel of the other side who legally come to the portion of its side in the Joint Security Area.

3. Supplement to paragraph b, article III

Guard posts needed by either side in the Joint Security Area shall be set up in its area only.

To assure the observance of safety assurances of paragraph d, article II, neither side shall erect visual or other barriers that would obstruct observance of the other side.

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE SUPPLEMENTS TO THE "AGREEMENT ON THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS AREA, ITS SECURITY AND ITS CONSTRUCTION":

The Supplement shall become effective 10 days after the day the Supplements are approved by the senior members of both sides.

The Joint Survey Team shall be composed of an equal number from each side of professionally qualified personnel for the joint survey and for the marking of the Military Demarcation Line and shall be guaranteed safety and protection by both sides under the observation of a Joint Observer Team.

The following shall be implemented between the approval and the effective date of the Supplements:

The marking of the Military Demarcation Line according to the agreement reached between both sides shall be completed.

Both sides shall withdraw their guard posts, security personnel and other facilities from the area of the other side, provided that the telephone and its facilities installed in the office of the Joint Duty Officer of the respective sides are excluded.

The guard posts of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers side located in the United Nations Command side's portion shall be withdrawn.

The respective sides will, in the period between the approval by the senior members of both sides and the effective date of the Supplements, guarantee the safety of personnel from the other side by issuing and enforcing orders prohibiting contacts infringing upon the other's safety or interfering in the performance of tasks leading to implementation of the Supplements.

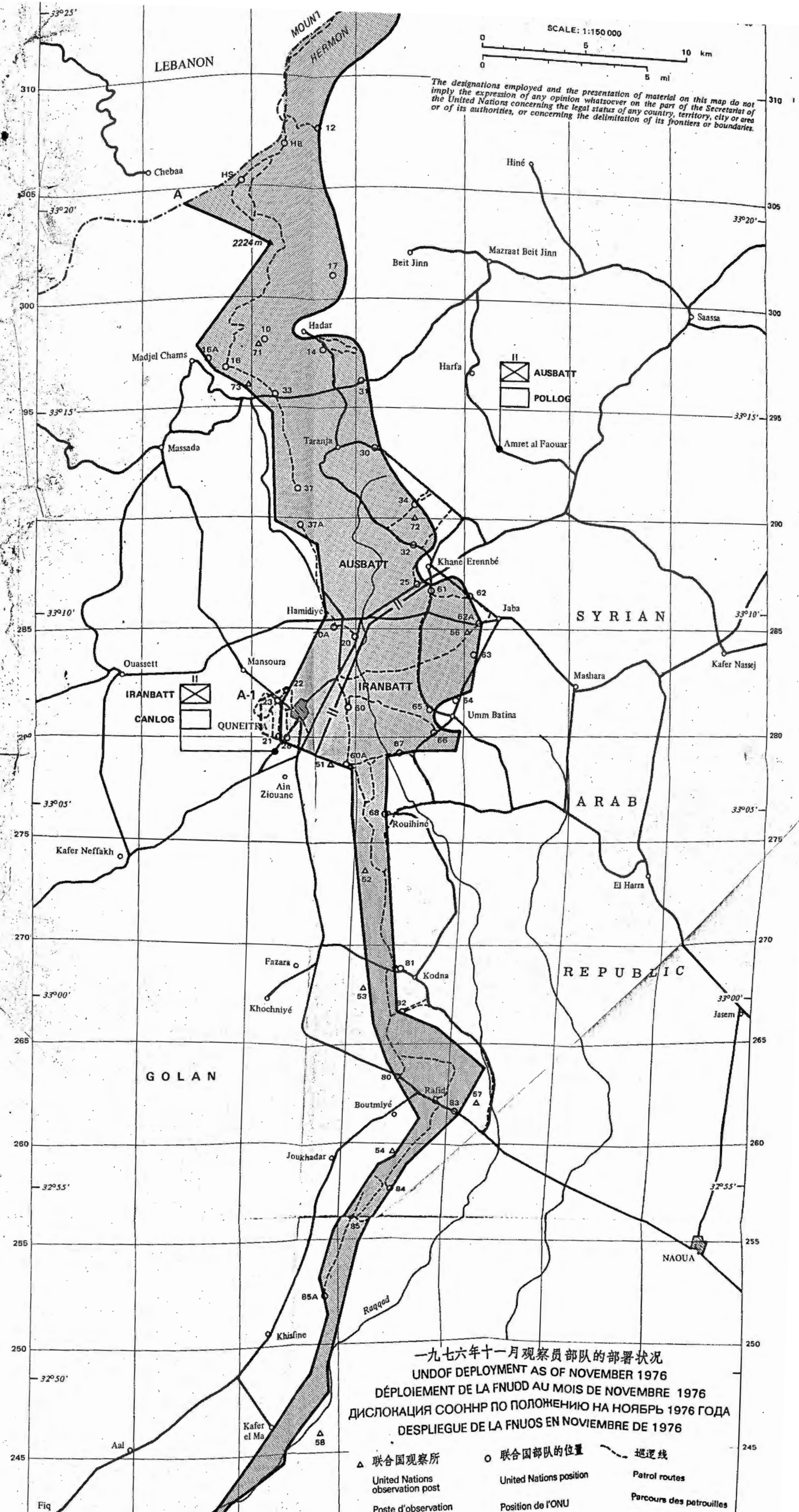
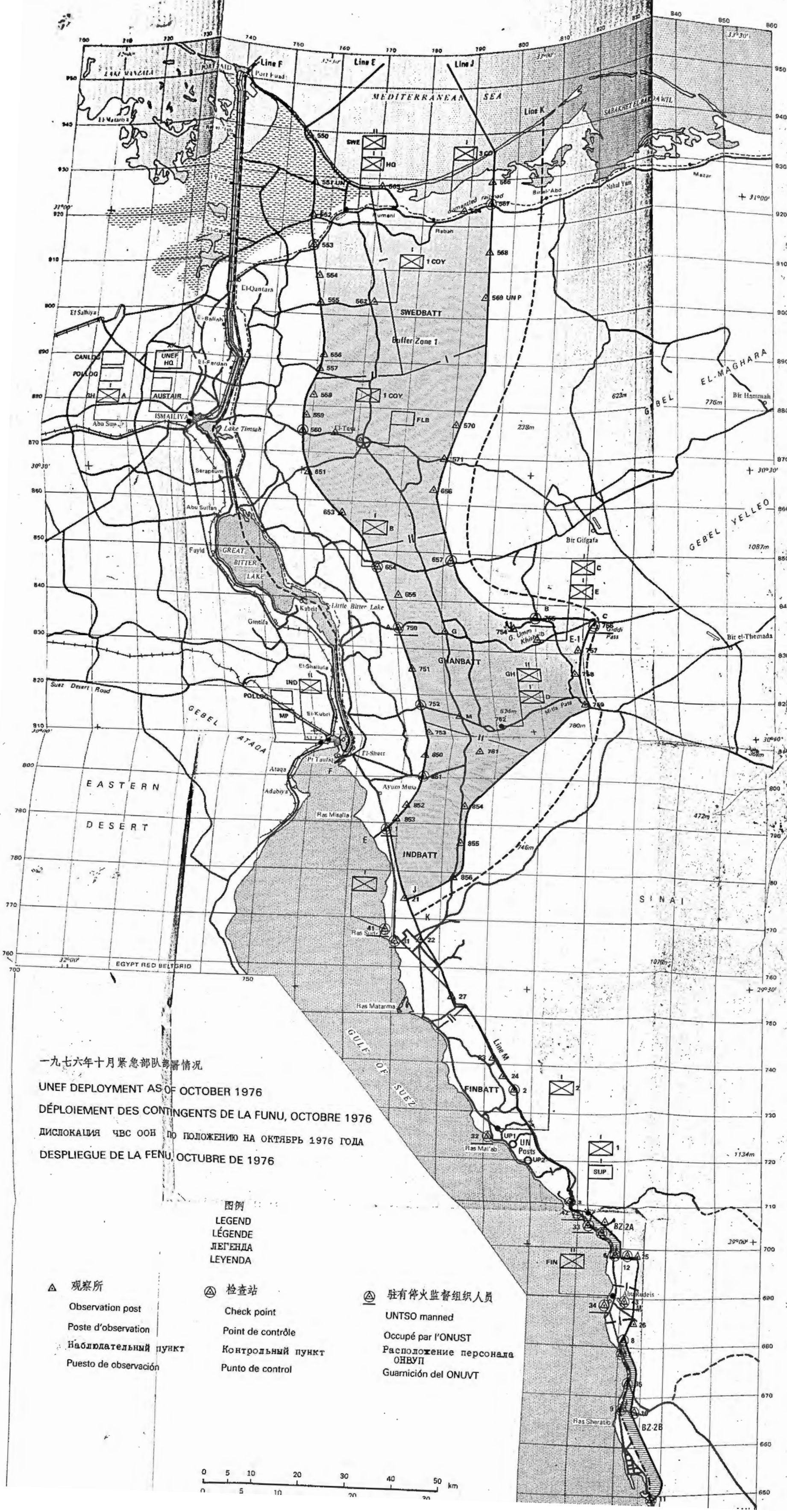
Done this 6th day of September 1976.

(Signed) Col. Terrence W. McCLAIN, USA  
Secretary  
Delegation of UNC

(Signed) Sr. Col. CHOI Won Chol, KPA  
Secretary  
Delegation of KPA/CPV

Military Armistice Commission, 6 September 1976.







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